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WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, WILLIAM H. WHITMORE,

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.

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David Cobb

NEW ENGLAND

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

SOME REMARKS ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF GEN.
DAVID COBB, DELIVERED AT THE TAUNTON LYCEUM,
JULY 2d, 1830.

[By the late Hon. FRANCIS BAYLIES of Taunton, Mass.]*

To pronounce the eulogium of a man of worth, distinguished and honorable in public and private life, venerated by the people, and loved by his friends, is a work grateful to the heart—yet is also a task of infinite delicacy. If a portrait be presented in which a general resemblance is perceived—yet if it be caricatured into deformity, or embellished with beauties unknown to the original—all will discover a malignity of purpose, or a complimentary subserviency to the feelings of living friends, equally at war with truth.

The poet Southey wrote a beautiful life of Horatio Nelson. He presented his subject as a hero,—lofty, magnanimous, generous, humane, intrepid, disinterested and patriotic—yet he shaded the picture—and by relating truly, one horrible act of his life, the dazzling brightness of his splendid character was fearfully eclipsed. He laid open the terrible operation of the passions on a pure and noble heart, and for a moment exhibited the hero of the Nile as a tyrant and a ruffian,—yet for disclosing a solitary dereliction, for directing the eye to one dark spot in a blaze of light, Southey was thought more bold than prudent,—more honest than wise—but had he withheld the disclosure, he would have falsified history, and lost all just title to public confidence.

When it is the happy fortune of the writer to be able to present a politician without deceit, a statesman without ambition, a patriot without violence, and a warrior without ferocity—to exhibit the portraiture of genius by a description of its efforts and its excellencies, without being compelled to display the ravages of the passions—the unblemished page of such history, unstained with crime, will be unsullied with tears.

The distinguished man of whom I am about to speak was not free from faults, but his faults left no stings of remorse, their fruits brought into this world neither present woe, nor future misery.

* Hon. Francis Baylies, son of Hon. William Baylies, M. D., was born in Taunton, Oct. 16, 1783. Was Register of Probate, Chargé des Affaires to Buenos Ayres, and Member of Congress. He died Oct. 28, 1852, aged 69. He published in 1830, *An Historical Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth*, in two volumes, octavo. See Reg. vii, 97; Emery's *Ministry of Taunton*, i, 252. In Williams's *American Medical Biography*, pp. 82–100, published in 1845, is a memoir of Hon. David Cobb, furnished by him, we presume, at a later date.—EDITOR.

Gen. David Cobb was born in this town* in the year 1748. His lineage was ancient and respectable. His ancestors' were amongst our early settlers, and lived and died here.

In one of our early catalogues of proprietors and purchasers appears the name of John Cobb,* as early as 1656. One of his sons bore his name. He was married June 13, 1676, to Jane Woodward. One of his sons bore the name of Morgan, who married a Willis—he was the father of Thomas Cobb, a magistrate and legislator, born in 1705. Thomas Cobb was the father of the general. The mother of General Cobb was a Leonard, the daughter of James Leonard, and the granddaughter of James Leonard, for many years a representative of this town in the general court, who died in 1727. The last was the second son of James Leonard, the common ancestor of that family, who came to these parts in 1652.

It is easy to see how in the course of this descent he became connected by the ties of blood with the greater part of our inhabitants, and by what strong attachments he was bound to the spot which gave him birth, and which was also the residence, birth-place, home—and contained the graves of his kindred.

He was a favorite of his father, who designing him for a liberal education, placed him early in life at school. Master Marsh, a celebrated school master at Old Braintree (now Quincy) prepared him for the college, to which he was admitted in the summer of 1762, during the administration of President Holyoke, by whom he was particularly regarded, and highly estimated, both for talent and moral worth. His chum or room-mate during his college life was one who was afterwards a celebrated popular orator, the late Dr. Charles Jarvis. He was graduated in 1766. After leaving the university he commenced the study of medicine at Boston, under the instruction of Dr. Perkins, a celebrated physician of that day. An industrious student, and possessing a peculiar practical aptitude for several branches of the profession, when he left his instructor he was accomplished in his art; knowing in its ancient lore and its modern improvements. His excellent education, native sagacity, and quickness of mind enabled him in the outset of life to compete with those whose skill had been perfected by years of practice and long experience. His first essay was made at Boston under flattering circumstances, and with hopeful prospects of success.

Induced by the anxious wishes of his father, he abandoned the noble field for the successful prosecution of the healing art which Boston afforded, and returned to this county.

While pursuing the profession in our village, and in the surrounding country, the elements of the revolution began to move—ardent and enthusiastic, it was not for him to resist the workings of that mighty spirit which agitated a nation. He brought to the controversy the energies of youth, a deep knowledge of our political rights,

* Gen. Cobb was born at Attleborough, Sept. 14, 1748. See Williams's *Medical Biography*, p. 82, and Emery's *Ministry of Taunton*, i. 237. He was not a descendant of John Cobb as above stated, but of Austin or Augustine Cobb. John Cobb, of Taunton, who married Jane Woodward, is not known to have been related to Austin. This John was a son of Henry Cobb of Barnstable, as we learn from a genealogy of the Barnstable Cobbs, by Amos Otis, Esq., published in the *Barnstable Patriot*, Aug. 5 to Sept. 2, 1862. He had no son Morgan.—EDITOR.

and all the enthusiasm of one conscious of right, and struggling for liberty. He was placed in the very front rank of our patriotic citizens. Though young, the eyes of the people were already turned to him. He was one of those bold spirits who in a period of impending disasters and terrific perils, are called forth with their loudest voices to assume the place and the rank which in such days nought but the highest talent can assume, and which then will be confided to none except to such as can show the legitimate title. The bold-faced impudence of the demagogue then quails before the united force of talent and of virtue. The pretenders and impostors disappear—and presumption and ignorance are no longer found in the high places of society.

The general court which assembled in May, 1774, having been dissolved by General Gage, then the Royal Governor, another was summoned to meet in the October following, to which he was elected from this Town, as the colleague of Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

It was not for him, however, to be satisfied with the passive support which could be given to a good cause by the mere services of a civilian. He sought for more active duties—he was impatient to share the perils and the glory of the camp, and when the opposition assumed the character of regular resistance on military principles, he assumed the sword, and entered the army in 1777, as lieutenant-colonel of a continental regiment, commanded by Col. Henry Jackson. In this regiment he encountered some hard service, particularly in New Jersey and on Rhode Island, where he led what may be called a forlorn hope, to delay with 20 men the progress of a Hessian regiment of cavalry.

His activity and talent, and high military qualities, attracted the attention of the commander-in-chief, whose peculiar excellence it was to judge rightly of the characters of men, and he was soon called to his family as his aid. There he remained until the termination of the war, although he was appointed to the chief command of the regiment in which he had entered the service, and left the army a full colonel and a brigadier-general by brevet.

He was with Washington during all his greater operations—and during many of the trying situations in which that great commander was placed. He was with him at the time of the treason of Arnold—the capture of Cornwallis—and when the army maddened by neglect, had resolved to turn their swords upon the congress, and redress their own wrongs.

The councils in which he assisted were no petty caballings for the miserable purposes of faction and of office. They were the deliberations of patriots and of heroes devising schemes to emancipate a nation, and rescue millions.

They fought no battles on paper—they issued no swelling manifestoes—they applied themselves to their mighty tasks with the wisdom of sages and the energies of demi-gods. Early in 1784, General Cobb returned to his home and resumed his profession. He had now seen life in all its varieties—in the city, in the country, and in the camp—in the highest circles of fashion, and in the obscurest recesses of poverty. He had been associated with the men of other countries—

the warriors of Frederick the Great whose lives had been passed beneath tents, and in marches, and battles, of the fiery-spirited Polanders still wearing the swords which they had aimed at the bosom of their king—but striving here to sink the odious character of assassins and regicides, and to take that of the champions of freedom. He was the associate too of many of those remarkable men who, in the early days of the French revolution were placed at its head.

He was not only the associate, but the intimate and confidential friend of Washington, Green, Lincoln, Knox and Hamilton.

By this extensive acquaintance with every variety of the human character, he had acquired a knowledge of motives, and an insight into the means by which men might be influenced—and he soon had occasion to call into use all the advantages of his experimental knowledge.

Soon after his return from the army, he had received from Governor Hancock an appointment to the bench of the court of common pleas, and was elected by the legislature to the office of major-general of the fifth division of the Massachusetts militia—thus uniting in his person the chief civil and military functions of the county.

A generation have arisen who know no other times than such as are peaceful, tranquil and happy. They look around them, they see fair and cultivated fields—the labors of the husbandman crowned with plenty—rewarded with competence. They hear in all directions the sounds of prosperous industry. The splendid mansions of the man of wealth rises in all its imposing grandeur, adorned with all the embellishments which wealth can bestow. The decorations of taste are brought home to the huts of poverty—the means of comfortable living are within the reach of all—want is driven from the poor man's door—all lie down at night with the consciousness of security, and rise with freshened hopes on the morrow, to commence another day of prosperous exertion.

I will now turn you back to other times, and other scenes.

The sacrifices made by this state during the war of the revolution were immense—personal property had disappeared—trade was unsettled—manufactures were not commenced—the sources of wealth were exhausted—the state debt was so great that the payment of the interest only, occasioned a serious embarrassment in the finances—the lands were deteriorating daily, as there was no market for surplusses, and of course no encouragement to cultivate—buildings were falling into decay from the want of means to repair them—the paper currency which had flooded the country had sunk to its intrinsic value, which was nothing, and there was no substitute. Private credit had nearly ceased, and there was little confidence between man and man. The public credit had sunk, and was rapidly sinking, and its total prostration was apprehended. The rich were unable and unwilling to lend; one class had already loaned to the extent of their means, and were pressing for payment, the other put their gold and their silver into their strong boxes and their iron chests, fearing the ravages of the tender laws. The interest of the public debt was accumulating, and there were no means of payment except by taxation, and no objects of taxation excepting the lands. Many were traversing the country with their rags fluttering in the winds,

squalid with want, reeking with filth, offending the senses, and shocking the feelings.

The state government well knew that any further delay in the payment of the interest of the debt would produce calamities, which they dreaded even to anticipate, and ultimately destroy the government. They made prodigious efforts to sustain the public credit; but taxation, heavy taxation, was their only resource. They were well aware that this measure would be productive of temporary distress; but as well did they know that if they did not adopt it, the escutcheon of the state, which had borne none but honorable emblems, would be stamped with bankruptcy and fraud, and that the edifice of government already loosened in its foundations, would tumble into ruins. In one year taxes were imposed to the amount of more than half the income and available means of the people. The canker of usury was already eating into the substance of the farmers, but a crisis had now arrived when the usurer closed his coffers, and refused to lend. The circulating money was not sufficient for the payment of the taxes—oxen, horses, cows and beds were seized by the collectors and sold at auction for a pittance. Creditors attached whatever the collector had spared. The court dockets bore interminable catalogues of delinquent names.

The deep and ominous sounds of discontent which at first were breathed in low murmurs, as the pressure increased, became louder, rose then to the tone of defiance, and at length the cries of rebellion in threats and imprecations, in screams and shouts, wild, discordant, and dreadful, rang through the astonished and horror stricken land—the clang of arms was heard—men rose to resist the laws, to besiege not hostile fortresses, but the very temples in which the laws were administered—to conquer not a public enemy—not invading armies—but to conquer—Great God—to conquer their own courts of justice.

The county court was to have been holden in the month of June, 1786. The suits already commenced, and about to be entered, if forced to judgment would cause the ruin of many; men wild with distress, ferocious with despair assembled in mobs. They were not armed it is true, but they breathed out the most horrible threats against the court, whose official existence they were determined to annihilate. Although the people of Massachusetts will bear much before they resort to violence, yet many were then ready for the last and worst extremities. The court bell began to sound, the mob began to rage; but to give some appearance of moderation to their proceedings they despatched a deputation to confer with the court. The mind of our warrior judge was fertile in resource; he had already devised a plan to save the law from violation, satisfy the people, and preserve peace. His plan was submitted to the court; they all concurred. He proposed to the deputation that the court should be opened, the actions entered that attachments might be preserved, and then should adjourn without entering the judgments. The deputation not being able to explain to the mob the result of their conference, a call was made for Judge Cobb. He instantly went amongst them, alone, and unarmed, and with that ready and clear elocution for which he was ever remarkable he explained the ar-

rangement and convinced them of its advantages and its propriety. They dispersed shouting his praises. The next Court was to be holden in September. No means had been opened for the relief of the people—their debts had increased, and their burthens were almost intolerable. The spirit of resistance was then marked with deeper ferocity, and the determination that the courts should not sit, appeared to be general amongst all malcontents of the state. Our departed friend was no temporizing statesman. He saw that a crisis had arrived, when the law must be supported by force, or yielded to anarchy. He was equal to that crisis. None felt a deeper pity for the distresses of the people—but when to obtain a temporary relief, they sought to overthrow the laws and the government, the tenderness of his character yielded to an imperious sense of duty, and he steeled his heart against the workings of a compassion fraught with woe to his country. He would not believe that armies involving treason against the commonwealth were the excesses of patriotic zeal; the destruction of social order a redress of grievances, or that rebellion and civil war were certain evidences of the true spirit of liberty.

He was determined to support the court and the laws even to the shedding of blood. The militia were ordered out. Court day arrived. The robe of the judge was thrown aside. The martial garb was resumed—again the plume waved over his head, and the sword of the warrior flashed bright in the sunbeams. Sounds ominous and threatening arose from the mob. The blood of the people, the blood of the people is to be shed, was the cry, to the onset—but when steady at their posts the citizen soldiers were seen—extended in double lines from the doors of the Court House—when the resolute demeanor of the commander was observed—the tone of defiance sank to that of remonstrance, and the general was entreated to withdraw his soldiers. “Away with your whining, was his determined and memorable reply. I will hold this court, if I hold it in blood. I will sit as a Judge, or I will die as a General.” In an instant all was quieted—the mob stole off secretly and silently, and the laws triumphed. But the spirit was not yet quelled, the session of the supreme court was to follow in October. All the western counties were in rebellion, and the rebels were in arms. The spirit extended here. The insurgents rallied their whole force, armed themselves and appeared in battle array on yonder Green, with the avowed intention of preventing the sitting of the court by force—the disaffection had spread wide and far, and in this whole county, with the exception of one town, not one entire company could be rallied to the defense of the government—but these were no times for intimidation. Now look back to that scene. Some of you can remember it—aye remember it as you remember the dark day of 1780. It was nearly forty-four years since. On one side of this village was posted a large body of armed insurgents—on the other the supporters of government, the defenders of the laws. The cannon were planted—the matches were lighted and waving. The orders were peremptory that the court should sit—and there was every probability that they could not sit without a battle. Had the government selected for their commander one who was either rash or timid, our peaceful village

might have witnessed transactions equal in atrocity to the most horrible of the French revolution. The responsibility of the commander was great, but unconscious of wrong, he felt no fear. He drew a line with his sword on the ground—he said to the rebel leader, “pass that line and I fire, the blood be upon your own head.” Again the laws triumphed—the line was not passed and the court sat in peace. In the night the insurgents dispersed, and from that day to this, in this county, not an arm has been raised to resist the civil authority.

To these heroic men this state owes an everlasting debt of gratitude. Entrusted with the military power of the commonwealth, they preserved the peace and the laws, the liberties and the lives of the people. Never were men invested with such powers, who performed their work with more intrepidity, or with less severity. Danger they laughed to scorn, and yet the sight of distress would melt either of them to tears. Like the war-horse of the scriptures, they thundered over the fields of battle and of blood, yet they fled even from the sight of the merited punishment of their own soldiers for offences against discipline. In war like the eagle they snuffed the carnage; in peace the temper of the infant dove was not more gentle. There was no mixture of ruffian and hero in their hearts—like the knights of chivalry their blows were for giants, their tenderness for weakness, womanhood and infancy. Their names were Lincoln, Brooks, and Cobb, three of the major-generals of Massachusetts. Long, long will our people have reason to bless their memories—their mingled system of energy and gentleness quelled a wide-spread and dangerous rebellion, and left no stain of blood behind. Why should they have exposed themselves to the perils and the toils of a civil war in defense of the rights of property? Like the other heroes of the revolution their gains in that service had been poverty and suffering and wounds and fears. Had the rebels succeeded and established an Agrarian law, they would have been the gainers. Two of them (B. and C.) led harder lives to earn a bare subsistence than the day laborer who lies down at night, and enjoys the common blessings of man. The other involved in responsibilities for a companion in arms, dragged his halting limbs, maimed and mutilated in the battles of his country, to the doors of a prison. The sight of the venerable prisoner bending under the weight of years, his head whitened in his country's service, yet bearing the laurels of many fields of glory, softened even the obduracy of men, who could place a general of the Revolution in the hands of a sheriff, to extort from the compassion of friends the amount of their debts. Shame flushed their cheeks—the hero was released, and in time the debts were honorably paid.

Poor as these men were, the considerations of gain or loss, of popularity or unpopularity never entered into their views. They had duties to perform and that was enough. They would have performed them, they would have defended the courts, had their names been borne as dependent debtors on half its entries and had its judgments and executions left them to pauperism and beggary.

They are now beyond the reach of envy, and calumny can no longer riot on their characters.

General Cobb, in May, 1789, was elected the sole representative of this town to the general court, and was instantly elevated to the

speaker's chair, which honorable office he sustained until the termination of the session which commenced in January, 1793, having served four years as the representative of the town and as speaker of the house. He left the chair in consequence of having been elected by the people of the whole state, according to a peculiar mode of choice then prevailing, a member of the third Congress, and took his seat in that body at the commencement of the second term of Washington's administration, and was associated in legislative labors with Ames, Dexter, King, Madison, and Giles, and many other statesmen of renown. He left congress in March, 1795, and in the following year removed with his family to a remote part of Maine. He now disappeared from public life, and devoted himself to agriculture—the cultivation and improvement of his farm. For this pursuit he cherished an inclination akin to enthusiasm, and nothing more delighted his heart, than a neat and thrifty cultivation of the land.

He was destined, however, to run almost the same career in public life as that through which he had already passed, and to hold the same stations when an inhabitant of either extremity of the state. In 1802 he appeared as a senator from the Eastern District of Maine and was immediately elected president of the senate. In 1808 he was elected to the council, and in 1809 became the second magistrate of the state, by accepting the office of lieutenant-governor. After a short intermission he was restored to councils of the state, and during the war of 1812 was one of the board of military defence. While a resident of Maine he was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas, for the county of Hancock, and major-general of the 10th division of the state militia. In a few years after the termination of the war (1815) he retired from public life, and after a short residence in Maine, he returned to his natal spot, to end his days.

Such is the narrative of the long career in public life and office of General David Cobb. He was perhaps the most distinguished of our citizens. Aside from the gratitude which is his due as a great public benefactor he is specially entitled to ours. If we were sometimes vexed by the tartness of his reproofs for our want of public spirit, yet candor must admit that his rebukes were intended for good, and that he had given the strongest evidences of his attachment to our welfare. He was the parent of our flourishing academy and through his influence and that alone, was that magnificent donation obtained from the state, which now supports it. He devised the plan of a fund for the support of the ministry, and to him mainly is the First Congregational Society indebted for its present ample means. Whenever any public good was to be effected, whether in founding institutions for the support of education, the advancement of morals, the purposes of charity, or the honor of the public, he was active and efficient, giving all his services, and contributing from his own resources to the full extent of his means. As a physician he was sagacious, learned and eminently successful. His presence brought comfort to the bed of the sick, the alleviations of art, the soothing of humanity, the words of solace and hope. As a soldier he was fearless and intrepid, calm and collected in danger, rapid and decisive in judgment, and prompt in execution.

To the courts he brought a competent knowledge of the law. Although he was not a lawyer, his clear perceptions and strong sense enabled him to detect sophistry, and to remove the impediments with which artifice and legal ingenuity, too often contrive to embarrass the progress of justice.

As a politician he was distinguished for his love of order, and his attachment to the constitution. He was never turned aside from an honorable course by any considerations of interest or popularity. He met all questions with an intrepid heart. He looked to the great and permanent interests of his country and to those interests he devoted himself with all his heart and all his soul.

As the presiding officer of a public body he was unrivalled. Graceful and dignified in his deportment, quick to perceive and clear to explain, he dispatched the public business with ease and facility, and won by his impartial performance of the duties of the chair, even the confidence and the praises of his adversaries.

He was the friend of genius wherever he found it, no matter in what association, no matter in what party. His eagle eye could discover the concealed Ulysses even before he had bent the bow, and when he doffed his rags, and blazed out like a God. The triumphant smile of the speaker announced the overthrow of dullness and the victory of intellect.

It is generally the calamity of age, as time paralyzes the strength and tames the passions, and contemporaries one by one drop away, to disregard the social comforts and enjoyments, to depreciate the times in which they live, by constantly forming injurious and querulous comparisons with those which are past, drawing their solitary draughts of pleasure from the fountains of recollection, lingering in the world with gloomy reluctance, like strangers in a country to whose usages they are not accustomed, and with whose inhabitants they are not familiar.

Not so with our friend, he never lingered in the race of life—he kept ever with the times. Instead of confining his associations to the narrow circle of his contemporaries—he went into the great world and extracted all its comforts—he used the true philosophy of life and multiplied his pleasures by taking a lively interest in the pleasures and in the happiness of his friends and neighbors. He rejoiced in their prosperity—he never felt that miserable and rancorous envy which seems to make some men believe that such thrift is at their expense. He had no narrow views. He delighted to watch the progress of those improvements in science and in the arts, and to witness their practical application to the purposes of life, by which the conveniences and comforts of man are increased. This disposition often led him into the society of the young and of those in active life. He even went further, he drank of the stream of harmless pleasure from its uppermost fountain, and participated in the anticipations of pleasure, the keen perception of the joys of life which none but children feel, when excited by novelty they call up their puny powers to grasp new objects of knowledge; he answered their eager enquiries with kindness, and called forth for their delight those blandishments of manner which seldom failed to win, whenever he condescended to apply them. Upon the whole he was a patriot

without ambition, a philanthropist without vanity, a statesman without selfishness. The steady friend of order, morals, and education, destitute of all sickly sensibility ; his heart was tender, making no professions of patriotism, he would have laid down his life for his country. He was too proud to flatter, and too honest to deceive.

With the delight of a mind in the spring tide of youth, with all its buoyancy, with all its vivacity, he read the wonderful productions of modern genius—those new and miraculous creations of fancy which have revived in this business age—the empire of romance over the human heart.

There are some who acquire much reputation for wisdom by assuming a grave aspect and dealing out from their scanty store, little dribblets of knowledge—magnifying trifles—imposing upon the vulgar by a pedantic parade of truisms and nothings—like the bird of Minerva looking wise, but hurting naught but little mice. He disdained all this quackery, this mockery of true wisdom. His was a mind which poured forth a constant stream of knowledge. There was no parade, no affectation of learning in him. He threw off from the superabundance of his mental riches, maxims which might have instructed sages and statesmen, and thoughts which sparkled and blazed and burned with all the fire of a poet, reaching his conclusions by a luminous path, and showing his whole course by flashes of eloquent demonstration.

His manners and disposition were such that he was equally the delight of the commanding general and the humble private. Whenever he appeared at the social board, his wit and humor—his fund of anecdote and power of pleasing, gave a zest to the intercourse and a blander character to the feasts of heroes—and well did he know

“ The art
To win the soldier's hardy heart.”

Associated as a member of the family of Washington with the polished courteous warriors of France—the high bred cavaliers of Rochambeau's army, he well maintained the character of the country whose arms he bore, and they soon found that it was not climate, or country, or courts, which fashioned the gentleman. With him conversation never degenerated into dull prosing or tedious narrative. He never imposed on his company his own topics, but seizing theirs, he discovered such facility of illustration, such a glowing imagination—such a vivacious and almost poetical flow of language, and such varied and universal knowledge that if he failed to convince—he never failed to charm. This talent remained to the last, it shone out in the evening of his life, like the last flashes of the thunder cloud, frequently the brightest.

Anacreon might with more than poetical propriety have addressed his celebrated apostrophe to him,

“ Now I love the mellow sage,
Smiling through the veil of age,
And whene'er the man of years
In the dance of joy appears,
Age is on his temples hung,
But his heart—his heart is young.”

There are some other considerations connected with his life, character, and actions, growing more particularly out of his great age, and the wonderful events which he had witnessed, deserving, as I think, of some notice. He was a venerable monument of ancient times and ancient manners. He did not seem like one cut off from the living generation. He stood amongst us, it is true, as the man of other ages, but yet he was one of us. His sympathies were in common with ours, yet he connected us with the days of old, the men of other times, and familiarized to our apprehensions events which now come like the shadows of the dead upon the imaginations of the living. He looked back on the train of wonderful events which he had witnessed with the wisdom of a philosopher, but with the feelings of a man. Age had neither chilled his blood, nor frozen his heart. I have said that he was a favorite scholar of President Holyoke; this association carries us back to the first settlement of the country—for the president had arrived at adolescence before the death of the first born of New England. When he began to comprehend, the legends of antiquity came fresh and glowing from those who not only received them from the holy seers of New England, but who saw the wonders themselves, who could tell him of the Endicotts, the Winthrops and the Dudleys, those iron-nerved pilgrims who built up the church of Christ and the temple of liberty in the American wilderness; of the mystic eloquence of Vane, Sir Henry, of Leverett who fought by the side of Oliver Cromwell; of those terrible men who sat in judgment on their king, and doomed to the axe the head which had worn a crown; of that romantic war, the exploits of Church, and the desolations of Phillip, where men fought for the existence of the English race.

But the president himself saw many marvellous things and knew many wonderful men. He heard with his own ears the fiery and impassioned eloquence of the Cookes, father and son, who for fifty years wielded the fierce democracy of Massachusetts, and in the royal presence itself, questioned the mandates of royalty. He saw his countrymen arrayed in arms and on the march to achieve that magnificent enterprise, which has shed such glory on our provincial history. But let us examine what our friend himself has known and seen. He knew the talented, eccentric and unfortunate Shirley, once the pride of Massachusetts. He heard the wail mingling with the shout which announced the victory, and the fall of Wolfe. He saw the commencement and the termination, and he was an actor, and an important one too, in that tremendous conflict which gained an empire to the world, and lost it to the British crown. He heard the first and the last trumpet blasts which issued from the lips of James Otis. He saw the budding and the blasting of that mighty mind which shook a throne and reared a republic.

For more than four years he stood by the side of George Washington on the battle-field, and in the tent he shared his councils—he heard the sound of his voice, he felt the pressure of his hand, grasping his own in the spirit of friendship. He witnessed the rise and fall of states and empires.

He witnessed the overthrow of thrones and of races of kings

which had endured for a thousand years, and he lived to witness their wonderful restoration.

He saw the rise, the progress and the fall of the master spirit of the age, the modern Alexander, who bore the republican banner of France and his own imperial eagles from Egypt to Moscow; whose ambition encompassed the ends of the earth, and grasped the world.

He saw the first action of our national constitution; and he assisted in framing the organic laws on which depend the prosperity and the grandeur of the nation. He saw our manufactures confined to forges and smithy. He lived to see with his own eyes the existence of a power and capacity in this, to rival nations whose experimental knowledge has been the growth of centuries.

Our commerce, in his youth confined to miserable river craft, creeping along the shores and gathering the scanty articles of traffic from a poverty-stricken country, he lived to see encompassing the world and condensing its wealth; a navy formed under his own eye, before which the crescent of Mahomet has waned — before which the tri-colored flag of France has been struck — before which the pride of the queen of the ocean has been humbled.

He lived to see the population of his country swelled from one million to twelve; and to see this population surmount the barrier of the Alleghany, sweep down the magnificent rivers of the west, pass the mighty Mississippi, the father of the waters, and advancing with certain and rapid steps to plant the banner of the republic on the shores of the Pacific.

This view could be expanded into a volume; but I am compelled to forbear. It is enough to wonder at the past. In anticipating the future, imagination itself is bewildered, astonished and paralyzed.

I come now to the closing scene, when that bold spirit which had borne its full part in the great events of the last sixty years was about to take its flight; when that hardy frame which had braved the blasts of the winter, the burning sun of the summer, the night storm, and the battlefield; which had found its resting place on a rock, with a snow bank for a pillow, was extended, weak, prostrate and helpless, on the bed of death. Then when the hand of fate was upon him, when that dark curtain which separates the living from the dead, which, like the curtain that enveloped the sacred spot of the temple, and concealed from the eyes of mortals the things consecrated to God, was about to fall, he called back to his mind the thoughts, the feelings of his youth — his early recollections — his early associations.

“Et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.”

The home of his heart was here, and here he chose his grave.

When he was laid in that quiet place “where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest,” the glorious sun was sinking beneath the western horizon, and the shades of evening were about to fall. No banner waved over his humble grave; no martial dirge sent forth its mingled strains of wail and triumph; no thunder from the cannon announced the fall of a hero. He well knew the heartlessness of public exhibitions of sorrow, and refused to have his grave profaned with “the mockery of woe.”

When his kindred had departed, one stood at his grave who loved him well; and as he saw the first earth thrown upon his coffin, he asked himself this question—Is this the end? Will nothing remain of that bright spirit, which once animated that lifeless body, but the dust, soon to be mingled with that which covers it? Can it be possible that those lofty aspirations which grasped at a higher world, by seeking the good of man in this,—those deep philosophic contemplations on the nature of intellect—those profound moral maxims, bearing the impress of a genius which, in its contemplations, soared above the earth—those bright imaginations, almost breathing of the inspirations of prophecy—that divine flame, pervading the bosom of the philanthropist, kindling the fancy of the poet, warming the heart of the hero, seeming to come fresh from a fountain, whose waters having been “troubled by an angel,” were mingled with fire, and flashing with beams of living light, can be nothing but modifications of vile matter, the work, the action of a machine of clay, perishable and mortal! No; let the atheist—let the man without a God, console himself with such belief, I will believe that the thinking mind is a spark from Heaven, changeless and immortal. I will believe that there is a stream of light issuing from the grave, penetrating the darkness, and mingling with that ocean of light—that light that never yields to darkness—that light that eternally surrounds the throne of God. I will believe that my venerable friend exists—exists in happiness, that his sins are forgiven, “for he loved much”—that in the house of our common Father, “where there are many mansions,” there is one at least for him.

General Cobb was born Sept., 1748. Died April 17, 1830.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL GAGE.—1663.

[From the original in possession of WM. S. APPLETON, of Boston.]

The Test of Samuel Gage, aged about 25 yeares. This depont^t. sayeth, that about 2 yeares since, hee wanted a bay Coult of about a yeare old & found such an one of that col^r. & age att Sam^l. Ingolls his ffarme, & cutt of the topp of the farr eare, but presently after, Sam^l. Ingolls coming home, challenged the sd Coult to be his, soe this dep^t. left it there & further sayeth not.

taken upon oath 26.(1)63—before mee,

SIMON BRADSTREETE.

BOSTON THURSDAY LECTURE.—Thursday, “14 Aug. 1679. Lecture first Ch^h Boston, y^s day m^r Allen began his turne to preach y^e Lecture, y^a m^r Mather y^e next day is to preach, y^a m^r Nowell, y^a m^r Willard, soe y^t now y^er is to bee but one Lecture in towne, & y^e ministers of y^e three Ch^hs are to take their turne at y^e Old Ch^h from y^s day foreward in answer unto y^e desire of y^e Councill.”—*MS. Diary of Rev. Peter Thacher of Milton.*

THE TRUE DATE OF THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF ELDER BREWSTER.

[By Rev. HENRY M. DEXTER, of Boston.]

Read at the Monthly Meeting of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, in October, 1863.

It is somewhat remarkable that a great degree of uncertainty should have so long rested upon the two dates of most importance in the life of so prominent a man as Elder William Brewster, of the Plymouth Colony. If the exact time of his birth had been solely in the keeping of tradition, one would think the era of his disappearance from the Plymouth Company must have left an exact and ineffaceable trace. In point of fact, however, two different years have been heretofore assigned as those of his death, and four as those of his birth.

Gov. Bradford, in his *History*, [p. 408] records his death as occurring "about" the 18th of April, 1643. Morton, in his *Memorial*, expressly copies Bradford, and gives the same date [1st ed'n, p. 117]. These are followed by *Hubbard*, [p. 663], and *Hutchinson*, [vol. ii: p. 411]; and lately by the editor of Bradford's *Manuscript*, in a note to that work [p. 408]; by Savage, [*Gen. Dict'y of New Eng.*, vol. i, p. 246] who, however, changes the day to the 16th of April; by Palfrey [*Hist. New Eng.*, i: 598]; and by Freeman, [*Hist'y Cape Cod*, i: 169].

On the other hand, Morton, in copying from Bradford's *Manuscript History* upon the Plymouth Church Records, [*Bk. i. fol. 38*] dates Brewster's death as "about the 16th of April, 1644." In this he has been followed by Belknap, [v. ii: p. 163]; Eliot, [p. 87]; Cotton, in his *History of the Plymouth Church*; [*Mass. Hist.*, coll. iv: 113]; *Baylies*, [v. ii: p. 4]; Holmes [*Annals*, i: 276]; Winsor, [*Hist. Duxbury*, p. 234]; Mitchell, [*Hist. Bridgewater*, p. 361]; Thacher, [*Hist. Plym.*, p. 268]; Steele, [*Chief of the Pilgrims*, p. 383]; and Felt, [*Ecd. Hist. N. Eng.*, v. i, p. 549.]

There are three circumstances which incline me to the conviction that Bradford was in error, in his *History*, and that the true date of the elder's death was in April, 1644:

1. Bradford himself says, in the appendix to his history, where he gives some account of the "increasings and decreasings" of the first comers [p. 451], that Mr. Brewster had "lived some 23 or 24 year here in ye countrie." But the addition of the *lesser* of these numbers to the date of December, 1620, would carry us eight months beyond April, 1643; so that here is so much evidence that 1644 was the true date of Brewster's death.

2. Bradford, in a letter to John Winthrop, published in the lately issued volume of *Winthrop Papers* of the *Mass. Hist. Collections*, [vol. xxxvi, p. 161] says—writing apparently in the last of winter or beginning of spring—"Sundry have been sicke amongst vs this winter, and some still are. God hath taken away Mr. Atwood and Mr. Jeney by death." The letter has no date. *Savage* says Jenney died early in 1644, [v. ii: p. 546]; and Morton says Atwood died in 1644. I infer then that Jenney and Atwood died in the winter ending with the spring of 1644, and that Bradford wrote this letter after their

decease, but before Elder Brewster's death, in April of that year because it is not probable that Bradford would have written Winthrop within a year of the elder's decease, and have made no reference to it, especially when speaking of the losses of the colony by death. I may add that the letter contains internal evidence that some considerable time had passed since Bradford had written Winslow before.

3. But the strong reason for discrediting the date given by Bradford, and by Morton in the *Memorial*, in favor of that inserted by Morton in the Church Records, is found in entries upon the Colony Records. Letters of administration were granted on Elder Brewster's estate, June 5th, 1644, [*Plym. Col. Rec.*, ii. p. 73]; the Inventory of his Library bears date 18th May, 1644, [*B'k of Wills*, v. i: 53]; and the final settlement took place 20th Aug., 1645, [*B'k of Deeds*, p. 115]. If the elder died in April, 1644, all this becomes natural, and is just what we should expect; if he died in April, 1643, we are thrown upon vain conjecture for some reason for so unusual a course as the delay of more than a year before taking any recorded steps toward the settlement of his estate.

I deem it certain, then, that the true date of the elder's death is April, 1644.

Two causes have thrown uncertainty upon the year of his birth the one, this doubt as to the year of his death; the other, a like doubt as to his age at death.

Morton, in the *Memorial*, [1st ed., p. 117] professes to copy Bradford's *Manuscript*, and says: "The Lord upheld him [Brewster] to a great age; he was *fourscore and four* years of age when he died." But Bradford's *Manuscript*, as it comes out in print in the Collections of the Historical Society, gives this passage thus: "The Lord upheld him to a great age. He was *nere fourscore years of age* (if not all out) when he died" [p. 408.] And when Bradford's *Manuscript* was copied by Morton upon the Plymouth Church Records, it was done accurately, for there we find the elder stated as "*nere forescore*" when he died [*Young, Plym. Chron.*, p. 461.]

Here we have the data for three different birth-years. Morton, in the *Memorial*, gives us the formula 1643 — 84; which leaves 1559. Bradford's History gives 1643, less "near fourscore"; which produces 1563. Morton, in the Church Records, gives us 1644, less "near fourscore"; which carries us to 1564; which year *Young* adopts, [*Chronicles of Plym.*, p. 469,] though he contradicts himself by adding in the next sentence that the elder was 60 when he landed at Plymouth — when this birth date would make him only 56.

The Rev. Ashbel Steele, in his valuable, but by no means so good-as-it-ought-to-have-been work, entitled "The Chief of the Pilgrims," makes still another combination. Assuming 1644 as the true date of the elder's death, and Morton's "fourscore and four" as the period of his years, he gets 1644 — 84 = 1560; which he confidently states as the year of birth. This had been previously set down as the true date by Winsor [*Hist. Duxbury*, p. 234], and Mitchell, [*Hist. Bridgewater*, p. 361]; but without naming any authority for the statement.

Recapitulating, we have, then, these four dates, each backed by some respectable authority, viz:

Morton, in the <i>Memorial</i>	- - - -	1559
Steele, Winsor and Mitchell	- - -	1560
Bradford	- - - -	1563
Morton's Bradford, in the <i>Ch'h Recd's</i>		1564

Belknap and Eliot give 1560 without remark; as if it were unquestioned. Allen presumes it to be that, [*Biog. Dic.*, p. 136]; and Hunter leans toward the same date, [*Founders of New Plym.*, p. 57].

I have lately come to the knowledge of a document which, in my judgment, ought to settle this question for all the future, by assigning a new date for the birth of the elder, and that upon evidence of the most unimpeachable character.

I received by the steamer of the last week from M. Elsievier — archivist of the city of Leyden, — whose invaluable aid I have had the good fortune to secure in pursuing certain researches in regard to the life of the pilgrims in Holland — the statement that he has just discovered in the *Registry of Affidavits*, in that city [*Letter k, fol. 26*] the record of a declaration made before the magistrates of Leyden, 25 June, 1609; in which William Brewster, Englishman, aged 42 years, Mary Brewster, his wife, aged 40 years, and their son, Jonathan Brewster, aged 16 years, declare that they have received some cloths, which Bernard Rosse, Englishman, living at Amsterdam, had sent to them. They reside at Leyden, in the street called St. Ursule.

This document is formal, and to be presumed, therefore, to have been carefully drawn; it is legal, and therefore must have been conscientiously dictated; it is from the contemporaneous suggestion of the parties themselves, and therefore combines the highest probabilities of accuracy; while its scope is so entirely alien from the immediate point before us as to give to its testimony the eminent value of being purely incidental. I see no reason, then, why it should not be decisive in evidence.

These names of wife and son identify this as *our* Wm. Brewster. But if he was 42 years of age in June, 1609, he must have been born in 1566-7, or from two to three years later than the latest date before supposed. This, counting to 1644, would make him only 77 or 78 when he died.

If it be objected that this is violently inconsistent with Morton's statement that he was 84, I reply that Morton's claim to accuracy is vitiated by his own and contradictory statement in the Church Records that Brewster died at "near fourscore," which, taken literally, would be at 79, or scarcely two years at variance with his true age; and which taken loosely, would be quite consistent with the accurate computation, since it would not be unnatural for any of us to speak, in a general way, of a man of 77-8 as being "near fourscore."

It is true that Bradford, in his *Appendix*, [p. 451] says Elder Brewster was "about 80 years" when he died. But Bradford wrote this many years after the elder's death, and, from his guarded manner of statement, evidently had no *exact* knowledge on the subject. *Seventy-seven or eight* was a good old age, and answers — in venerableness — all the demands of the subject.

I take it, then, as proven by sound and sufficient evidence, that Elder Brewster was born in 1566-7, and died in 1644, at the age of 77, or possibly 78.

Boston, Oct. 1.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DOCTOR JONATHAN POTTS,

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE HOSPITALS OF THE NORTHERN AND MIDDLE DEPARTMENTS IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION, WITH EXTRACTS FROM HIS CORRESPONDENCE.

[Communicated by Rev. EDWARD D. NEILL of Philadelphia, Pa.]

In the month of December, 1678 (O. S.), the first European ship arrived at Burlington, New Jersey. The passengers were chiefly members of the society of Friends, and among them was Thomas Potts, the ancestor of this sketch, with his wife and children. The ship, called the *Shield*, was from Hull, England. Thomas Potts settled opposite Burlington, on the Delaware river, in Bristol township, Pennsylvania, and thus the family became one of the first English families in the latter state.¹

John Potts, the father of the Doctor, was the founder of Pottsgrove, and his large old mansion still stands. He was the owner of several furnaces and a large landed estate, and died respected and beloved,² in 1768, at the age of fifty-eight years. Four daughters and nine sons survived him.³

Jonathan was born in 1747; and on the 31st of August, 1766, in company with his friend and relation, Benjamin Rush, subsequently distinguished as one of the signers of the Declaration, and an able physician, sailed from Philadelphia, on the way to the University of Edinburgh to study medicine. While in London, Dr. Franklin gave them letters of introduction to the professors and others, and also inclosed the following paternal advice:

LONDON, Dec. 20th, 1776.

Gentlemen: With this I send you letters for several of my friends at Edinburgh. It will be a pleasure to me if they prove of use to you. But you will be your best friend if you apply diligently to your studies, refraining from all idle, useless amusements, that are apt to lessen or withdraw the attention from your main business.

This, from the character you bear in the letters you brought me, I am persuaded you will do. Letters of recommendation may serve a stranger for a day or two; but when he is to reside for years, he

¹ Thomas Potts died in Bristol in 1719, and a son, David, died in Bristol in 1730, and his children were *Thomas*, John, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Stephen, Mary, Rebecca, Nathan and Ezekiel.

Thomas became a prosperous iron manufacturer at Colebrookdale, and died in 1752. His children were Thomas, David, John, the father of Dr. Potts, and three daughters.

² His obituary is in *Pennsylvania Gazette*, June, 1768.

³ The children of John Potts were:

1. Martha m. Thomas Rutter.
2. Rebecca m. Benjamin Duffield, M. D.
3. Anna m. David Potts.
4. Ruth m. Peter Lohra.
5. Samuel m. Joanna Holland.
6. Isaac m. Sarah Paul.
7. James m. Anna Stocker.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 8. Joseph m. | { Anna Morris.
Sarah Powell.
Ann Mitchell.
Sarah Kirkbride. |
| 9. Jesse m. | Sarah Lewis. |
| 10. David m. | Mary Ayers. |
| 11. Jonathan m. | Grace Richardson. |
| 12. John m. | Margaret Canac. |
| 13. Thomas m. | Anna Nutts. |

must depend on his own conduct, which will increase or totally destroy the effect of such letters.

I take the freedom, therefore, of counseling you to be circumspect in your behavior at Edinburgh (where people are very shrewd and observing), that you may bring from thence as good a character as you carry thither, and in that respect, not be inferior to any American that has been there before you. You have great advantages in going there to study at this time, when there happens to be collected a set of as truly great men, professors of the several branches of knowledge, as have ever appeared in any age or country.

I recommend one thing particularly to you, that besides the study of medicine, you endeavor to attain a thorough knowledge of natural philosophy in general. You will from thence draw great aids in judging well both of diseases and remedies, and avoid many errors. I mention this because I have observed that a number of physicians here, as well as in America, are miserably deficient in it.

I wish you all happiness and success in your undertaking, and remain

Your friend and humble servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

Before leaving his native country, with that lack of judgment that has often characterized an ardent student of nineteen, he had engaged his affections to the lady who became his wife.

Scarcely had he arrived in Edinburgh, before he received a letter from his father, stating that his "dearest Grace" was very ill, and longed to see him.

Immediately, on the receipt of this intelligence, he left Edinburgh and hastened back; but upon his arrival she had recovered, and from the family record we learn that he was married at Reading, Pa., to Miss Grace Richardson, on May 5th, 1767.

After his marriage, he became a medical student in the College of Philadelphia, and, in the summer of 1768, graduated as bachelor of physic, at the first medical commencement in America. He delivered the valedictory; and the subject seems to have been suggested by Dr. Franklin, as it was on the advantages a medical student derives from a previous liberal education in the other sciences, particularly mathematics and natural philosophy.

The medical class was ten in number, and became useful practitioners.¹

In 1771, he received the degree of doctor of medicine; Benjamin Duffield, who married his sister Rebecca, at the same commencement receiving his degree as master of arts, and delivering a poem on "Science."²

¹ The first graduates of the Philadelphia medical school in 1768, were

B. Cowell, Bucks county, Pa.

Jonathan Potts, Philadelphia.

— Archer, New Castle "

James Tilton, Kent.

S. Duffield, Philadelphia.

Nich. Way, New Castle.

H. Fullerton, Lancaster.

Jonathan Elmer, West Jersey.

David Jackson, Chester.

John Lawrence, East Jersey.

² The ancestors of Dr. B. Duffield came to America shortly after Thomas Potts and family, and landed at Burlington, New Jersey. (See Smith's *History of New Jersey*.) After Penn laid out Philadelphia, Benjamin, the great grandfather of

Dr. Potts commenced the practice of medicine at Reading, in Berks county. With the deepest interest he watched the discussions that were taking place in parliament in relation to America. While his family, who had been brought up as Quakers, were much divided — his brother John being a tory judge in Philadelphia,¹ and Isaac a cold neutral, until he discovered Washington in prayer in his woods at Valley Forge² — yet he, in company with his brothers, Samuel,³ James,⁴ Thomas,⁵ and Joseph,⁶ identified themselves from the first with the friends of liberty.

With Edward Biddle and others he was in 1775 a committee of safety for Berks county, and active in stirring up the zeal of his townsmen.

The following letter, written on April 27th, 1775, addressed to him by one who omitted to sign his name, probably his brother James, or Owen Biddle, gives a most graphic description of Philadelphia after the news of the battle of Lexington :

Dear Doctor: I am extremely concerned at our friend's indisposition. Doctor take care of him and prevent exertions above his strength. We may want his services ere long.

The papers sent herewith will give you most of the account relative to the rout at Lexington, which we have received. A gentleman told me last night he had seen a letter from New York which positively mentioned the regulars to have lost 800 men, and that only 12 officers of the first brigade had returned to Boston. To-morrow we expect an exact account from Boston. Most certainly [they] have had a bitter pill.

Batt writes to his wife, "The regulars and provincials have had a brush. The king's troops were hellishly peppered but returned the compliment."

Dr. Duffield moved there, and at the age of 80, died in 1741. His tombstone is in Christ church-yard.

Edward, the father of Dr. Duffield, was a warden in Christ church, a particular friend and executor of Franklin, and one of the first members of the American philosophical society. He died on the old family place in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county. His tombstone and many of his descendants, are in All Saint's church-yard, above Holmesburgh.

Dr. Benjamin Duffield finished his medical education in Edinburgh. He is said to have been the first to give public lectures on obstetrics in America. In 1793, he was one of the physicians in charge of the Yellow fever hospital in Philadelphia, and died in 1799, leaving five children. His three daughters all married office students of their father, Drs. Church, Martin and Henry Neill; the two latter from Worcester county, Maryland.

Dr. Henry Neill removed to Philadelphia and succeeded his father-in-law. He was vice-president of the College of Physicians, and died in 1845. One of his sons, John Neill, M. D., the grand nephew of Dr. Potts, at the breaking out of the rebellion, organized the military hospitals of Philadelphia, and is now a surgeon U. S. A., in charge of General hospital, Broad and Cherry streets.

¹ See Sabine's *History of Loyalists*.

² Weems's *Life of Washington*.

³ Died 1793, was a member of the first state convention.

⁴ Was a lawyer in Philadelphia, and for a time major in a battalion, of which Cadwalader was colonel.

⁵ Thomas was colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment.

⁶ Joseph was a captain,

I received last night by express a letter from Mr. Wm. Livingston, one of the Congress for New Jersey. He informs me that the people of Connecticut broke open the last mail from Boston and intercepted several letters from General Gage, by which the New Yorkers had discovered a hellish plot. He does not say what. We suppose here it must be a plan to seize the Congress. Hold yourselves and neighbors in readiness to assist us.

The New Yorkers have shut their port, seized the keys of the custom house, and armed themselves. Connecticut has sent 10,000 men to take post at King's Bridge, near New York, where it is said the troops intended to erect a fortress to cut off all communication between the N. and S. colonies. I have sent for a letter from the York Committee. If I obtain it—shall be sent herewith. We have warned our people almost to a military phrenzy. Yesterday we had a meeting of our associators. 9,000 were present. T. M.¹ harangued them with success. We divide into wards and choose our officers to-morrow. 3 troops of light horse, 2 companies of artillery, 2 companies of riflemen, 2 companies of light infantry, are forming. The artillery and light horse form to-morrow. The horses are training. I have sent two. We have here a stable for 30.

The town is filled with companies exercising. I have attended during the last week six hours every day, and have gained some knowledge in that way.

Our artillery and powder are guarded every night by detachments from the companies already formed.

The Virginians have lost their powder at Williamsburgh. It was taken by order of the government, by a detachment of marines, from a ship of war in the night time. The people are so irritated they are marching to Williamsburgh from all the neighboring counties, and by this time have secured the Governor as a hostage, whom they are determined to keep in close custody until the powder is returned.

Fleeson is so pressed by our people that I fear that you will get neither drum nor colors for some days. I called on him last Friday; nothing done except the drum hooped. I have now sent to him. The York letter you will have with a letter from our Committee. Hold yourselves ready to march at an hour's warning. *I believe the Congress will meet in Reading.*

If you want two small iron carriage guns to exercise Johnny Miers with, send for them. They are three-pounders. The brass we shall keep. The device for your drum and colors I have not had time to complete. To-morrow Fleeson shall have them."

In the journals of Congress we find that in April, 1776, Dr. Potts petitioned to be director of hospitals for Canada, and on June 9th he was appointed as surgeon for Canada and Lake George. On the 25th of the same month he was at head-quarters in New York city, and received the following note to General Sullivan from Washington's secretary:

Sir: The bearer of this, Dr. Jonathan Potts, has been appointed to the direction of the hospital in Canada. He is a gentleman of char-

¹ The meeting of associators was on April 26th, and Thomas Mifflin, subsequently general, and then governor of Pennsylvania, was one of the speakers.

acter in every respect, and most indisputable zeal in the public cause. As such I beg leave to introduce him to your notice and acquaintance.

Wishing you all honor and success,

I am, sir, your most ob't and humble servant,

JOS. REED.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1776.

The next day, in company with General Gates, he started for the north. On arriving at Crown Point he discovered that the operations in Canada were impeded, and he became subject to the orders of Dr. Stringer, who placed him in charge of the hospital at Fort George, as the following letter indicates:

CROWN POINT, July 7, 1776.

Dear Sir: As the whole of the sick will be removed from this post to Fort George as quick as possible, and are very numerous, beg you will, with all dispatch, have the sheds on the lake shore fitted up with cribs or berths for their reception; and hurry those that are to be built where the old fort stood, as fast as possible.

A convenient shop and a kitchen for the cook, contiguous to the principal departments, will be necessary. I expect to be over in two or three days.

A quantity of hemlock tops, if procured, will be no bad bedding, and immediately wanted. They may be gathered along the lake shore and brought in battoes.

I am, Sir, with respect,

Your most obe'dt humble servant,

SAM. STRINGER¹

Affable, jovial, of fine executive power and superior education in his profession, Dr. Potts made friends wherever he went, and was popular not only with Gates, but the whole military and medical staff, as the subjoined correspondence indicates.

Letter from H. Brockholst Livingston.

GERMAN FLATTS, July 28, 1776.

Dear Sir: While at Fort George I committed to your care the keys of several closets and what plate there was in the house. I afterwards received the General's direction to lock whatever belonged to him in a closet and take the key with me. This injunction, thro' the hurry in which I came off, slipped my memory, and did not occur to me again until my arrival at Albany, from which place I wrote you, acquainting you with the General's desire, and requesting you to secure every valuable article which belonged to the General, particularly the plate in one closet, and send me the key of it. * * * It is probable we shall not return to Fort George for a considerable while yet, before which time some articles may be pilfered, considering how much the house is exposed to soldiers and travelers, in which case I shall be censured for my negligence. Your goods and

¹ Dr. Stringer was a native of Maryland. He was at the siege of Ticonderoga when Lord Howe fell in 1758. After the French war he settled in Albany. In consequence of disagreement with congress he left the continental service in 1777. Died in Albany in 1817, aged 83.

furniture are, I hope, by this time arrived, so you will be the better able to spare what I have wrote for. The use of the other closets and rooms you can have as before.

Please to send the key to the care of Capt. Varick, the General's Secretary at Albany, by some careful person.

My patience is almost exhausted in waiting for the arrival of the Indians. We have been here a fortnight and they are not yet convened. From those who are already come, amounting to about 600, we have reason to think the meeting will be full and the conclusion favorable, as peace seems to be the wish of both Sachems and warriors. The conference, we expect, will open next Thursday. The General has received a letter from his Secretary acquainting him that a report prevails at Albany, that General Clinton, in attempting to land at Charlestown, was beat off with considerable loss, himself either slain or taken prisoner. God grant it may prove true. By express from Gen. Washington on the 26th inst., all was well at New York, and the troops impatient of action. The Jerseys, my Father writes me, is in a good state of defence; 17,000 Pennsylvania Militia are come to their assistance, with which and their own, the shore from Elizabethtown to Amboy is well secured. Present my respects to the gentlemen who compose your families. I am, Sir, with sentiments of esteem and friendship,

Yours sincerely,

HENRY B. LIVINGSTON.¹

Letter from John Trumbull.

TICONDEROGA, August 8, 1776.

Dear Sir : I have received yours of the 3rd, and should beg your pardon for not answering sooner, which I impute to negligence. I assure you nothing but the continued hurry of business has prevented me. The whole time that the two York gentlemen staid was entirely taken up in preparing returns and letters for them. I have asked the General his opinion of your proposal for discharges. He will trust you and Doct. Stringer ; he charges you to give certificates only to those whom you examine. Such as are really useless you will discharge as soon as you please, without application to any other officer ; sign your own name by the General's order. See how much confidence we put in you.

We all thank you most sincerely for the present by Capt. Collins. The vinegar is very acceptable. Beans and Potatoes ! I had almost forgot the names. Think how happy we were to see them. Majr. Pierce is quite unwell ; he was to have gone across the Lake to-day had the weather permitted. Majr. Stewart is well ; he writes you at this time. Greet kindly thy fellow laborers in the Hospitals.

I am, Doctor, your very ob't servant and friend,

J. TRUMBULL.²

¹ Henry Brockholst Livingston son of Governor William Livingston of New Jersey. Died in Washington, March 18, 1823, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. See Holgate's *American Genealogy*, p. 191.

² John Trumbull was an aid of General Gates. He left the Army in 1777, and turned his attention to painting. The Trumbull gallery will always preserve his name.

*Letter to Doctor John Morgan, Director-General of the Medical Department of the United States*¹

FORT GEORGE, August 10, 1776.

Dear Sir: I expected long ere this to have had Dr. McHenry at the fort with the medicines [which] I mentioned to you were to come from Philadelphia, but I am greatly disappointed at his not arriving, and what has prevented him I know not. In a letter this day received from him he informs me that he was then to set out for Philadelphia in order to procure those medicines and some mates, and mentions your kind intention of assisting him both with advice and a supply of the cortex. The distressed situation of the sick here is not to be described. Without clothing, without bedding, or a shelter sufficient to screen them from the weather, I am sure your known humanity will be affected when I tell you we have at present upwards of one thousand sick and wounded in the sheds, and laboring under the various disorders of dysenteries, bilious, putrid fevers, and the effects of confluent small pox. To attend this large number, we have four seniors and four mates, exclusive of myself, and our little shop doth not afford a grain of jalap, ipecac, bark, salts, opium, and sundry other capital articles, and nothing of the kind to be had in this quarter. In this dilemma our inventions are exhausted for succedaneums, but we shall go on doing the best we can in the hopes of a speedy supply.

Dr. Stringer left this some few days since in order to lay the situation of the hospital before his excellency, General Washington, and endeavor to procure redress. You may remember, sir, when I left New York I mentioned to you, though the resolve of Congress did not expressly say I was to be Director General of this department, yet I apprehended it was the intention of that honorable body, agreeably to my petition previous to my appointment, that I should act as such in Canada, but on this side that province I was not to supersede Dr. Stringer. As I have had since the pleasure of Dr. Stringer's acquaintance, and have been made acquainted with the resolves of Congress in his favor, I find he has power to act as Director General of the Northern Department, which I knew not before; yet I shall continue to act as director under him until the matter is otherwise settled. I can assure you Dr. Stringer's conduct here, and the regard I have conceived for him from my short acquaintance, influences me to wish he may be continued as at present, and more especially as I hope our arms will be blessed with success, and we shall once more regain Canada, when it will most undoubtedly be necessary to have two hospitals in this wide extended country. I hope ere this reaches you the line by which the different departments are to act will be fixed.

Dr. Stringer and myself had some conversation respecting the expediency of acting under a Director General of the whole continent. This the doctor was averse [to], and I mentioned some reasons which had weight with me. As you will see the doctor I need not take up your time by mentioning them; for my own part I am re-

¹ Dr. Morgan was the associate of Dr. Shippen in establishing at Philadelphia the first medical school in America.

solved to be governed by such regulations as our wise Congress shall think proper, wishing nothing more than to contribute my mite towards the relief of our once distressed country, but now the glorious, independent States of America. Pray present my respectful compliments to his excellency General Washington, and General Mifflin, and believe me to be, dear sir,

Your affectionate and most humble servant,

JON. POTTS.

Letter from John Trumbull.

My Dear Sir: Have your medicines arrived? Have Stringer and McHenry made their appearance yet? Our people fall sick by dozens, and not a pennyworth of medicine have we for them, even in the most virulent disorders.

The moment you receive any supply share it for God's sake with us; we need it *almost more* than you.

Let Doctor Stringer and McHenry know the moment they arrive, that 'tis the General's will that they come *propriis personibus* to this place *immediately*.

You know 'tis no matter whether the people die for real want of medicine, or because they think they want it—'tis death in either case.

I am, my dear doctor, in a confounded hurry,

Yours sincerely,

J. TRUMBULL.

HEAD QUARTERS, 31st August, 1776.

Letter from Dr. Tillotson.

TICONDEROGA, September 13, 1776.

Dr. Potty: I would beg leave to recommend to your consideration the disposition of your tourniquets. The General enquired very particularly into the articles I had brought with me; when finding I had none, began to squint over his spectacles at me. You might spare all but one, which will be sufficient for that place. * * * * I have the pleasure to inform you that your letters were much honored. Information respecting the fleet has arrived at headquarters; nothing remarkable since the embarkation. * * * * My compliments to Col. Gansevoort and Dr. Wemple.

Your humble servant, &c.,

THOS. TILLOTSON.

Letters from Surgeon of Arnold's Fleet.

SLOOP ENTERPRIZE, 8th October, 1776.

My Dear Sir: I had the pleasure of your first favor which came to hand the 7th inst., the receipt of which gave me great satisfaction to find myself classed amongst your friends. Be assured, my most strenuous endeavors shall not be wanting to render myself worthy of your attention. * * * * I doubt not before this reaches you, you'll be acquainted with the General's intention of proceeding down the Lakes with the fleet to Isle a Motte, there to land 150 men; 50 of whom are to be Indians, who are to eat, slay and kill all they can lay hands on. I pray most honestly that the Creator of all things,

both wild and tame, would induce the enemy to come to action, as I am well assured we shall be able to extirpate them from the face of the waters. * * * The want of a subject obliges me to immediately subscribe myself

Your most obedient friend and servant,

STEPHEN MCCREA.

TICONDEROGA, October 14th, 1776.

Dear Sir: I am so hurried with getting off the wounded of our ruined navy, that it is impossible to give any account of our action, which was as bloody as unfortunate. We have done them all the surgery we could. I have just time to inform you I am alive, without receiving any wound. Please to acquaint my brother and friends as soon as possible. I shall write the first leisure.

Adieu, I am, Sir, yours, most sincerely,

S. MCCREA.

After Gates joined Washington in Pennsylvania, Dr. Potts was, for a time, on duty in Philadelphia, as the following from the general orders of General Putnam, dated Dec. 12, 1776, shows: "Officers who have the charge of any sick soldiers in or near this city, and who are included in the foregoing order, are directed to make returns to Dr. Jonathan Potts, at Mr. John Biddle's, in Market street, of the numbers and places of residence of their sick, that proper care may be taken of them."

A portion of the winter of '76-77, was passed with his family in Reading; but in January he was again commissioned with the title of Director of the General Hospital for the Northern Department. He diligently entered upon his duties, and prepared for the summer campaign; and before he left for the north, addressed the following

Letter to the Medical Committee of Congress.

READING, March 9th, 1777.

Gentlemen:—Upon the first notice of my appointment to the Directorship of the Military Hospital in the Northern District, I applied myself diligently to procure such articles as were to be had and I thought necessary for the use of the General Hospital. * * * I should have been happy to have had your instructions before I left Philadelphia, and I entreat you to forward to me whenever your other more important business will give leisure. * * * I am clearly of opinion it will conduce much to the good of the service to have a Sub-Director appointed. Should your Honorable House approve of this measure, give me leave to recommend Doctor Warren,¹ whose good sense, long services, and zeal in the cause, entitle him to the notice of his country. I have the highest sense of the honor conferred on me by the very honorable Congress, and shall exert every nerve to merit their notice.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most ob't humble servant,

JON. POTTS.

¹ Dr. John Warren was the brother and student of Dr. Joseph Warren who fell at Bunker Hill. He was also the founder of the Medical Department of Harvard University. Father of the late Dr. John C. Warren.

On the 3d of April he arrived at Albany, and as Director General of the Northern Department, had the following subordinates :

A Return of the Officers of the General Hospital, Northern Department.

General Officers.—Dr. Thos. Tillotson, Asst. Dep. Director ; Dr. Mal. Treat, Physician General ; Dr. Jas. Brown, Surgeon General ; Dr. Bartlett, Phys. and Surg. Gen. of Army ; Ad. Craigie, Apothecary General.

Senior Surgeons.—Dr. Robt. Johnston, Dr. Steph. McCrea, Dr. Dav. Townsend, Dr. Sam. McKenzie, Dr. Fran. Hagan, Dr. Jas. Young.

Second Surgeons.—Dr. Alex. Steward, Dr. Bedf. Williams, Dr. T. Vickers, Dr. Nich. Scull, Dr. Matt. Mans, Dr. Nich. Schuyler.

Surgeons' Mates.—Mr. Dav. Stoddard, Mr. James Thatcher, Mr. Sam. Woodruff, Mr. Wm. P. Smith, Mr. James Prescott, Mr. Willis Brown.

Commissary.—Mr. Dow, Mr. Henry Marselis, Asst. Com. ; Jno. Witman, Clerk ; Jno. Steward, Asst. Clerk.

Steward.—John Brown.

Letter from Dr. John Warren.

Boston, May 16, 1777.

Dear Friend : You have doubtless seen the new arrangements of Congress in the Medical Department, and have undoubtedly seen the list of gentlemen appointed General Officers in it, and I suppose you concluded that those appointments would effectually prevent my having the happiness of being connected with you in your Department.

Gentlemen, some of whom have never before been engaged in the Service, are put into places of profit and honor, whilst those who have surmounted ten thousand difficulties and exposed themselves to innumerable dangers in establishing Hospitals from a state of chaos to regularity and convenience, are overlooked.

I am not obliged to sacrifice my honor, even if it were to save a kingdom from destruction. I never will remain in any post a single moment longer than I can do it with honor and reputation. These considerations I know will be a sufficient apology to a person of your sentiments and feeling for my not attending you at your station. I am disappointed as I expected much pleasure in your acquaintance ; however, Sir, I beg you will be kind enough to write by every favorable opportunity, and believe me ready to serve you in every thing so far as lays in my power.

I am, Sir, your affectionate friend and humble servant,

J. WARREN.

Letter from Colonel Walter Stewart.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20th, 1777.

My Dear Friend : I should be happy if I had now time to write you a long letter, but my horses wait at the door and I must push after my regiment, which marched five hundred and twenty strong this morning at five o'clock. Wilkinson will show you the letter where I mention my proceedings since I left you.

Your letter to Mrs. Potts, the worthy little Misflin,¹ sent the day

¹ "Little Midlin" was the soubriquet of General Thomas Midlin.

we arrived in town, and I took every opportunity in my power of handing about, through the members of Congress, your list of the sick, which gave universal satisfaction. I afterwards sent it, by particular desire, to Dr. Shippen. I shall write you fully from camp; in the mean time, allow me to refer you to my good friend Wilkinson's letter for particulars, and believe me to be

Your sincere friend,
WALTER STEWART.¹

Letter from Dr. Bartlett.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 25th inst. I have; shall comply with the requisition contained, tho' I shall be left with but two regimental surgeons in the whole army. I have this moment returned from Fort Edward, where a party of hell hounds, in conjunction with their brethren, the British troop, fell upon our advanced guard, inhumanly butchered, scalped and stripped four of them, wounded two more, each in the thigh, and four more are missing.

Poor Miss Jenny McCray and the woman with whom she lived, were taken by the savages, led up the hill to where there was a body of British troops, and there the poor girl was shot to death in cold blood, scalped and left on the ground; and the other woman not yet found.

The alarm came to camp at two P. M. I was at dinner. I immediately sent off to collect all the regular surgeons, in order to take some one, or two of them along with me to assist, but the devil a bit of one was there to be found, except three mates, one of whom had the squirts; the other two I took with me. There is neither amputating instrument, crooked needle or tourniquet in all the camp. I have a handful of lint and two or three bandages, and that is all. What in the name of wonder I am to do in case of an attack God only knows; without assistance, without instruments, without everything.

What can become of Stewart, with the stores, medicine chest, my baggage, etc.?

If it is consistent with the public good, and agreeable to your opinion, pray assist me with one or two of your surgeons. My respectful compliments to yourself and all the fraternity.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

JNO. BARTLETT.²

MOSES CREEK, H'd Q'RS, }
July 26, 10 o'clock, P. M. }

Letter from Dr. Johnston, after the death of General Herkimer.

GENERAL HARCORDER'S, August 17, 1777.

Dear Doctor: Yesterday morning I amputated General Harcomer's² leg, there not being left the prospect of recovery without it. But,

¹ Stewart had been an Aid of General Gates, but became Colonel of the 13th Pennsylvania Regiment.

² Dr. Bartlett was surgeon general of the northern army. He died in Charlestown, Mass., in 1820.

³ Herkimer was in command of Tryon county militia, and was on his way to relieve Gansevoort at Fort Schuyler, when he was attacked. After he was wounded, he sat on a stump and encouraged his men to fight.

alas, the patriotick hero died in the evening—the cause of his death God only knows.

About three hours before his departure he complained of pain. I gave him 30 drops of laudanum liquid, and went to dress Mr. Pettery.¹ I left him in as good a way as I could wish, with Dr. Hastings to take care of him. When I returned I found him taking his last gasp, free from spasm, and sensible. Nothing ever more surprised me; but we cannot always parry death, so there is an end to it.

General Arnold left this yesterday, with positive orders to follow him this evening or to-morrow morning. I sent for Scull to take care of the General and Pettery. He is just now arrived. I purpose to have Pettery removed to Palentor [Palatine], where Scull and two regimental mates will take care of him and the other wounded. This evening I will pursue General Arnold, and I apprehend will overtake him at Fort Dayton.

I just now received a letter of good tidings from Doctor Treat. My best compliments to him with thanks. I hope, in a few days to have an opportunity of congratulating him and the other patriotic gentlemen in a letter, with good news from the Western Army.

The place and hour of glory draws nigh. No news from Fort Schuyler. I am, dear Doctor,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

ROBERT JOHNSTON.²

Letter from Dr. William Shippen, Director General of United States Hospitals.

PHILADELPHIA, 25th August, 1777.

My Dear Doctor: Your medicines, &c., have been ordered several weeks from Reading, and must be gone before now. I have now directed a cask of excellent wine and some spirits for your hospital, as I know a little is very necessary. The countenance of your affairs is very fair and pleasing, and all must be well if Mr. Burgoyne can be prevailed upon to come down far enough into the country. I am afraid he will retire to that important post Fortress Ticonderoga, and I am sure he will not run away from, as we have done; *perhaps* we had good reasons. Stark's affair is great, very great—pray let the honest fellows who were wounded be tenderly dressed. I expect your returns next week. Dr. Brown has my good wishes. * * * General Washington marched at the head of near 10,000 regular troops through the city yesterday morning. To-day 2,500 more follow him towards Elk river, where Howe's fleet lies. 3,000 militia are at Chester, and in eight days the General will be able to attack the British army with 20,000 foot and 350 horse, well mounted. Howe will not dare to meet them. We all look up, and tories down. Messrs. Penn, Chew, Tilghman, E. and J.,

¹ Joseph Pettery was a nephew of the general's, a brave soldier, who, after he was wounded and his leg fractured by two bullets, killed an Indian with his own tomahawk.

² Johnston was senior surgeon from Maryland.

Shippen, J. Lawrence, J. Hamilton, gave their parole. Adieu, prosper and believe me, Dr. Potts,

Your affectionate and humble servant,
W. SHIPPEN.¹

Letter from Dr. Hagan.

BENNINGTON, Sept. 21, 1777.

Dear General: Every opportunity of writing affords me pleasure, and believe me the present situation of affairs renders me very anxious to hear from you.

I would willingly mention several things to you, but I know your mind at present is so taken up with matters of importance that you cannot attend to small affairs. It may not be amiss to mention the disagreeable situation of the wounded prisoners, which the approaching season seems to threaten every day, and I'm confident that it will be impossible to procure any other house for them than what they at present occupy.

I have discovered from the German officer, who is a cornet of horse, and left here to see the patients well treated, that the greatest discord prevails between them and the British, and he is much disobliged that General Burgoyne did not write to him, and declared to me in confidence if the Germans knew they were so much despised (as he finds they are) by the British, it would be attended with the most dreadful consequences. One night, while Bacchus made us both laugh, he told me Burgoyne had more Germans in his army than British, and if ever he lived to return, the behavior of the British officers should be no secret to General Riedesel. You must know the whole blame of the late expedition is attributed to the Germans. The British officer, who is my patient, has hinted to me that he believes General Howe and his master would be very glad if General Lee was not in their possession, and I find it is the prevailing opinion among them that very soon he will get leave to slip away. Yesterday I heard that we had taken 250 of the enemy, and when I told it to the German officer, and that they were British, he expressed the greatest satisfaction, and wished with all his soul their whole army might meet with a defeat, such is their jealousy. Believe me to be sincerely

Your humble servant,

FRANCIS HAGAN.²

Letter from British Surgeon Hayes after the battle at Saratoga.

Sir: Nothing but the hurry of business and my visit to Sir Francis Clarke³ co'd have prevented your having the enclosed returns, which I fancy are very correct, before this time.

An order from the General for me to remain at this place seems to

¹ Dr. Shippen was the son of Dr. William Shippen; graduated at Princeton, 1754; studied medicine in Edinburgh, and was the founder of the first medical school in America at Philadelphia. Dr. Potts had been one of his pupils. Died in 1808.

² Hagan was one of the senior surgeons of the northern department.

³ Sir Francis Clarke was the senior aid of General Burgoyne, and died as Dr. Hayes, the British surgeon predicted.

be almost unnecessary, as it cannot be supposed I should desert the sick and wounded left under my care, to see a Country I know nothing of. My whole time shall be devoted to their services if permitted; and I dare say my conduct will never deserve any censure from those whose orders I may happen to receive. I hope this order will not preclude me from seeing my friend Sir Francis Clarke to his last, which I fear will soon arrive.

I am, dear sir, Your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN McNAMARA HAYES.

October 15, 1777.

Letter from Dr. James Browne.

ALBANY, December 24, 1777.

My Dear Director : In the mess the utmost harmony prevails. * * * Gen. Lincoln¹ is in a fair way of recovery. * * * In his character is united the resolution of the soldier; the politeness of the gentleman, the patient philosopher, and pious Christian.

Not so the gallant Arnold. His peevishness would degrade the most capricious of the fair sex ; nor is his wound, tho' less dangerous in the beginning than Lincoln's, in so fair a way of healing.

He abuses us for a set of ignorant pretenders and empirics. * *

I am, with all possible affection, your friend,

J. BROWNE,²

After the surrender of Burgoyne, a large portion of Gates' army reinforced Washington. The General, in concluding his letter to John Hancock, the President of Congress, announcing his victory, adds : "I cannot close my letter without requesting your Excellency to inform Congress of the good care and attention with which Dr. Pott's and the gentlemen of the General Hospital have conducted the business of their Department. I must beg that some honorary mark of the favor of Congress may be shown to Dr. Pott's and his subordinate associates."

On the 16th of November, 1777, having obtained a furlough, he left Albany to visit his wife and friends in Pennsylvania. While with his family in Reading, he was appointed by Congress, Director General of the Hospitals of the Middle Department, and also Purveyor General.

As long as the army was at Valley Forge it was compatible with his duties to live with his family at Reading, and his correspondents addressed him there, as the superscription of their letters show.

Letter from Dr. James Craik.

Dear Sir : The waggons arrived yesterday ; and the waggoner has returned back to Reading. I observe my friend Bond has not sent me any bedding, so that I am afraid I shall be at a loss when we come to march. * * * As the General has desired all the Orderlys to join their regiments by the first of June, and we have

¹ Lincoln was shot in the thigh by a sharpshooter, and Arnold in the leg while leading a charge.

² Dr. Browne was the surgeon general in the northern department, and from Maryland.

1864.]

Sketch of Doctor Jonathan Potts.

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already had some suffering with some of the Colonels about them, I wish some method could be fallen on to employ women that can be depended on. The Gen'l says we may at least enlist them for the same money that soldiers are, for he can no longer bear having an army on paper, and not have them to act on the field. We still have fresh accounts of the Enemy preparing to move some where, and I believe they are going off. They are putting their horses on board, their cannon, and heavy baggage, and they seem to be in great confusion in the city. * * * I am day by day expecting the pleasure of seeing you here.

Your most ob't and humble serv't,

JAS. CRAIK.¹

HEAD QUARTERS, May 24, 1778.

Letter from Dr. John Cochran.

MORRISTOWN, March 18, 1780.

Dear Sir : I received your favor by Dr. Bond, and am extremely sorry for the present situation of the Hospital finances. Our stores have all been expended for two weeks past, and not less than 600 regimental sick and lame, most of whom require some assistance, which being withheld, are languishing and must suffer.

I flatter myself you have no blame in this matter, but curse on him or them by whom this evil is produced. The vengeance of an offended Deity must overtake the miscreants sooner or later. It grieves my soul to see the poor, worthy, brave fellows pine away for want of a few comforts, which they have dearly earned.

I shall wait on his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and represent our situation, but I am persuaded it can have little effect, for what can he do? He may refer the matter to Congress, they to the Medical Committee, who will probably powwow over it awhile, and no more be heard of it. The few stores sent on by Dr. Bond in your absence are not yet arrived. I suppose owing to the badness of the roads. If they come they will give us some relief for a few weeks.

Compliments to all friends, and believe me, Dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN COCHRAN.²

It was not the will of Providence that Dr. Potts should live to see the independence of his country achieved, for which he so ardently longed. In the year 1781, at the early age of thirty-four, he died. His executors were his brother Samuel and his early friend General Mifflin.

The children of Jonathan and Grace Potts were:

1. Grace, married to a cousin, Wm. Potts. She died in 1809.

2. Benj. Rush Potts, born in 1768. Left home and fate unknown. Supposed to have married and lived twenty miles from Wheeling, Va., in Ohio.

¹ The name of Dr. Craik will always be associated with the death bed of Washington. He was a Scotchman, who came to America with Braddock's army.

² Dr. Cochran was a native of Chester Co., Pa. Married a sister of General Schuyler, and died at Palatine, N. Y., in 1807, aged 77.

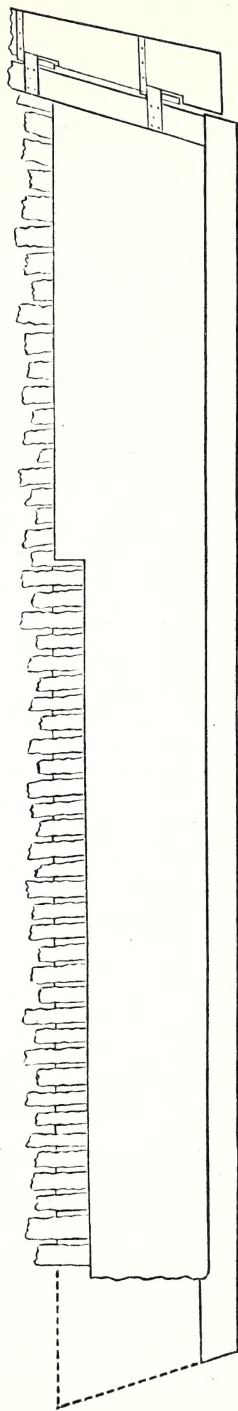
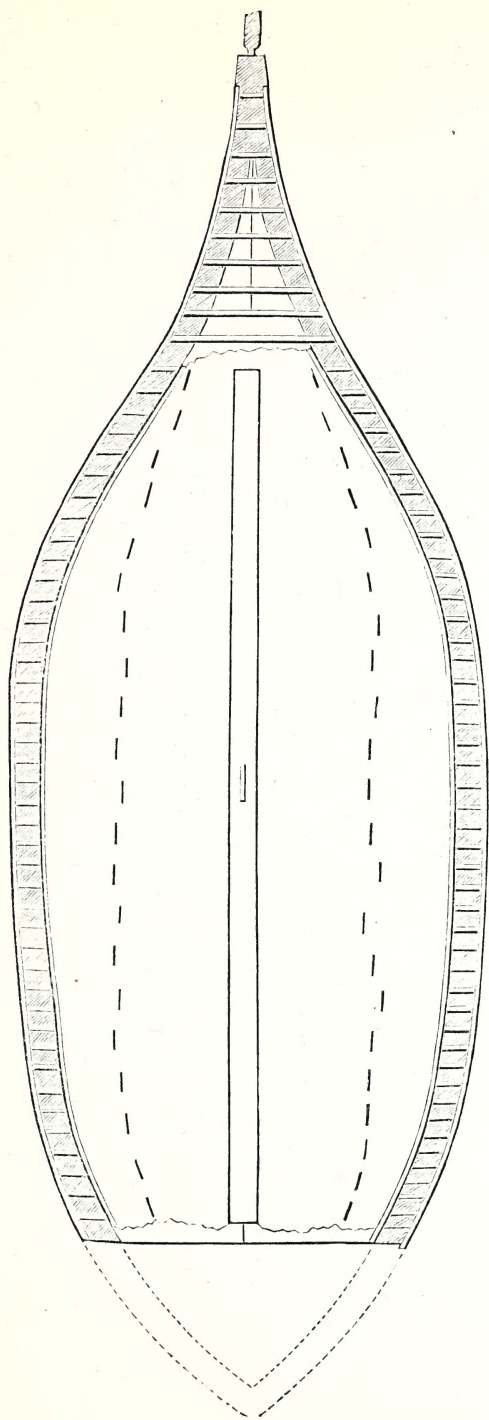
3. Clement Potts, died in infancy.
 4. Deborah Claypoole Potts, born 1770; died 1798; wife of Thomas Shallcross.
 5. Dr. Francis Potts, born 1772; died about 1812.
 6. Horatio Gates Potts, died in infancy.
 7. Edward Potts, b. in 1780; died young.
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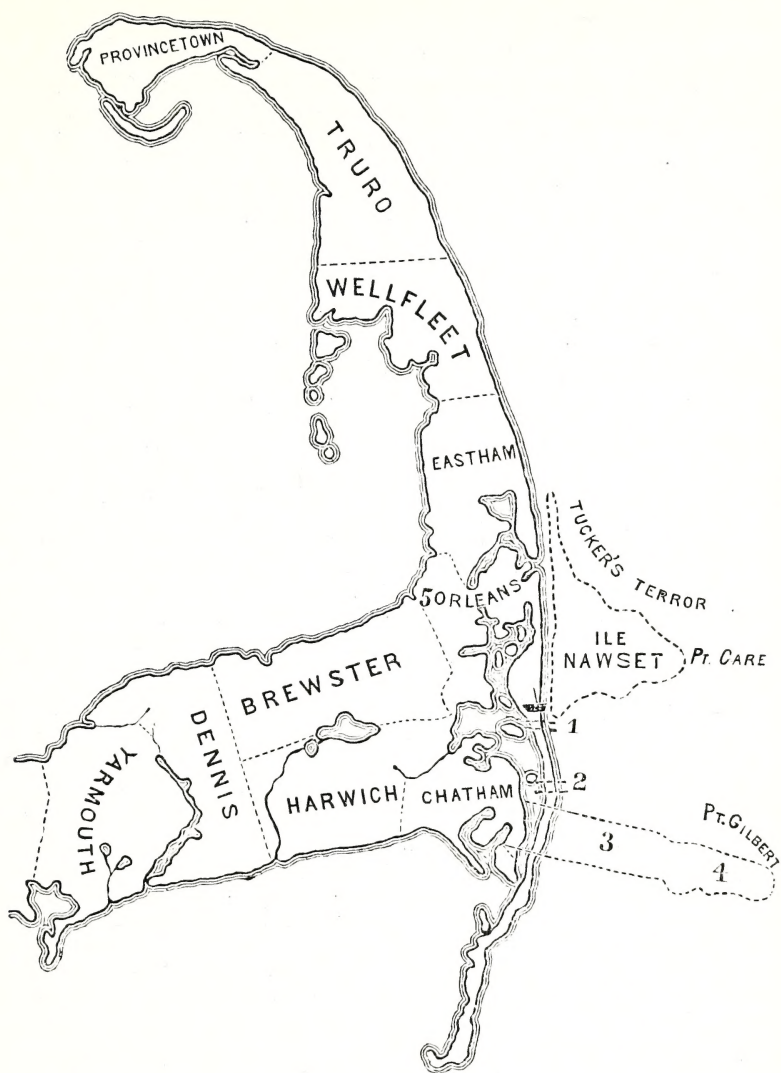
HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL GENEALOGY.—Genealogical investigations should have two great objects in view. First, to ascertain and record the most important facts in the history of generations, families and individual persons; and, secondly, to abstract, analyze and classify these facts so that they may illustrate the Natural History of the race to which they refer. The former may be denominated Historical Genealogy, and the latter Philosophical Genealogy. Hitherto, investigations have been confined almost exclusively to the first department of these inquiries; and the incidents of personal history have possessed sufficient interest to secure attention. Philosophical Genealogy is, however, of much more importance. The great truths it develops might be applied to facilitate our personal improvement, and to increase our happiness in the every-day acts and duties of life. Considered in this light, Genealogy becomes a science of the utmost utility. Though it has as yet received little attention, and been but imperfectly understood or appreciated, it should nevertheless be a popular science, and should take its place among the most important objects deserving attention and investigation.—*Lemuel Shattuck*.

GREENWOOD PORTRAITS, &c.—The inventory of the personal estate of Samuel Greenwood, of Boston, taken in the year 1721, mentions as hanging "in the Hall (of the mansion house,) 4 Pictures, figures of Family." Two of these pictures were evidently those of Samuel and his wife Elizabeth (Bronson). The others may have been his parents, Nathaniel and Mary (Allen) Greenwood, or his son and daughter-in-law, Capt. Samuel, Jr., and Mary (Fitch) Greenwood. At the sale of the estate in 1747 these pictures were dispersed, though perhaps retained in the family of a younger brother, Joseph G., of Woburn and Boston, who died in 1787, æ. 78. The portrait of Samuel Greenwood, Sen., turned up in the spring of 1810, and was then temporarily in the possession of Mrs. Mary (Greenwood) Gay, of Dedham, but further trace of it is lost. Prof. Isaac Greenwood, of Harvard College, at his decease in South Carolina, 1745, left "a large collection of manuscripts," which passed probably into the hands of his administrator, Gideon Norton, as they are not retained by his descendants.

Any information as to the pictures or manuscripts, if extant, will be thankfully received by the subscriber.

I. J. GREENWOOD, JR., 142 W. 14th st., New York.





1. Site of former entrance to Potammagutt or old ship harbor. The locality of the old ship is represented in black.
2. Present entrance to Chatham harbor.
3. Island ledge.
4. Webb's island.
5. Namskachet creek.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT SHIP
ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF CAPE COD.

[Communicated by Amos OTIS, Esq., of Yarmouth Port, Mass.]

Our earliest historians record that in 1626 a ship entered a harbor on the eastern coast of Cape Cod, and that while therein, a violent storm arose, closed its entrance, and prevented her departure. This harbor was known to the first settlers as "The Old Ship Harbor;" but the memory of its location has faded from the minds of the men of the present generation, and exists only in the form of an uncertain tradition. I have made many inquiries of the aged respecting its location, but could obtain no certain information. There is another tradition, more uncertain and unreliable, that the name of the Old Ship was Sparrow Hawk.

In this article I propose to give an account of the discovery, and a description of the remains of the wreck of an old ship recently uncovered by the waves and currents of the ocean at Orleans; to state with some particularity, the evidence, which seems to prove beyond a reasonable doubt, that those remains belong to the ship which Gov. Bradford informs us was lost in Potanumaquut harbor in the winter of 1626-7, (or to some still more ancient ship). This evidence is principally based on the history of the remarkable geological changes that have occurred on the coast, since its discovery. Archer's account of Gosnold's voyage around the cape, in 1602, and of the appearance of the coast, is so unlike anything seen by the modern mariner, that his relation has been considered a myth, or traveler's tale, unreliable and unworthy of credence. Geological inquiries may seem out of place in a historical and genealogical journal; but if they do nothing more, they will verify the accuracy of Archer's descriptions, and thus aid us in our investigations of the truths of history.

The accounts of the wrecked ship in Morton and Prince are copied from Bradford. Morton is not careful in his dates, but he informs us that the master was a Scotchman named Johnston, a fact not stated by Bradford. Mr. Prince, with his accustomed accuracy, states that a ship was lost in the beginning of the winter [December], 1626. Gov. Bradford's description of the place where the ship was lost, would be perfectly clear and distinct, if the configuration of the coast was the same now as it was when he wrote. Namaskachet creek remains, but Isle Nauset, Points Care and Gilbert, have been swept away by the waves and currents of the ocean. Where Monamoick bay was, there is a straight line of sea coast; where an open sea then was, now long beaches meet the eye; and where were navigable waters, now we see sandy wastes and salt meadows.

Such remarkable changes having been made in the configuration of this coast since its discovery by Gosnold, and its examination by Smith in 1614, is it surprising that the knowledge of the location of "Old Ship Harbor" should have been lost, or that the readers of Bradford should have been unable to determine where Monamoick bay was?

Prof. Agassiz, of Cambridge, in company with the writer and others, has recently made a careful geological examination of the eastern coast of the towns of Eastham, Orleans and Chatham. An account of this examination will hereafter be given. For my present purpose it is sufficient to state, that the result was a verification of the accuracy of Archer's description of the coast.

This examination enables me to draw an outline map of the coast as it was in 1602, and in 1626. I have also a map of the harbors, beaches and salt meadows as they were, and as they now are.

Gov. Bradford, in his history, page 217 and following, states, that in the beginning of the winter of 1626-7, a ship with many passengers, and sundry goods, bound to Virginia, "came so neare y^e shoulds of Cap—Codd, or else ran stumbling over them in y^e night, they knew not how, they came right before a small blind harbore, that lyes aboute y^e midle of Manamoyake Bay, to y^e southward of Cap—Codd, with a small gale of wind; and about high water toucht upon a barr of sand that lyes before it, but had no hurte, y^e sea being smoth; so they laid out an anchore. But towards the evēing the wind sprunge up at sea, and was so rough, as broake their cable, and beat them over the barr into y^e harbor, wher they saved their lives and goods, though much were hurte with salt water; for wth beating they had sprung y^e but end of a planke or too, and beat out ther occome; but they were soone over, and ran on a drie flate within the harbor, close by a beach; so at low water they gatt out their goods on drie shore, and dried those that were wette, and saved most of their things without any great loss; neither was y^e ship much hurt, but shée might be mended, and made servisable againe." Gov. Bradford adds that the shipwrecked mariners were visited by Indians who could speak English, and who offered to carry letters, or conduct them to Plymouth. Two men were sent with a letter to Gov. Bradford. He ordered a boat to be made ready, and went himself to their assistance, carrying pitch, oakum, spikes, &c. for the repairs of the ship. He landed at "Naumskachett" creek, on the bay or inside of the cape, about two miles from the place where the ship then was. Indians were procured, the materials were carried over, the ship was repaired, got off, and her cargo put on board. A few days after another violent storm arose, the ship was again driven on shore, "and so beatten and shaken as she was now wholly unfitte to goe to sea;" consequently the ship was abandoned, her cargo transported to Plymouth, and her mariners and passengers remained at that town till "the latter part of the following summer, when they took passage for Virginia."

Naumskachett, or Na-mas-ka-ket creek is a part of the boundary line between the present towns of Brewster and Orleans. From the boat landing on that creek to the navigable waters of Pot-anumaquut, it is about two miles; to Nauset harbor the distance is greater. This fact, taken in connection with Gov. Bradford's statement, proves beyond any controversy that Potanumaquut was the harbor into which the ship "stumbled."

The following are the facts in relation to the discovery: On the 6th of May, 1863, Messrs. Solomon Linnell, 2d, and Alfred Rogers, of Orleans were on Nauset Beach, and discovered portions of a

wreck. Mr. Linnell was at the same place on the 4th, when no part of the wreck was visible. This proves that it was uncovered between the 4th and 6th of May, 1863. When first discovered it was partially covered with the marsh mud in which the wreck had been imbedded. On removing some of the mud they found a quantity of charcoal, and the appearance of the timbers and planks indicated that the vessel, of which these were the remains, had been burnt down to light water mark. On Saturday, May 9, Leander Crosby, Esq., visited the wreck, and collected a lot of beef and mutton bones, several soles of shoes, probably made for sandals, a smoking pipe, of the kind used by smokers of opium, and a metallic box. Afterwards, in company with Messrs. Linnell and Rogers, he took out the keelson of the wreck, and the remains of the stern post and rudder.

Soon after the discovery of the wreck, it was visited by John Doane, jr., Esq., and Doct. B. F. Seabury, who made an exact measurement of the portions of the wreck then remaining, for the drawing accompanying this article.

The peculiar model of the wreck excited the curiosity of the people, and although four miles from the village, it was visited by hundreds, and each one took a fragment as a memento of his visit. At the time the writer was there, the current had swept out a basin in the sand around the wreck, and, it being low tide, every part excepting the keel could be examined. One striking peculiarity was immediately noticed by every one,—the long, tail-like projection at the stern. The oldest sailor never saw a vessel built on that model. She must have had, to use a nautical expression, “a clean run,” and have been a good sailer, and a good sea boat. There are other peculiarities in her construction: her frames, midships, are perfect semi-circles. At the head of each timber, a piece of plank about seven inches wide and nine long was spiked to the timber, and to the ceiling. These pieces of plank, or *gluts*, were fitted to the adjoining timbers, and driven hard, the object being to prevent the timbers from moving or working in their places. The top of the glut was bevelled, and resembled a wedge with a very thick edge. On the top of this the next timber was placed, and fastened to the glut. A similar plan has recently been introduced in ship building, and considered a great improvement.

The ship was well and strongly built. The frame was of English oak, hewn six inches square, with square corners; there was not a wany-edged timber in the frame, showing that she had been most carefully built. The frames were placed side by side, and not an open place could be found, into which the hand could be thrust flatwise. A few of the stern timbers were of locust, or a wood that resembled it. The outer planks and the ceiling were of English oak, two inches or two and a quarter thick.

The drawing exhibits the form at light water mark, or at the head of the *futtock* or second timber-heads, most of which remain. If the plan had been taken at the head of the floor timbers, it would have exhibited her peculiar model in a stronger light. The length of her keel was about 35 feet, $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet breadth, at light water mark. A part of the timbers at the bow had been taken away; but por-

tions of the planking remained, showing the form. The stem was also gone. The ship builder can judge of the peculiarity of her form by the amount of dead wood at her stem, and the moulding of her frames. The stern post was six inches square, straight, and secured to the keel; the next timber was six inches at the bottom and seven at the top; the 3d about 8; the 4th about 9; the 5th about 10; and the sixth was a narrow knee, open a little at the top. The length of the portions of these timbers remaining, I omitted to take; they were about four feet, a little higher than the heads of the floor timbers. The seventh was a frame, though very narrow at the bottom. There were twenty-three regular frames remaining, or forty-six timbers, not counting the six at the stern. At the bow several frames were missing. The planks were fastened with spikes and treenails, in the same manner as at the present time. Some of the treenails had been wedged after they were first driven, showing that some repairs had been made.

The timbers and planks of the old ship are very sound, there is no appearance of rot. There are no barnacles upon them, they are not eaten by worms, and there is no indication that they have been for any considerable length of time exposed to the action of the elements. The spikes, bolts and other fastenings of iron have entirely disappeared. Even the rudder braces, which are always made of thick bars, are gone. They had not been wrenched off, for the mortices in which they had been inserted, and the places where the spikes with which they had been fastened were driven, bore no marks that violence had been used—rust had gradually consumed them, and discolored sand indicated the places where the iron once was. The wreck was imbedded in marsh mud, and covered deeply in sand. Under such circumstances air was almost wholly excluded, and oxidation must have been slow.

Though called a ship, she had only one mast, and that, as shown by the mortice in the keelson, was nearly midship. Respecting her size, only an approximation to it can be obtained. A modern built vessel of her length of keel and breadth of beam would hardly exceed forty tons burthen. But in former times vessels had a greater depth of hold in proportion to their length than at the present time. This would increase her tonnage. Seventy tons is as large a burthen to assign to her as the known facts will warrant. The *Mayflower* was 200 tons burthen, and brought over 101 passengers. This ship did not probably have half that number.

In August last the wreck was again covered with sand, and is now buried several feet below the surface, where it may remain undiscovered for ages. Centuries hence some plodding antiquarian may labor to prove it to be the same I have described in this article.

One point more remains to be considered. Is the wreck recently discovered a part of Capt. Johnston's ship, lost in 1626? The reader will look at his map. "*Ile Nawset*" was of the drift formation, hilly, and in some parts rocky. No part of it now remains. About fifty years ago, a small portion of it called *Slut's Bush*, had not washed away. The sand on its shores, and most of which has been washed by the currents from the north, has blown inward by the winds, covering the meadows within, and in some places filling the

navigable channels and harbors on the west. In some places the waves of the ocean have swept across the beach, and transported immense quantities of sand to the meadows in a single tide. The salt meadows, which were on the west side of Ile Nauset, for years, have been cropping out on the east side of the beach. Some of the marked bound stakes, of the eight great lots into which the Potanumaquut meadows were divided in 1750, have been found on the east side. The meadows have not moved, the beach has.

The wreck of the Old Ship is on the second lot of the Potanumaquut meadows. This was always known as the Old Ship lot, but why it was so called no one could explain. Now the reason is apparent. The position of the wreck has not probably changed since it sunk in the place where it now lies. At low tide, there are about two feet of water around it, showing that at high water there was a sufficient depth to have floated a vessel of seventy tons burthen. Every portion of the wreck is below the line of the surface of the meadows. These two facts prove that this vessel was not cast away upon a beach, nor on the meadows.

At the present time a wreck sunk in such a situation would be covered with sand and mud in the course of a month. Similar causes existed then, and it is safe to assume that Capt. Johnston's vessel was covered up very soon after she was lost.

Salt meadows do not form on a shore where a surf beats, or where a strong current exists. While the ancient entrance to the harbor was open there was such a current on the west, or inside of Isle Nauset, which prevented the formation of salt meadow near the wreck. After the closing of the old entrance, the current turned west of Pochett and Sampson's islands, and found an outlet through Pleasant bay to Chatham harbor, thus leaving a body of still water favorable to the rapid formation of salt meadows. This view is confirmed by the Eastham records. That town was settled in 1646, and in the early division of meadows the Potanumaquut are not named. As salt meadows were considered more valuable then, than at the present time, it is surprising that they are not named till 1750 if they had then existed.

Records cannot be quoted to prove the antiquity of this wreck, neither can it be proved by living witnesses; we necessarily have to rely on other testimony. That the rust had entirely consumed all the iron used in its construction is evidence of antiquity. The position of the wreck in reference to navigable waters, to the salt meadows, and to the beaches is reliable testimony.

Now it is perfectly certain that this wreck must have been in its present position since the year 1750, or 113 years, for since that date there have been no navigable waters within a quarter of a mile of the spot where it lies. It is also certain that it must have been in its present position during all that period, prior to 1750, while the meadows were forming around it, and on the west. If it is admitted that those meadows are of recent formation, one hundred years would be a low estimate, making the whole time 213 years.

If it be said that the Potanumaquut meadows belong to the older and not to the recent formation, it proves too much; it proves that the wreck has been in its present position many centuries—that it is

the remains of an old ship in which the Northmen, or other ancient navigators, sailed.

The position of this wreck in reference to the salt meadows and to the beach is the best possible evidence of its antiquity. If driven there it must have been by a westerly wind, which would cause a low tide. Admitting that the vessel, of which this wreck is the remains, was by some unknown cause forced on to the meadows, how was the wreck buried below the line of the surface? To suppose that she was so buried on hard meadows by natural causes is an impossibility. That the wreck was there first, and the meadows formed over it, seems a self evident truth, and judging from the rate at which similar meadows have formed, *two hundred and thirty-seven* years is not an unreasonable length of time to assign for the formation of the Potanumaquut meadows, and consequently the length of time that the wreck of the "Old Ship" at Orleans has remained in its present position.

Those who are not aware of the remarkable geological changes that have occurred on the eastern coast of Cape Cod since its discovery doubt the truthfulness of Archer, who was the historian of Gosnold's voyages. I have in this article assumed that he was a careful and an accurate observer, and faithfully recorded what he saw. Great geological changes make their own records; they leave in the strata and in the various deposits the footprints which the scientific student of nature can trace and follow.

Cape Cod was discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold, May 15, 1602 O. S. He anchored at first near the end of the cape, which he called Shoal Hope, but afterwards changed to the name it has since retained. Afterwards he anchored in the harbor, in latitude 42° . On the 16th he sailed round the cape. After proceeding 12 leagues in this circuitous course he descried a point of land "a good distance off" with shoals near it. He "kept his luff" to double it, and after passing it "bore up again with the land," and at night anchored, where he remained that night and the following day, May 17.

He saw many shoals in that vicinity, and "another point that lay in his course." On the 18th he sent a boat to sound around the point, and on the 19th passed around it "in four or five fathoms and anchored a league, or somewhat more beyond it," in latitude $41^{\circ} 40'$.

Nothing is named in this account that the most careless observer would not have seen and noted. When he discovered the first point he was off Eastham, a little north of the beach where the "Three Lights" are now located. He saw the danger, and like a prudent mariner kept his luff to avoid it. The shoal he called Tucker's Terror, the headland Point Care. After passing Point Care he bore up again to the mainland. This description of the coast is simple and truthful. To determine the exact position of Point Care is attended with some difficulty. That it was the north end headland of the island, named by Capt. John Smith "Ile Nawset," there appears to be no reason to doubt. The only difficulty is in determining precisely where the north end of that island was in 1602. The northern end of it, which persons living remember, was opposite the present entrance to Nauset harbor. In 1602 it probably extended half a mile further north, that is, as far north as the low beach extended. That

persons now living remember. John Doane, Esq., now seventy years of age, was born in the immediate vicinity of Point Care. His father and grandfather, in fact all his ancestors from the first settlement, owned the land and the meadows between Ile Nawset and the main. He says that within his recollection Point Care has worn away about half a mile. When his grandfather was a boy, Point Care extended much further into the ocean than it did when he was young. These are not vague and uncertain recollections. Mr. Doane points to monuments, and the exact distance that the ocean has encroached on the land within his recollection can be ascertained. He states that fifty years ago a beach extended from the present entrance of Nauset harbor half a mile north, where the entrance then was. Within this beach his father owned ten acres of salt meadows, on which he for several years assisted him in cutting and raking the hay. Now where that beach was there are three or four fathoms of water, and where the meadows were is a sand bar on which the waves continually break, and make Nauset harbor difficult of access. Within his memory the north beach, connected with the Eastham shore, has extended south one mile, and the whole beach has moved inward about its width, say one-fourth of a mile. Formerly there were navigable waters between Nauset and Potanumaquut harbors. It is about a century since vessels have passed through, and about fifty years since the passage was entirely closed. This was caused by the moving of Nauset beach inwards. Dunes always travel inward, never outward, let the direction be what it may.

Mr. Doane says that his grandfather informed him, that when he was young a rocky swampy piece of land, known as Slut's Bush, was about in the middle of Isle Nauset; that many berries grew there, and that he had repeatedly been there to pick them. When the present John Doane, Esq., was a lad, only the western edge of this swamp remained. The roots of the trees and bushes that grew there ran under and between the rocks and stones, and when the waves undermined the rocks, the whole, rocks, stumps and roots settled together. Slut's Bush is now some distance from the shore, in deep water; vessels pass over it, and on a calm day the stumps and roots may be seen at the bottom. The fisherman sometimes gets his line entangled with them and pulls them up. During violent gales of wind they are sometimes loosened and driven to the shore.

Beyond Slut's Bush, about three miles from the shore, there is a similar ledge called Beriah's ledge, probably formed in precisely the same manner as Slut's Bush ledge is known to have been formed.

Six nautical miles south of Point Care, Gosnold discovered another headland which he named Point Gilbert. Archer furnishes us with all the particulars respecting the soundings, the straits, his passing round it, and anchoring a league or more beyond in latitude $41^{\circ} 40'$. We have historical and circumstantial evidence, that Point Gilbert existed in 1602; it united with the main land at James head, near Chatham lights. From James head, on its south shore, it extended nine miles on an east by south course to its eastern terminus, afterwards known as Webb's island, situate where Crabb's ledge now is. Cape Care was worn away by the gradual abrasion of the waves; over

Point Gilbert the sea, during a violent gale, swept, carrying away long sections in a single day.

The inner ledge on the line of Point Gilbert is known as Island ledge, and the name indicates that the sea broke over the point at two places about the same time. Rev. Dr. Morse states that Webb's island at one time, contained fifteen acres of rocky land covered with wood from which the early inhabitants of Nantucket procured fuel.* The process which has been described as having occurred at Slut's Bush ledge also occurred at Crabb and Island ledges; the stumps and roots of the trees were carried down by the superincumbent rocks. Mr. Joshua Y. Bearse, who resided many years at Monamoit point, and has all his life been familiar with the shoals and ledges near Chatham, informs me that it is very difficult to obtain an anchor lost near either of these ledges; the sweeps used, catch against the rocks and stumps at the bottom; that in repeated instances he has pulled up stumps of trees from the bottom where the water is four fathoms deep. He also states that after the violent gale in 1851, during which the sea broke over Nauset Beach where the ancient entrance to Potanumaquut harbor was, and where the entrance to Chatham harbor was in 1775, with a force which seems almost incredible, sweeping away banks of earth 20 feet high, cutting channels therein five fathoms deep, moving the sea around to its very bottom, and tearing up the old stumps which had been there more than a century. Mr. Bearse states that more than one hundred of these drifted during that gale to the shore at Monamoit beach; and that he picked them up for fuel. A part of these were stumps that bore the marks of the axe, but the greater part, were broken or rotted off.

These old stumps did not grow under the water; they did not float to the positions from which they were dragged up; they grew in a compact rocky soil overlying a loose sand. The waves and the currents removed the loose substratum, and the rocks and the stumps went down together into the deep water where they are now found.

From the place where Gosnold anchored, a league or more from Point Gilbert, there was an open sea to the south-west. Monamoit beach, which projects out eight miles south from Morris island, did not then exist; there was nothing there to impede navigation.

[Prof. Agassiz, who is the author of the geological theory which the accompanying map delineates, furnishes us with the following note dated Cambridge, December 17, 1863 :

"Surprising and perhaps incredible as the statements of Mr. Amos Otis may appear they are nevertheless the direct and natural inference of observations which may easily be made along the eastern coast of Cape Cod. Having of late felt a special interest in the geological structure of that remarkable region, I have repeatedly visited it during the past summer, and, in company with Mr. Otis, examined on one occasion, with the most minute care, the evidence of the former existence of Isle Nauset and Point Gilbert. I found it as satisfactory as any geological evidence can be. Besides its scientific interest, this result has some historical importance. At all events it fully vindicates Archer's account of the aspect of Cape Cod at the time of its discovery, in 1602, and shows him to have been a truthful and accurate observer."—EDITOR.]

*See Morse's *Universal Geography*, i 357, ed. 1793.

SUDBURY RECORDS.

[Copied from Middlesex Records by A. H. WARD, A. M., of West Newton, Mass.]

Continued from Vol. xvii, page 315.

Deaths.

		DAY.	MONTH.	YEAR.
John, son of John Grout, jr.,.....	died	14	11	1682
Sarah, daughter of Jacob Moore,.....	"	9	12	1682
Thomas, son of Deacon John Haynes,.....	"	30	3	1683

Births.

Thomas, son of Richard & Mary Burke,.....	born	1	Nov.	1686
Richard, son of Richard & Rebecca Adams,...	"	11	Apl.	1680
Rebecca, daughter of " " " ..	"	3	Feb.	1682
Sarah, daughter of " " " ..	"	8	May,	1683
John, son of " " " ..	"	26	Oct.	1686
Samuel, son of Thomas & Mary Frost,.....	"	23	Nov.	1686
Josiah, son of Roger & Ruth Willis,....	"	8	Dec.	1686
Eunice, daughter of Stephen & Hannah Gen- nings,.....	"	12	Dec.	1686
William, son of William & Sarah Walker,...	"	19	Jan.	1686-7
Edmund, son of Edmund & Dorothy Goodenow,	"	28	Feb.	1686-7
Daniel, son of Jacob & Elizabeth Moore,....	"	13	Apl.	1687
David, son of Zachariah & Hannah Maynard,	"	22	May,	1687
Dorothy, daughter of Joseph & Dorothy Free- man,.....	"	4	Aug.	1687
Benjamin, son of James & Hanuah Smith,....	"	8	Aug.	1687

Death.

Thomas, son of Thomas & Deborah Wedge,..	died	9	Nov.	1686
John Green, clerk.				

Births.

Caleb, son of Caleb & Dorothy Johnson,....	born	18	Sept.	1687
Joseph, son of Matthew & Elizabeth Gibbs, jr.,	"	7	Oct.	1687
John, son of Stephen & Susanna Blanford,....	"	1	Oct.	1687
Josiah, son of George & Mary Mounjoy,....	"	14	Oct.	1687
Mercy, daughter of Benjamin & Tamasin Par- menter,.....	"	8	Dec.	1687
Abigail, daughter of John & Tabitha Rice,...	"	27	Dec.	1687
Samuel, son of Samuel & Jane Allen,.....	"	13	Mar.	1687-8
Jonathan, son of Joseph & Anna Stanhope,..	"	25	Jan.	1686-7
Mary, daughter of Joseph & Abigail Curtis,...	"	25	Dec.	1686
Sarah, daughter of John & Elizabeth Howe,...	"	24	Dec.	1686
James, son of Bartholemew & Hannah Carlisle,	"	24	May,	1686
Hannah, daughter of " " " ..	"	25	June,	1687
Lydia, daughter of Joseph & Lydia Moore,...	"	5	Jan.	1687-8
Obadiah, son of Obadiah & Elizabeth Coolidge,	"	28	Jan.	1687-8

	DAY.	MONTH.	YEAR.
Hannah, daughter of John & Hannah Adams, .	"	14 Feb.	1687-8
Joseph, son of Peter & Elizabeth Haines,	"	15 Mar.	1687-8
Dorothy, daughter of Benjamin & Dorothy Moore,	"	18 Sept.	1687

Deaths.

John Smith,	died	13 Oct.	1687
John Blanford,	"	23 Oct.	1687
William Moore,	"	25 Mar.	1688

Births.

Samuel, son of David & Susanna Stone,	born	23 May,	1685
Hannah, daughter of Caleb & Agnes Johnson, .	"	25 May,	1685
Peter, son of Peter & Elizabeth Haines,	"	20 June,	1685
Prudence, daughter of John & Tabitha Rice, .	"	26 July,	1685
Hepzibah, daughter of William & Margaret Brown,	"	14 Aug.	1685
Joseph, son of John & Elizabeth Parmenter, .	"	24 Aug.	1685
Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph & Lydia Moore, .	"	20 Sept.	1685
Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel & Sarah Stone, .	"	15 Oct.	1685
Daniel, son of John & Hannah Adams,	"	21 Nov.	1685
Henry, son of Jonathan & Rebecca Rice, . . .	"	6 Dec.	1685
Benjamin, son of James & Hannah Smith, . .	"	12 Dec.	1685
Ruth, daughter of John & Ruth Haines, jr., .	"	4 Mar.	1685-6
Deliverance, daughter of Thomas & Deborah Wedge,	"	15 Mar.	1685-6
Daniel, son of Daniel & Elizabeth Allen, . . .	"	29 Mar.	1686
John, son of Benjamin & Sarah Chamberlain, .	"	30 Mar.	1686
David, son of Benjamin & Tamasin Parmenter, .	"	12 Apl.	1686
Anna, daughter of Daniel & Anna Willard, . .	"	5 May,	1686
Lydia, daughter of Richard & Hannah Taylor, .	"	11 June,	1686
John, son of Samuel & Jane Allen,	"	5 July,	1686

Deaths.

Joanna, daughter of Dennis & Joanna Healey, .	died	22 Aug.	1683
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter & Elizabeth Bent, .	"	21 Feb.	1683
Martha, wife of Joseph Gleason,	"	2 Mar.	1683-4
Mary, daughter of Peter Haines,	"	30 Aug.	1684
Ruth, daughter of Thomas Sawin,	"	25 Oct.	1684
Hannah, wife of Solomon Johnson,	"	4 June,	1685
Thomas Wedge,	"	6 Sept.	1685
Martha, daughter of Joseph Gleason,	"	3 Oct.	1685
Daniel, son of James Smith,	"	31 Jan.	1685
Jonathan Griffin,	"	2 Feb.	1685

"This account ends July 5, 1686, by John Green, clerk.

Marriages.

Thomas Williams of Sudbury & Sarah Foster of Cambridge,	23 Sept.	1686
Joseph Gleason of Sudbury & Abigail Garfield of Watertown,	22 Dec.	1686

	DAY.	MONTH.	YEAR.
Samuel Allen of Watertown & Elizabeth Grout of Sudbury,.....	22	Dec.	1683
Samuel Allen & Jane Ross, both of Sudbury,	4	Jan.	1683
Thomas Sawin of Sherborn & Deborah Rice of Sudbury,.....	23	Jan.	1683
Nathaniel Stone of Sudbury & Sarah Waite of Malden,.....	25	Apl.	1684
Caleb Johnson and Agnes Bent, both of Sudbury,.....	9	July,	1684
Joseph Stanhope & Hannah Bradish,.....	1	Jan.	1684-5
Samuel Howe & Sarah Clapp,.....	18	Sept.	1685
Hopetill Brown & Abigail Haines,.....	26	Nov.	1685
Stephen Jennings & Hannah Stanhope,.....	1	Apl.	1686
William Walker & Sarah Goodenow,.....	6	May,	1686

This list ends July 5, 1686.

John Green, clerk.

Births.

Hannah, daughter of John & Hannah Bush,..	born	5	Nov.	1683
John, son of Mr. James & Mary Sherman,....	"	20	Nov.	1683
Tabitha, daughter of John and Tabitha Rice,.	"	25	Nov.	1683
Thomas, son of Thomas & Deborah Wedge,..	"	1	Jan.	1683
Joseph, son of Joseph & Hannah Chamberlain,	"	4	Feb.	1683
John, son of John & Rebecca Grout, jr.,.....	"	24	Feb.	1683
Eunice, daughter of Thomas & Patience Brown,	"	28	Feb.	1683
Sarah, daughter of Jacob & Elizabeth Moore,	"	3	Mar.	1683-4
David, son of Samuel & Hannah Winch,.....	"	15	Mar.	1683-4
Sarah, daughter of Roger & Ruth Willis,....	"	20	Mar.	1683-4
Anna, daughter of Richard & Anna Taylor,..	"	1	May,	1684
John, son of Daniel and Mary Stone,.....	"	10	June,	1684
Joanna, daughter of Dennis & Joanna Headly (Healey ?).....	"	3	July,	1684
Abigail, daughter of Thomas & Abigail Smith,	"	21	July,	1684
John, son of John & Ruth Haines, jr.,.....	"	14	Aug.	1684
Nathaniel, son of Thomas & Mary Read,....	"	16	Aug.	1684
John, son of Thomas & Mary Frost,.....	"	14	Sept.	1684
Joseph, son of Joseph & Dorothy Freeman,..	"	18	Sept.	1684
Ruth, } daughters of Thomas and {	"	10	Oct.	1684
Sarah, } Deborah Sawin, }				
Tabitha, daughter of Dennis and Joanna Headly (Healey ?).....	"	2	Nov.	1684
Daniel, son of James & Hannah Smith,.....	"	22	Nov.	1684
Samuel, son of Mathew & Elizabeth Gibbs, jr.,	"	1	Mar.	1684-5
Henry, son of John & Sarah Loker,.....	"	9	Mar.	1684-5
Jonathan, son of Zachariah & Hannah Maynard,.....	"	8	Apl.	1685
John, son of George & Hannah Parmenter,..	"	17	Apl.	1685
Martha, daughter of John & Elizabeth Brewer,	"	5	May,	1685

Marriages.

Edmund Goodenow & Dorothy Mann, both of Sud.,.....	6	June,	1686
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	DAY.	MONTH.	YEAR.
John Howe of Sud. & Elizabeth Woolson of Watertown,.....	3	Nov.	1686
Benjamin Moore & Dorothy Wright, both of Sud.,.....	11	Nov.	1686
Obadiah Coolidge of Sud. & Elizabeth Rouse of Hartford, Ct.,.....	28	Feb.	1686
David Price & Hannah Walker, both of Sud.,	7	Apl.	1687
Thomas Walker & Martha Howe, both of Sud.,	7	Dec.	1687
John Peckham & Dorothy Goodenow, both of Sud.,.....	9	Dec.	1687
Thomas Druny & Rachel Rice,.....	15	Dec.	1687
Edmund Bowker & Sarah Parmenter,.....	29	Mar.	1688
John Shears of Sud. & Alice Mitchelson of Cambridge,.....	9	Apl.	1688
John Gibbs of Sud. & Anna Gleason of Sherborn,.....	27	Apl.	1688
Thomas Knapp & Mary Grout, both of Sud.,.	19	Sept.	1688

Births.

John, son of John & Deborah Peckham,....	born	12 Feb.	1687-8
Dorothy, daughter of John & Ruth Haines,..	"	29 Mar.	1688
Ebenezer, son of Nathaniel & Sarah Stone,..	"	16 Apl.	1688
Ebenezer, son of Joseph & Hannah Chamberlain,.....	"	16 Sept.	1687
Hannah, daughter of Samuel & Hannah Winch,	"	16 Jan.	1687-8
Thomas, son of Mr. James & Mary Sherman,.	"	1 Apl.	1688
Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel & Hannah Willard,.....	"	10 Mar.	1687-8
Martha, daughter of John & Mary Gleason,..	"	25 Mar.	1688
Daniel, son of Richard & Rebecca Adams,..	"	4 Mar.	1688
Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas & Mary Read,.	"	16 Nov.	1687

Deaths.

Capt. Edmund Goodenow,.....	died	5 Apl.	1688
Mercy, daughter of Capt. Thomas & Patience Brown,.....	"	6 Apl.	1688

Births.

Sarah, daughter of Eleazer & Dorothy Whitney,	born	29 May,	1688
Thomas, son of David & Susanna Stone,....	"	11 Mar.	1687-8
Edmund, son of Edmund & Joice Rice,.....	"	9 July,	1688
Daniel, son of George & Hannah Parmenter,.	"	3 Aug.	1688
Sarah, daughter of William & Sarah Walker,	"	20 Aug.	1688
Thomas, son of Thomas & Martha Walker,...	"	23 Sept.	1688
Caleb, son of Thomas & Rachel Drury,.....	"	5 Oct.	1688
Joseph, son of James & Hannah Smith,.....	"	12 Oct.	1688

WILLIAM WENTWORTH, THE EMIGRANT SETTLER.

NUMBER II.

[Communicated by Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, A. M., of Chicago.]

Elder William Wentworth had at least ten children who lived to be married. Whether he had others we have no means of knowing. The nine sons, at some time, had each farms between the Cochecho (Dover), and the Newt-che-wan-nick (Salmon Falls) rivers, and all in what was then the town of Dover; and there was also the farm of Elder William Wentworth himself, which is still in the possession of the descendants of his son Benjamin².

Samuel,² the ancestor of the governors, moved to Portsmouth, N. H., and died there. Among his descendants are Mark Hunking⁷ Wentworth of Portsmouth, N. H., and William Fitzwilliam⁶ Wentworth of the royal navy, Deptford, Kent, England.

John² moved to York, Me., and perhaps to Falmouth, Me., and finally to that part of Dorchester, Mass., that was afterwards Stoughton, and now Canton. Among his descendants are Abel⁶ Wentworth of Canton, Mass., and Rev. Erastus⁷ Wentworth of Troy, N. Y., and late missionary to China.

Gershom² died at Dover, N. H., upon his old homestead, which has passed out of the possession of his descendants only within the last few years. Among his descendants are Henry⁶ of South Berwick, Me., and John⁶ of Searsmont, Me.

Paul² moved to Rowley and Newbury, Mass., and thence to New London, Connecticut, and finally to that part of Norwich, Connecticut, now known as Preston. Among his descendants are Col. Asa⁶ Wentworth of Bellows Falls, Vt., and John⁷ Wentworth of New York city. Mrs. Lydia H.⁶ Sigourney was daughter of Sophia² Wentworth, who married Ezekiel Huntley, and granddaughter of Jared⁴ Wentworth, who was son of Benjamin³, and grandson of Paul.² Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., president of Dartmouth college, is a descendant of Paul's² daughter, Martha³ Wentworth, who married Samuel, son of Nathan and Martha (Tozer) Lord.

Ezekiel² died at the Salmon Falls farm (where it is supposed that he always lived), at Rollingsford, N. H., a part of which is now covered with the buildings of the manufacturing company, and the remainder has never been out of the possession of his descendants. Among his descendants are Major John B.⁶ Wentworth, who now occupies the old homestead, and John⁷ Wentworth, of Chicago.

Timothy² moved over the river to Berwick, Maine, about two miles from Salmon Falls, N. H., and died upon his homestead there, which is now in the possession of his descendant, Daniel⁵ Wentworth. Col. Obed F.⁷ Wentworth of New York city, is also one of his descendants.

Sylvanus² was last heard from as a resident of Rowley, Mass., where he had a daughter, born in 1689. It is not known that he had any other children.

Benjamin² died at Dover, N. H. (Cochecho), and his farm is still

in the possession of his descendant, Bartholomew⁵ Wentworth. Hon. Tappan⁶ Wentworth, of Lowell, Mass., is among his descendants.

Ephraim² died at Dover, N. H., (Cochecho). Among his descendants are Thomas⁷ Wentworth of Dover, N. H., and Professor George Albert⁶ Wentworth of Exeter, N. H.

Nothing has been found upon public records to prove that Elder William Wentworth had any daughters. But traditions gathered from various quarters give him a daughter, Elizabeth², who married Richard, jr., son of Richard, sr., and Judith (Smith) Tozer. This Richard, jr., had a sister, Martha Tozer, who married Nathan Lord of Berwick, Me., 22d Nov., 1678, and their son, Capt. Samuel Lord, married 19th Oct., 1710, Martha,³ daughter of Paul² Wentworth. Richard Tozer lived in Berwick, Me., about one mile from Salmon Falls, N. H., in what is known as the old Garrison House, a portion of which exists to this day; and which Richard Tozer, jr., and wife, Elizabeth, deeded 17th of April, 1734, to the son of his sister Martha, Capt. Samuel Lord. It is not known what became of Richard and Elizabeth after signing this deed, nor whether they had any children. The children attributed to him by Savage, in his genealogical dictionary, were those of his brother, Simon Tozer of Watertown, Mass.

The date of the births of these children we have no means of ascertaining, except as follows :

The tombstone of Samuel,² still readable in Portsmouth, N. H., makes him 50 years of age in 1690. This would make him born in 1640.

Admitting that they were 21 years of age when put upon the tax list at Dover, N. H., John² would have been born about 1647, Gershom² about 1649, and Ezekiel² about 1651.

The oldest child of Paul² was born in 1680, and the youngest in 1700. He died about 1750, at Preston, Conn., very aged. He was the last, in all probability, of all Elder William's children to die. He was probably born about 1655.

Timothy² died in 1719. The earliest account had of him is 27th of May, 1696, when his father and mother deeded him land in Dover, N. H. He left four children, of whom the eldest, Timothy,³ was administrator ; and the youngest was married five years thereafter. Admitting his son Timothy³ to have been only 21 years of age when his father died, the marriage must have taken place prior to 1698. He was unquestionably married about the time his father gave him the farm, in 1696. If 25 years of age when married, he was born about 1670.

Elizabeth² (Mrs. Richard Tozer, jr.) swore, in 1733, that she was 64 years of age. This would make her born in 1669.

The first time we find the name of the wife of Elder William, was on the 48th Nov., 1667, and it was Elizabeth. If there were two wives, as his wife Elizabeth survived him, may not Mrs. Tozer have been a child of the second wife, and named for her? Mrs. Tozer was born 29 years after Samuel,² and several after Samuel had children ; which gives rise to the probability of two wives.

If there were two wives, the probability is that Benjamin² and Ephraim,² and perhaps Timothy,² were the children of the last wife.

Benjamin² and Ephraim² were both married about 1697. They could not have been born later than 1675, and were probably born nearer 1670. With the oldest, born in 1640, and the youngest about 1670, and with these ten children (and perhaps others who did not live to be married), whose births were between this period of thirty years, the suggestion is not improbable that he had a second wife, and that she was quite young when he married her.

Samuel² had a child born in 1666. His son, Lt. Gov. John,³ was born in 1671. Elder William must have had children younger than his own grandchildren, and probably younger than Lt. Gov. John.³ The writer of this procured, through the American consul at London, a transcript of the record of the Wentworth genealogy, from the college at Arms, in England. The only one, touching the Wentworths of America, was that furnished by Gov. John⁵ Wentworth, when he was created a baronet, in 1795. This goes no farther back than his grandfather, Lt. Gov. John,³ which would not have been the case had he not especial reasons for so doing. His grandfather, Lt. Gov. John,³ was of the church of England, and a man of position, whilst his great grandfather, Samuel,² was son of Elder William Wentworth, the non-conformist preacher. Could he have traced his genealogy directly to the ancestors of the earl of Strafford, he would have been very likely to have done so; unless he had had a motive for the contrary course. There is a tradition that, when William Wentworth came to this country, he escaped from Newgate, where he was imprisoned as a non-conformist. We know that he was a non-conformist, and we know it is a secret how and when he got here. So this tradition may be true; and, if so, it may furnish a good reason why a member of the church of England, aspiring to honors, might not wish to trace his genealogy through the proscribed non-conformist, Elder William.

The marquis of Rockingham was always the especial friend and patron of the last Gov. John⁵ Wentworth, and recognized a relationship with him, although he must have known his non-conformist origin. The same was the case with the Saville family, and also with Earl Fitzwilliam and his descendants. Sir Charles Mary,⁶ son of Gov. John,⁵ gave a portion of his estate, at his death, to a son of Earl Fitzwilliam.

By a letter in the possession of the late Mrs. Catherine Frances Gore, the authoress, administratrix of the estate of the late Sir Charles Mary⁶ Wentworth, we find the relationship thus recognized.

The letter is dated Milton Abbey, 24th Sept., 1786, and written to the late Gov. John⁵ Wentworth.

After announcing the birth of his son, the present Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Fitzwilliam proceeds to say:

"As to the boy, I can, without prejudice, assure you that you have as fine a *little cousin* as can be found any where of the same age."

Now, all the above relationships must be traced through Elder William Wentworth to be established. We know the genealogy of all these men, but we do not know his. It is probable that they did. Thus the Earl of Strafford's father (Sir William Wentworth) had a daughter, Anne, who married Sir George Saville, who died in August, 1614. And thus Thomas Wentworth (Earl of Strafford) had a

daughter, Anne, who married Edward Watson, marquis of Rockingham. Upon the death of the Earl of Strafford's only son, the third son of his sister, Thomas Watson, became heir, and was required to take the name of Wentworth. Thomas Watson Wentworth, marquis of Rockingham, dying 14th December, 1750, was succeeded by his son, Sir Charles Watson Wentworth, Prime Minister, at one time, to George III. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Bright, Esq., of Badsworth, Co. of York. It was for him and his wife that Gov. John⁵ Wentworth named his only child Charles Mary⁶ Wentworth, who died childless 10th April, 1844, at Kingsand, Devon, England. Thomas Watson Wentworth also had a son, Thomas Watson Wentworth, jr., who married the daughter of Daniel, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and by her had children. He was earl of Malton, Viscount Higham, of Higham Ferras, baron of Malton, Wath and Harroelen, lord lieutenant of the West and North Ridings of the Co. of York. He was in the House of Peers in 1738.

Sir Charles Watson Wentworth died childless, 1st July, 1782, when all his honors, including the baronetcy, became extinct; but the principal part of the Wentworth estate fell to his nephew, William, son of his sister Anne, who married Earl Fitzwilliam, and it is now in the possession of his descendant, the present Earl Fitzwilliam.

John⁵ Wentworth, afterwards Governor, went to England, whilst his uncle Benning⁴ was Governor, and remained some time. He formed the acquaintance of the Marquis of Rockingham, and they became the most devoted friends. Whether this acquaintance and friendship grew out of a very distant relationship, or from a similarity of name, or from his being the representative of his uncle (Gov. Benning⁴ Wentworth) in England, or from all combined, it is hard to tell at this late day. John⁵ Wentworth had graduated at Harvard, and developed a great deal of talent. His father was wealthy and very liberal to him; and John⁵ himself was very liberal in his expenditures. It has been said that he first attracted the attention of the Marquis of Rockingham by his zeal in betting upon the horses of the marquis, at the race courses of England, and that an acquaintance was first formed upon some occasion of horse-racing—a sport of which the marquis was very fond.

Speaking of the Earl of Strafford, Burke, in his Peerage, says:

“Of this very illustrious family was William Wentworth, who emigrated from the County of York in England, &c.”

As Mr. Burke gives the family of the Earl, he, of course, knew that Elder William was not a descendant of it. He intended merely to say that the Earl of Strafford and William Wentworth could be traced back to a common origin. And this common origin may be less distant than one would otherwise suppose, from their opposition in religious views. Men, of the religious views of Elder William Wentworth, were as much proscribed by their friends and relatives, as by the government. The Earl of Strafford was beheaded, 12th May, 1641, and Elder William was in this country, and had then had at least one child here. Was he glad or sorry at the death? This only we know. He was a follower of Wheelwright; and Wheelwright was at the university with Oliver Cromwell, and continued his friend to the last. After the revolution, in favor of Cromwell, Wheelwright went

to England. But, after the restoration, he returned here again. Elder William Wentworth must have sympathized with Wheelwright in his attachment to Cromwell. And the same government that persecuted him, and perhaps did send him to Newgate, may have gladly promoted his grandson, John,³ and his grandson's posterity, when it was found that they had abandoned the non-conformist opinions of Elder William, and embraced those of the wealthy and influential Wentworths' of England.

Extract from the *Getuignisboek van Leiden*, Letter k, folio 26, verso.

[25 June, 1609.]

Compareerden voor Schepenen ondergeschreven WILLEM BRUSTER Engelsman, out omtrent xlij jaeren, MARYTGEN BRUSTER desselfs huysvrowe out omtrent xl jaeren, en JONATHAM BRUSTER zyn zoon, out omtrent xvi jaeren, en de verclaerden met erde hen respective gestaelt en affgenomen gerechtilyck daertoe by een bode mitter roede verdaecht zynde, ten versoucke van BERNAERT ROSSE, Engelsman, wonende te Amsterdam, waerachtich en hem kennelicken te zyn, dat de requirant, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Soe waerlich moet hem Godt helpen.

Actum den xxv Junij o xvj^e negen.

(get.) A. Jasper van Vesanevelt.

A. P. Van de Werff.

RECORDS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

[Communicated by Hon. ROYAL R. HINMAN, A. M., of New York.]

Continued from vol. xvii, page 358.

Goodrich, Jacob and Benedict, y^e dau. of Nathl. Goodwin of Hartford were m. Sept. 12, 1717. Is.—Hannah, b. Aug. 31, '19; Rebecca, Apl. 14, '21; Elijah, July 3, '24; Ruth, May 22, '27; Stephen, Jan. 21, '31; Sarah, Oct. 31, 1733.

Goodrich, Isaac and Mary, y^e dau. of Samul. Butler of Southhold on Long Isld., were m. Nov. 19, 1718. Is.—Mary, b. Sept. 26, 1719.

Goodrich, Thomas and Hannah, y^e dau. of John Reynolas, were m. Nov. 26, 1719. Is.—James, b. March 2, '21; Daniel, June 26, '23; Thomas, April 7, 1726.

Goodrich, Elizur and Anne, y^e dau. of Cornet Samuel Talcott, were m. April 22, 1714.

Goodrich, Hezekiah and Honour, dau. of Samll. Deming, were m. Oct. 16, 1729. Is.—Elizur, b. Oct. 8, '30; Honour, Feb. 22, 1732.

Goodrich, Ephraim Jr. and Susanna, dau. of Doct. Danl. Hooker, were m. Oct. 25, 1726.

Goodrich, David Jr., and Hepzibah, dau. of Jonathan Bordman, were m. Dec. 21, 1721. Is.—Abigail, b. Oct. 11, '23; David, Sept. 2, '24; Alpheus, March 4, '27; Josiah, May 5, '31; Hezekiah, April 9, '33; Elizur, Oct. 18, '34; Hepzibah, Jan. 19, '37; Abigail, March 8, '39; Mercy, June 17, '41; Hannah, 1743.

Goodrich, Zebulon and Ann Francis, were m. Jan. 8, 1736. Is.—Mary, b. Aug. 23, 1737.

Goodrich, Abraham and Hannah Collins, were m. Sept. 16, 1742. Wid. H. G. d. May 19, 1773.

Goodrich, Benjamin and Sarah Dewey, were m. March 8, 1744. Is.—Lois, b. Dec. 17, '44, and d. Oct. 8, '49; Bela, Dec. 20, '47, and d. Sept. 17, '51; Rhode, March 23, '50; John, Aug. 21, '54; David, March 16, 1757.

Goodrich, Gideon. Is.—of, by Sarah his wife—Sarah, b. June 29, 1718; Jernsha, Dec. 16, '20; Elijah, June 5, '25; Gideon, Dec. 15, '27; Lois, April 12, '29; Caleb, Sept. 1, '31; Ebenezer, March 17, '33; Eunice, April 4, '35; Joshua, May 18, '38; Wait, Jan. 17, 1740.

Goodrich, Samuel and Elizabeth Whiting, were m. June 10, 1747. Is.—Samuel b. July 7, '48; Welthian, Sept. 24, '50; Millisent, Nov. 29, '52; Elizabeth, Feb. 28, 1755; Porter, May 11, '57; Solomon Porter, Feb. 28, '60; Anne, April 15, '62; Eliphalet, Sept. 30, 1764.

Goodrich, Nathaniel and Martha Deming, were m. Aug. 25, 1744. Is.—Nathaniel, b. Dec. 20, '44; Mehetabel, March 29, '47; Joseph, Oct. 6, '49; Isaac, March 23, '52; Martha, Nov. 4, '54; Mary, Jan. 9, '57; Abigail, Sept. 11, '59; Simeon, Dec. 7, '62; Sarah, Nov. 1, 1765.

Goodrich, Jonathan and Sarah Steel, were m. Nov. 27, 1740. Is.—Jonathan b. Aug. 28, '41; Luce, Oct. 17, '43; John, April 11, '46; Mr. J. G. d. July 7, '72, and his wid. S. Sept. 18, 1775.

Goodrich, Elijah and Lydia Wright, were m. Jan. 25, 1749. Is.—Ozias, b. Nov. 2, '50, and d. the 11 of same month; Lydia, Nov. 3, '51; Israel, Aug. 1, 1754.

Goodrich, Alphens and Hepzibah Hubbard, were m. Dec. 20, 1753. Is.—David, b. Dec. 12, '54; Anne, Nov. 18, 1756.

Goodrich, Oliver and Temperance Wright, were m. June 23, 1740. Is.—Roger, b. Oct. 4, 1741; Sarah, July 28, '43; Prudence, Aug. 10, '45; Temperance, Oct. 10, '47; Oliver, Sept. 19, '49; Millisent, Oct. 28, '51, and d. July 12, '52; Millisent, Sept. 25, 1754.

Goodrich, Josiah and Mary Hubbard, were m. Feb. 22, 1756.

Goodrich, John and Anne Riley, were m. Aug. 11, 1743. Is.—John, b. March 12, '45; Seth, March 23, '47; Abigail, May 11, 1749.

Goodrich, Charles and Mary Belding, were m. Nov. 20, 1745. Is.—David, b. March 3, '46; Abigail, March 1, '48; Dorcas, March 14, '50; Mary, May 17, '52; C. G. d. Nov. 2, 1752.

Goodrich, Ephraim and Rebecca Goodrich, were m. Nov. 17, 1748. Is.—Ephraim, b. Jan. 22, '50; Susannah, May 12, '52; Rebecca, March 10, 1754.

Goodrich, Ebenezer and Abigail Collier, were m. Aug. 25, 1766.

Goodrich, Ebenezer, and Lydia Deming, were m. Jan. 10, 1760. Is.—Philer, b. Jan. 27, '60; Mehetabel, b. April 15, '62; Gideon, June 19, '64; Lois, Dec. 27, '65; Honour, Dec. 6, 1768.

Goodrich, Elizur, Jr., and Abigail Deming, were m. Sept. 25, 1760. Is.—Abigail, b. April 24, '62; Hezekiah, May 11, '66; Honour, Nov. 17, '68; Elizur, Aug. 18, '71; Mary, May 1, '73; Mehetabel, June 9, 1777.

Goodrich, Josiah and Ruth Gilbert, were m. Sept. 10, 1767. Is.—Lydia, b. Sept. 25, '68; Mrs. R. G. d. Aug. 14, '77. J. G. and Abigail Wright, were m. Feb. 25, '79. Is.—Ruth, b. Dec. 6, '79; Elizur, July 18, '81; Josiah, May 9, '83; Levi, Dec. 9, '85; Sophia, Feb. 23, '89; Harriet, May 22, 1793.

Goodrich, John, 3^d, and Abigail Price, were m. Oct. 1, 1776. Is.—Bela, b. Feb. 4, '77; Joseph, Feb. 19, '78; Lucy, Oct. 12, '79; Levi, Nov. 3, '82; Abigail, Jan. 24, '85; Dorothy, July 28, '86; Austin, Nov. 12, '87; John, July 30, '93; Rhoda, Aug. 8, 1796.

Goodrich, Micah and Elizabeth Hill, were m. * * Is.—Elizabeth, b. June 9, 1774; Alvin, April 22, '76; Bayley, May 30, '78; Walter, Sept. 11, 1780.

Goodrich, Nathaniel, Jr., and Lucy Hanmer, were m. April 21, 1765. Is.—Martha, b. May 29, '65; James, Oct. 27, '69; George, Feb. 18, '72; Lucy, April 15, '74; Levi, July 30, '76; Ashbel, Oct. 7, '81; Allyn, May 22, 1785.

Goodrich, John, 2^d, and Jerusha Deming, were m. May 5, 1773. Is.—John, b. Sept. 29, '74, and d. Sept. 24, '75; Jesse, Aug. 26, '80; John, Dec. 21, '82, and d. March 20, '83; Sally, March 1, 1784.

Goodrich, John and Mary Hale, were m. April 5, 1770. Is.—Anne, b. March 31, '71, and d. Oct. 30, '75; Abigail, Jan. 7, '73; John, Dec. 13, '74; William, July 17, '77; Benezzer, Dec. 14, '79; Anne, Oct. 11, '81; Mary, Sept. 28, '83, and d. Oct. 30, '84; George, Oct. 11, 1788.

Goodrich, Hezekiah and Jerusha Butler, were m. * * Is.—Eleazer, b. Nov. 2, 1760; Eli, Nov. 20, '62; Hannah, Sept. 30, '65; Hezekiah, Feb. 28, '69; Joseph Butler, Nov. 12, '72; Joshua, July 21, '75; Joseph B., d. Jan. 22, '74; and Eleazer Feb. 22, 1777.

Goodrich, Simeon and Hannah Wells, were m. Jan. 10, 1788. Is.—Simeon, b. Feb. 19, '89; Hannah, Dec. 5, '90; Rhoda, Jan. 21, '93; Daniel, Sept. 4, '95, and d. Feb. 10, 1801; Elizur, Feb. 20, 1798.

Goodrich, Isaac and Elizabeth Raymond of New London, were m. Feb. 15, 1784. Is.—Elizabeth, b. Feb. 6, '85; Joshua, Dec. 5, '89; Mary, Dec. 25, '91; Joseph, July 31, 1795.

Goodrich, Joseph and Rhoda Wolcott, were m. Dec. 1, 1785.

Goodrich, Levi and Clarissa Coombs, were m. * * Is.—Levi, b. Feb. 14, 1799; Elihu Phelps, June 6, 1801, and d. Nov. 25, 1833; Clarissa C., Jan. 3, '03; Lucy Ann, March 12, '05; Mr. L. G. d. Dec. 13, 1820.

Goofe, or Goffe as spelled afterwards, Philip. Is.—of, by Rebeckah his wife—Jacob, b. Aug. 15, 1649; Rebeckah, Oct. 7, '51; Philip, March 2, '53; Moses, May 30, 1656.

Goffe, Jacob and Margere, his wife, were m. Dec. 5, 1679. Is.—Jacob, b. Nov. 5, '80; Moses, March 10, '81; Mabel, Oct. 31, '90; Mary, Nov. 15, '93; Unice, March 27, '96; Mr. J. G. d. Oct. 21, 1697, aged about 50 years.

Goff, Philip. Is.—of, by Naomi his wife—Philip, b. June 24, 1685; Nathl, Sept. 13, '87; Naomi, 1692.

Goff, Aaron and Hannah, dau. of Henry Cole, were m. Jan. 19, 1681. Is.—Solomon, b. Feb. 7, '85; Aaron, March 10, '89; Gershom, March 12, '91; Samuel, April 30, 1698.

Goffe, Moses and Mercy, his wife, were m. 1687. Is.—Moses, b. Feb. 6, '88; Jacob, Feb. 19, '90; Jerusha, Sept. 23, '93; Benjamin, April 30, '96; Ephraim, March 4, '99; David, April 29, 1702; Mr. M. G. d. the 2^d and his dau. Jerusha the 8th of Oct. 1712, and Mrs. M. G. Dec. 20, 1711.

Goff, Philip, Jr., and Mary, dau. of Tho. Couch, were m. Dec. 15, 1703. Is.—Philip, b. Oct. 15, '04; Mary, Dec. 9, '05; Nath^l,

Sept. 4, '07; Naomi, March 4, '09; Abigail, May 24, '13; Jerusha, Oct. 13, 1715.

Goff, Solomon. Is.—of, by Elizabeth his wife—Elizabeth, b. March 9, 1711; Mrs. E. G. d. Jan. 5, 1712.

Goff, Moses, Jr., and Sarah, dau. of wid. Sarah Crane, were m. July 5, 1711. Mr. M. G. d. Dec. 15, 1711, aged about 24 years. His child d. Jan. 17, 1712.

Goffe, Samuel. Is.—of, by Elizabeth his wife—Martha, b. Sept. 27, 1724; Elizabeth, Aug. 12, '28; Ambrose, April 12, '31; Josiah, Feb. 6, '34; Patience, May 14, '38; Hannah, May 26, '41; Stephen, Sept. 5, '43; Elizabeth, June 15, 1746.

Goffe, Ephraim and Mary Veets, were m. Oct. * 1732. Is.—Ephraim, b. Jan. 11, '34; Mercy, June 22, '35; Mary, Jan. 24, '37; David, May 9, '38; Jacob, March 11, '40; Benjamin, Sept. 20, '45, and d. Sept. 11, 1746.

Grames, Nath^l and Martha, his wife, were m. Jan. 16, 1655. Is.—Sarah, b. Oct. 4, '56; Mary, Nov. 11, 1658. Mrs. M. G. d. April 13, 1701, aged 75 years, as some think.

Grimes, Joseph, of Hartford, and Deborah, dau. of John Stebbins, were m. Nov. 24, 1686. Is.—Mary, b. April 3, '88; Henry, Jan. 9, '91; Joseph, '93, and d. Jan. 22, 1712; Josiah, Dec. 17, '96; Hezekiah, Sept. 26, 1700; Deborah, May 24, '06. Mrs. D. G. d. Jan. 21, 1712.

Grimes, Henry, son of Joseph and Mary, dau. of Zachariah Seimer, were m. Aug. 2, 1711. Is.—Mary, b. Oct. 30, '13; Deborah, Feb. 13, 1716.

Grimes, Christopher and Abigail Williams, were m. Oct. 13, 1726. Is.—Honour, b. July 26, '27; Christian, July 26, '29; Abraham, Apr. 20, '32; Abigail, July 7, '34; Lucretia, July 31, 1737.

Grimes, John and Experience Williams, were m. Feb. 13, 1754. Is.—Hezekiah, b. Feb. 22, 1755.

Gilbert, Josiah, Is. of, by Elizabeth, his wife.—Benjamin, b. Sept. 22, 1652; Elizabeth, Mar. 28, '54; Lidiah, Dec. 8, '56; Josiah, Sept. 12, '59, and d. Feb. 2, 1705; Sarah, Dec. 1, 1661; Eleazer, Sept. 20, '63; Moses, Apr. 12, '66; Caleb, June 10, '68; Mary, Nov. 18, '70; Amy, Apr. 12, 1672.

Gilbert, Benjamin and Mary his wife, dau. of John Ryly, were m. Nov. 25, 1680. Is.—Mary, b. Nov. 22, '81; Hannah, Mar. 13, '89; Keziah, Oct. 7, 1691.

Gardner, Benjamin and Margaret his wife, were m. June 21, 1688. Is.—Samuel, b. July 14, '89, and d. in infancy; Benjamin, Sept. 5, '90, and d. Mar. 26, 1707; Sarah, Aug. 1, 1692; Martha, Dec. 27, '94; Moses, May 23, '97; Rebecca, Mar. 1, '99, and d. in infancy; Margaret, Nov. 20, 1702; Peter, Feb. 26, '04; John, July 23, 1706.

Gardner, Samuel, of Muddy River, and Martha, dau. of Benja. Gardner, of Weathersfield, were m. Jan. 1, 1713.

Goodfellow, Tho. Is. of, by Mary, his wife.—Mary, b. Apr. 10, 1683; Thomas, Mar. 26, '84; Samuel, Oct. 31, '85; Timothy, Jan. 3, 1687.

Gibbs, Ebenezer. Is. of, by Ruth, his wife.—Ozias, b. Aug. 20, 1731.

Gibbs, Jacob. Is. of, by Mary, his wife.—Mary, b. Oct. 1, 1737; Jerusha, Sept. 25, '42; Jacob, Feb. 25, '45; John, June 30, 1747.

Gillitt, John and Sarah, dau. of Wm. Tryan, were m. April 7, 1697. Is.—Abel, b. Mar. 10, '98; William, Mar. 15, 1700; John, June 16, '02; Hannah, Jan. 26, '05; Sarah, Feb. 23, '08; Samuel, July 15, 1710.

Gillett, John and Mary, dau. of Jacob Williams, were m. Aug. 29, 1727. Is.—Mary, b. Feb. 14, '28; John, Sept. 18, '29; Sarah, May 2, 1731.

Garrett, Joseph and Sarah, dau. of Jacob Johnson, were m. June 2, 1703. Is.—Prudence, b. Sept. 27, 1711.

Goodwin, Thomas. Is. of, by Abigail, his wife.—Jacob, b. Aug. 12, 1735; Gale, Jan. 6, 1738.

Graham, John and Hannah Hun, were m. Apr. 21, 1768. Is.—Samuel, b. June 20, '71; Clara, June 10, 1773.

Griffin, Simon and Lydia Crane, were m. Dec. 12, 1771. Is.—George, b. May 19, '72; Anne, Nov. 19, '74; John, Feb. 6, 1777.

Greenwood, Parsons and Sarah Latimore, were m. Feb. 27, 1777. Is.—William, b. Jan. 22, '78; Elizabeth, Apr. 4, '80; Parsons and Sarah, Mar. 6, '82; Samuel, Oct. 22, '83; George Frasier, Aug. 6, '86; John, Aug. * '88; Mrs. S. G. d. Sept. 1, 1788.

Hail, (Hale) Samuel. Is. of, by Mary, his wife.—Martha, b. Oct. 2, 1643; Samuel, Feb. 7, '45; John, Feb. 20, '47; Mary, Apr. 9, '49; Rebeckah, Oct. 29, '51; Bennezer, July 29, 1661.

Heall, (Hale) Samuel, jr. and Ruth, his wife, were m. June 20, 1670. Is.—Ruth, b. Jan. 20, '71, and d. in infancy; Samuel, Jan. 14, '74, and d. in infancy; Mary, June 13, '75; Samuel, July 17, '77; Ruth, Dec. 1, '81. Mrs. R. H. d. Dec. 26, 1682, aged about 30 years.

Heall, John and Hannah, his wife, were m. May 8, 1668. Is.—John, b. Feb. 7, '69; Samuel, Apr. 3, '71; Hannah, June 1, '73; Thomas, Sept. * '75; Rebeckah, Nov. 1, '81, and d. in infancy; Ebenezer, Dec. 24, 1682.

Hale, Thomas and Naomy, his wife, were m. Oct. 30, 1679. Is.—Naomy, b. Sept. 30, '80; Mary, Nov. 20, '82; Thomas, Sept. 17, 1684.

Hale, Nathaniel and Abigail, dau. of John Francis, were m. May 17, 1717. Is.—Lucy, b. Sept. 6, '18; Bennezer, Jan. 26, '20; Justus, June 29, '25; Hezekiah, Aug. 29, '29. Mr. N. H. d. Jan. 10, 1739.

Hale, Benezer and Anne Woodhouse, were m. Jan. 2, 1745. Is.—James, Sept. 27, '45; Mary, Sept. 28, '47; William, Mar. 24, '50; Anne, Apr. 5, '52; Theodore, Dec. 1, '54; Abigail, May 1, '58; Nathaniel, July 13, 1763.

Hale, Hezekiah and Abigail Hanmer, were m. Jan. 15, 1756. Is.—Francis, b. Mar. 14, 1757.

Hale, Theodore and Sarah Forbs, were m. Oct. 20, 1779. Is.—Rhoda, b. June 21, '81; Prudence, Jan. 4, '83; Betsey, Feb. 14, '86; Sarah, May 20, 1789.

Hale, Daniel, son of Daniel, by Abigail, his wife, was b. June 19, 1770.

Hanset, John, son of Tho. Hanset, by Deliverance, his wife, was b. Sept. 1, 1649.

Huberts, (Hubbard), John. Is. of, by Marie, his wife.—Marie, b. Jan. 7, 1651; John, April 12, '55; Hannah, Dec. 5, '56; Jonathan, Jan. 3, 1659.

Harison, John and Katherine, his wife, were m. May 4, 1653. Is.—Rebeckah, b. Feb. 10, '54; Mary, June 8, '55; Sarah, Mar 9, 1657.

Hitchcock, Luke, son of Luke H. and Elizabeth, his wife, was b. June 5, 1655. Mr. L. H. d. Nov. 1, 1659.

Hurlbut, Stephen and Phebe, his wife, were m. Dec. 12, 1678. Is.—Stephen, b. Sept. 17, '79; Thomas, Jan. 28, '81; Joseph, July 10, '83; Benjaⁿ, Oct. 29, '85; Phebe, Aug. 2, '88; Dorothy, Mar. 5, 1691.

Hurlbut, Samuel. Is. of, by Mary, his wife.—Stephen, b. Dec. 27, 1668; Nathan, Oct. 4, '70; Mary, Oct. 16, '72; Sarah, Dec. 25, '74; Jonathan, Mar. 2, '77; David, July 7, '79; Titus, Dec. 18, '81; Miriam, April * 83; Samuel, Jan. 17, '87; Elizabeth, Jan. 4, '91; Lemmon, Aug. 1, 1695.

Hurlbut, Timothy, son of Thomas H. and Lidiiah, his wife, was b. Sept. 29, 1681.

Hurlbutt, Cornelius. Is. of, by Rebeckah, his wife.—John, b. Jan. 27, 1686; William, Mar. 29, '89; John, with all the crew of the vessel, was lost in a storm at sea Nov. 22, 1701, being about 15 years of age.

Hurlbutt, Nathan and Mary, dau. of Peter Blin, were m. July 9, 1699. Is.—Gideon, b. Feb. 9, 1700; Anna, Aug. 2, '01; Peter, Sept. 12, '03; Hezekiah, Aug. 28, '05; John, Aug. 30, '07; Samuel, Aug. 12, '09; Mary, Oct. 25, '11; Elizabeth, Oct. 13, '13; Thankfull, Dec. 16, '17; Nathanaell, June 15, 1720.

Hurlbutt, Jonathan and Sarah Webb, were m. July 27, 1699. Is.—Stephen, b. Mar. 16, 1700; Jonathan, April 7, '02; Josiah, Oct. 10, '04, son of Abia J. H.'s second wife; Abia, June 18, '07; Sarah, May 28, 1710.

Hurlbutt, Joseph, son of Stephen H. and Sibbill, dau. of Mr. Tho. Fitch, were m. April 27, 1704. Is.—Sibill, Nov. 4, '05; Charles, Nov. 4, '07; Joseph, June 10, '10; Josiah, Mar. 4, '14; Sarah, May 18, '16; Phebe, July 3, '18; Abigail, April 24, '21, and d. June 28, '40; Martha, Oct. 27, '23; Fitch, Feb. 27, '26; Elisha, July 3, 1729.

Hurlbut, Thomas and Rebecca, dau. of John Meekins, were m. Jan. 11, 1705. Is.—Stephen, b. Feb. 3, '06; Hannah, Mar. 8, '08; John, Oct. 1, '10; Rebecca, Jan. 12, '13; Thomas, Feb. 19, '15; Amos, April 14, '17; Elijah, Dec. 9, '19; Timothy, Jan. 16, 1723.

Hurlbut, William and Susanna, dau. of Josiah Bowen, were m. April 17, 1717. Is.—Martha, b. Mar. 30, '18; Rebeckah, Mar. 26, '20; Abigail, Aug. 23, '22; Elizabeth, July 21, '25; William, 28, '28; Josiah, Jan. 28, 1735.

Hurlbut, Gideon and Mary, dau. of Thomas Deming, were m. Dec. 30, 1725. Is.—Abigail, b. Dec. 9, '26; Jeremiah, Nov. 25, '28; David, Dec. 27, '30; Samuel, Jan. 8, '33; Elisha, April 14, 1736.

Hurlbut, Peter and Sarah, dau. of Henry Webb, were m. April 12, 1727. Is.—Elias, b. July 16, '28; Prudence, May 13, '30; Sarah, Aug. 19, '35; Elizabeth, Mar. 23, '38; Mehetabel, May 8, '41; Jeremiah, Mar. 24, 1743.

Hurlbutt, Zephaniah, son of Mary Hurlbutt, and of Zephaniah Hatch, as y^e T. Mary saith, was b. on y^e 15th of Jan. 1730.

Hurlbut, Charles. Is. of, by Martha, his wife.—Prudence, b. Nov. 26, 1730; Anne, Aug. 4, '32; Mary, Oct. 10, '34; Elias, Feb. 17, '42; Jerusha, April 18, '44; Martha, Feb. 11, '47; John, April 10, 1751.

Hurlbutt, Amos and Hannah Wright, were m. June 10, 1742. Is.—Lois, b. May 21, 1744.

Hurlbutt, John. Is. of, by Jemima, his wife.—Joanna, b. Jan. 26, 1735; John, March 26, '37; Jemima, Jan. 11, '40; Sarah, April 1, 1746.

Hurlbutt, Thomas, jr. and Abigail, dau. of Silas Belding, were m. Dec. 12, 1744. Is.—Jerusha, b. Oct. 2, '45; Abigail, April 2, '47; Lydia, Dec. 21, '48; Anne, Nov. 14, '50; Hopeful, Oct. 24, '52; Silas, Oct. 13, '54; Ozias, Mar. 13, 1757.

Hurlburt, Joseph, Jun. and Hannah Wells, were m. Jan. 8, 1736.

Is.—Hannah, b. Nov. 7, '36; Christopher, Dec. 15, '38; Abigail, Jan. 16, '41; Levi, Mar. 20, '44; Sybil, Aug. 10, '46; Elizabeth, Dec. 28, '48; Joseph, Aug. 19, '52; Eli, Mar. 29, '56; Unni, June '58; Esther, June 30, 1760.

Hurlbut, Timothy and Sarah Clark, were m. Oct. 5, 1757. Is.—Timothy, Aug. 12, '58; Titus, April 15, '60; Sarah, Jan. 7, '62; Philip, Sept. 30, '64, and d. Nov. 30, 66; Ruth, Nov. 22, '66; Philip. Jan. 7, 1769.

NEWCOMB FAMILY — QUERIES.

John Bearse Newcomb,* superintendent of schools, Elgin, Ill., will be greatly obliged for information respecting the relationship of the following Newcombs to each other, dates of their births, names of their parents, &c. &c.

FRANCIS of Boston, 1635, age 30, settled in Braintree before 1640.

ANDREW of Boston, mariner, m. 1663, Grace, widow of Wm. Rix. In his will, dated Jan. 31, 1683, he speaks of his grandson *Newcomb Blake*, whose mother must have been a daughter of Andrew by a former wife.

ANDREW, aged 32 in 1672. ("Early Settlers of Essex and Old Norfolk counties." *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg.* vii, 85.)

ANDREW of Edgartown, Mass., m. Anna, dau. of Thomas Bayze, before 1680, and d. between 1704–10.

FRANCIS, was living at Edgartown, Mass., between 1681–5.

SIMON of Edgartown, Mass., m. Deborah about 1687, and removed with his family to Lebanon, Conn., 1713–14, where he d. Jan. 20, 1744–5, in his 79th year; and his wife, Deborah, June 17, 1756, in her 92d year.

PETER of Edgartown, m. Mary Smith of Sandwich, March 11, 1699–1700, settled in S.

JOSEPH of Edgartown, m. Joyce, dau. of Capt. John Butler, Nov. 20, 1705. [Probably a son of Andrew and Anna (Bayze) Newcomb.]

ELIZABETH of Edgartown, m. John Adkins March 5, 1700.

EMBLING of Edgartown, m. Samuel Adkins April 3, 1703.

ZERVIAH of Edgartown, m. Josiah Bearse Nov. 2, 1716.

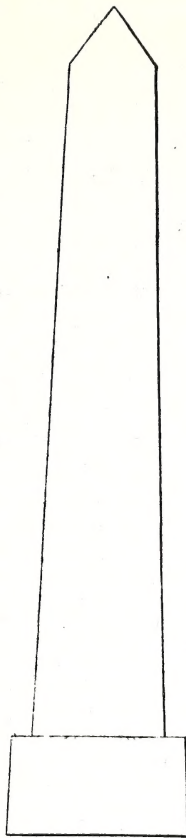
THOMAS of Eastham, m. Elizabeth Cook Oct., 1693.

SIMON of Eastham, m. Hannah Carter April 15, 1705.

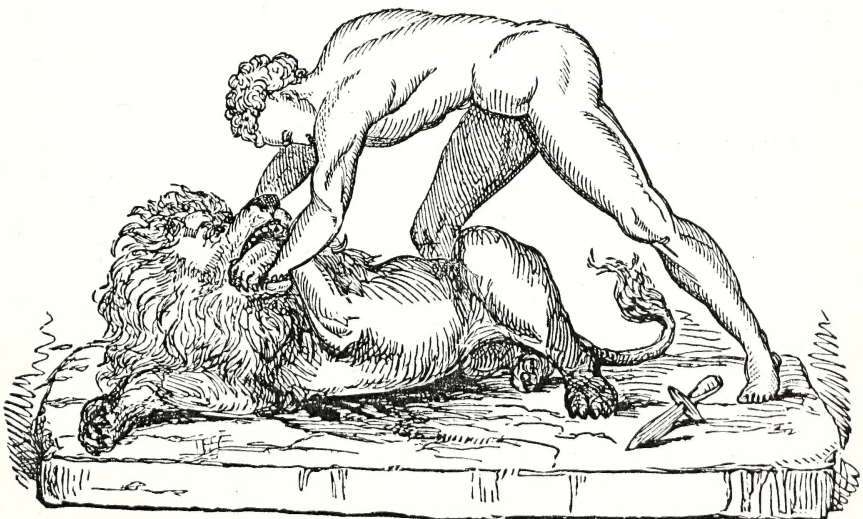
MARY of Barnstable, m. Thomas Lumbert Oct. 4, 1694.

SARAH of Salem, m. Joshua Conant Jan. 9, 1691.

* Mr. N. has the names of over 3,000 Newcombs.



GREENOUGH'S OBELISK.



ONE OF HIS STATUARY GROUPS FOR THE PLATFORM.

HORATIO GREENOUGH, THE DESIGNER OF BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

[The substance of two papers read before the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society, August 5 and November 4, 1863, by Col. SAMUEL SWETT, A. M., of Boston.]

The greatest heroes and demigods of antiquity were known to have only putative fathers, and the same is the fate of our sublime Bunker Hill Monument. Its paternity has been attributed to various sources. Mr. Frothingham, in his appendix to his *Siege of Boston*, attributes it to Mr. Willard, the architect, and others to Mr. Baldwin. But we will endeavor to demonstrate that the honor of furnishing the design on which that monument was constructed, clearly and indubitably belongs to the late distinguished artist, Horatio Greenough. The originator of the monument, was the amiable and accomplished scholar and gentleman, William Tudor. The Bunker Hill Monument Association advertised for designs to be presented to them for the monument, and a reward of \$100 for that which should be accepted by them as the best. Horatio Greenough, a senior in our University, about to graduate, presented to the Association his plan for the monument — an obelisk of the same form and proportions as one of ancient Thebes — together with a very exact and particular wooden model of his plan, and his artistic views and arguments in favor of an obelisk, instead of a column, for which many of the Association had expressed their preference. Two committees of the Association reported in favor of accepting his design. The first, Loammi Baldwin, George Ticknor, Jacob Bigelow, Washington Allston, Gilbert Stuart, and Samuel Swett; and the second, Gilbert Stuart, Washington Allston, and Warren Dutton. Mr. Stuart as the chairman wrote "Approved" on Greenough's wooden model, and it was deposited in the room of the Association. A picture of this plan drawn by Mr. Greenough, and another by his brother, Henry Greenough, Esq., we exhibit, which show that the present monument was in every essential particular constructed after Mr. Greenough's plan. He proposed, however, a stone platform around the base, with twenty steps to ascend to it, and in the angles between those steps, opposite the four corners of the monument, stone foundations for statues or other desirable objects it might be wished to place on them. He also proposed a plinth at the bottom of his monument. We are informed by the very patriotic, intelligent and devoted president of the Association that the platform proposed by Mr. Greenough is quite indispensable to the completion of the monument. Mr. Greenough immediately on presenting his plan sailed for Europe, leaving an order with his father on the Association for the reward, which never has been paid.

The late Amos Lawrence, Esq., one of the Building Committee, in his published diary, says:—"Young Greenough (Horatio) sent in a plan with an essay that manifested extraordinary talents, and was substantially adopted, although the column was amended by the talents, taste and influence of Loammi Baldwin." Professor Packard,

in his history of the monument, says the same. The only amendment proposed by Mr. Baldwin, that was adopted, was dispensing with a plinth, a slight enlargement of the obelisk at its base, which Greenough had proposed.

The following is Col. Swett's second communication.

Although we deem it supererogatory to present you any further demonstration than we have already, that the Bunker Hill Monument Association were indebted to Greenough for the model after which that monument was constructed, and ought to have paid him their promised reward, we recur to the subject because we have obtained some further information concerning it which deserves to be recorded.

On the 22d January, 1825, the Association by their committee, H. A. S. Dearborn, J. C. Warren, Geo. Blake, S. D. Harris and Edward Everett, published the following notice; and offered a reward of 100 dollars for a model after which the monument should be constructed.

"Though there are some obvious recommendations of a *column* as the best form for a monumental structure, yet the committee are determined to propose no plan to the Association, till they have had the means of comparing all the suggestions which may be offered. But as a column is recommended by various local circumstances, and appears to enjoy a general preference, the committee are particularly desirous to receive plans of a monumental column about 220 feet in height, to be built of hewn granite."

In response to this, Horatio Greenough sent them a copy of the ancient obelisk at Thebes, accompanied with a letter in which he exposes the arrant defects of a column for the monument, and explodes the unfortunate delusion, and foregone conclusion of the Association and the public in favor of it. In this letter he observes:—

"I have made choice of the obelisk as the most purely monumental structure. The column, grand and beautiful as it is in its place, (where it stands beneath the weight of a pediment and supports a long line of heavy entablature,) considered as a monument, seems liable to unanswerable objections. It steps forth from that body of which it has been made a harmonious part, to take a situation which of all others requires unity of form; hence the more completely it has been fitted to a situation so different, the greater must be the number of useless appendages and unmeaning parts, when it assumes its new place and office. In fact the increase in the upper part of the shaft of the column, in each of the Greek orders, as plainly implies a weight above, to be supported, as the base implies a ground on which to stand.

"The proportions of this obelisk are taken from one at ancient Thebes."

In our former communication in consideration of the very exalted character of Amos Lawrence in every respect, and his being one of the building committee, we essentially relied on his authority in favor of Greenough's claims. We now reinforce his authority, though that be "gilding gold," by stating that he was the most enthusiastic and devoted advocate for the erection of the monument, and the most profuse contributor toward it. Mr. Touro nobly gave his \$10,000, and Mr. Lawrence did the same, but he contributed other amounts, and in his will he devised \$50,000 to insure the completion

of the monument, provided a sufficient amount could not be otherwise obtained for the purpose.

With all this devotedness, he must have been inevitably perfectly well informed as to who was the planner of the monument. What Greenough's model was, is palpably evident from his own declaration, and his minutely labored and finished wooden model that was preserved for many years and seen by great numbers; and by two drawings of it by himself which we have exhibited, one of them he presented to me to illustrate his claims; which by the bye so honorable and intelligent an artist could never have advanced without their being perfectly well founded.

Some captious critics have objected, that there was no merit in presenting a copy of an obelisk, as "an obelisk is an obelisk;" but in fact obelisks vary very essentially from each other, and Greenough's distinguished merit arose not from his being a copier, but the enlightened, ingenious, and artistic selector of the best obelisk in the world for his purpose; especially as it had an obtuse instead of a pointed vertex, which enables a spectator, from its summit, to enjoy the glorious and boundless prospect around him. These carpers are cousins-german to the carpers of Columbus, who told him, after he had shown them how, it was very easy to stand an egg on end.

We conclude our demonstration of Greenough's claim, by reducing our argument to a simple logical syllogism. The Association promised a reward for a model after which the monument should be constructed. Greenough presented them a copy of the obelisk at Thebes. Bunker Hill Monument is identical in form, with that obelisk, as any one who has eyes to see the monument and the pictures of Egyptian antiquities must see. Ergo, Greenough was entitled to the promised reward. We challenge any "wight to pinch" at our major, minor, or conclusion. The stairway to ascend the monument was part of Greenough's plan.

This triumphant success of Greenough, just through his college life, was marvellous; but he was a well-read artist, and son of a distinguished architect; and had some months, after the reward for a model was advertised, to prepare his plan. And, above all, his plan was patronized and maintained by a triumvirate of the directors, of as high and commanding influence as the world could produce. Allston, probably the greatest painter of his day; Baldwin, the greatest civil engineer, and Stuart, the greatest portrait painter in the United States, were all of them unhesitating and unaccommodating in their support of Greenough's plan. Allston declared that a monumental column would remind him of a peripatetic candlestick. A man's leg, he observed, though a very handsome support for his body, when cut off, becomes abhorrent. Baldwin had previously pledged himself in favor of an obelisk for a monument by erecting an obelisk over his family tomb; and Stuart, as we have related, wrote "Approved" on Greenough's model, as chairman of a committee to examine the numerous models presented. Greenough himself complained that his obelisk, from the omission of his platform, resembled a great spire of asparagus springing out of the ground.

Mr. Lawrence, we are happy to state, declared that without the eminent skill and devoted services of Mr. Willard, the architect of the monument, it would never have been completed. In this opinion all the friends of the monument have always implicitly united, and none more sincerely so than ourselves. His name will be as immortal as his work. But he had nothing to do with the plan of the monument after which it was constructed; Greenough's plan, with a slight modification by Baldwin, (the omission of a plynth ornament) except to mechanically make a copy of it, under the dictation of Baldwin, who as the chairman of our committee, L. Baldwin, G. Ticknor, J. Bigelow, S. Swett and W. Allston, reported it. He nobly offered his services gratis, as architect of the monument, though the directors would not accept the sacrifice. But he received only the amount of his expenses; and generously contributed \$1,000 toward the monument. At his own risk, he purchased a quarry at Quincy, to secure materials for the monument. The directors were ambitious of making their monument, an orthodox, monolith rival of its prototype of Thebes, and Willard was in favor of the enterprise. It was ascertained that a monolith of any desirable dimensions might be quarried on the bank of the Kennebeck, but the enormous and incalculable expense of the undertaking was too confounding to be encountered.

The services of Baldwin, however, belonged to a higher region of art and science than those of the architect; and his talents encountered their strongest test in the construction of a vast pile entirely unprecedented, as all former obelisks had been monoliths, as they are by their definition. His most distinguished service, however toward rendering the monument eternal, probably was, in directing the steps of the stairway to be incorporated into the wall of the monument as building-stones. His ingenious device, to exhibit to our committee the appearance of an obelisk on Bunker Hill, was amusing. He placed on the rail of Craigie's bridge a miniature shingle obelisk, which to a spectator at a proper distance behind it, became magnified into a stately obelisk on the Hill. In his report he directed that the sides of the monument should face the cardinal points, but sentiment prevailed over science and taste, the sides conform to those of the old fort in which the foundation of the monument lies.

By a singular coincidence three of the final committee on the plan were of the College Class of 1800 — Allston, Baldwin, and Swett. It was our purpose to copy from the biographical memoirs of our classmates, of which we have many years been the recorder in our class-book, the memoirs of Allston and Baldwin; but time does not suffice. We cannot forbear to say, however, that Allston, half a century ago, on the sale of an estate in South Carolina, of which he was a part owner, refused to receive any portion of the purchase money for which the slaves belonging to the estate were sold.

It is a principle of Christianity that it is never too late to repent. And we trust the Monument Association will soon redeem their reputation by doing justice, however tardy, to Greenough's representatives, as they ought to have done to himself. In the hurry, confusion, and innumerable difficulties of their novel undertaking, their neglect

of Greenough's claim may be pardonable, and their poverty perhaps somewhat controlled their will. But if this stigma be not washed off their monument, some satirist may fulminate against it the bolt of Pope against the great monument of London.

"which rising to the skies,"
"Like a tall bully, lifts his head and lies."

Some critics yet complain that our monument ought to be a monolith. An octogenarian placed clapboards on his house instead of shingles which had been on fifty years, to compare their durability. Some thousands of years hence another obelisk, iron perhaps, may be erected to compare in durability with those of Thebes and Bunker Hill. In the mean time, what ever world we inhabit, we will stoutly maintain, that our obelisk, built under Baldwin of granite masses, placed on each other without cement between, except to smooth their bed and build, and without dowels, will forever beat all creation. J. C. Savage, contractor for raising the stones, introduced the use of steam for that purpose and for similar building operations, probably under the direction of Baldwin.

Why Baldwin and his committee rejected Greenough's plinth that belongs to all ancient obelisks, though hid by the accumulated soil of ages, or why the platform, recommended by them and Greenough, is not built, are mysteries.

But there be other melancholy stains on our loved monument which imperatively demand of all true patriots to unite in rendering perfectly spotless. The venerable shades of Putnam and Prescott seek in vain to enter its portal and stand beside their glorious compeer Warren.

THE SPRING IN ROXBURY STREET.—The excavations during the past summer, for the purpose of laying down a sewer, laid open the "Old Brook" as it passes the junction of Dudley street and Shawmut avenue in this city. The bed of the stream is some twenty feet below the present surface of the ground. In the *Remarkable Providences of John Dane, of Ipswich, Mass.*, 1682, occurs the following account, which we copy from the *Historical and Genealogical Register* for 1854: "My first cuming to this country was to Roxburey. Thare I toke a pese of ground to plant of a frind. And I went to plant, and hauing cept long in the Shep, the weather being hot, I spent my self, and was ueary wearey and thurstey.

"I cam by a Spring in Roxbuery Streat, and went to it, and drunk, and drunk againe and againe manie times; and I neuer drounk wine in my lyfe that more Refresht me, nor was more pleasant to me in my lyfe, as then I absolutly thout."

The brook lately laid open to the view of passers by, is, undoubtedly, the "Spring" from which honest John Dane "drounk" in 1638. Those of our readers who have not read the *Remarkable Providences* will be well repaid by perusing the account in the Register, vol. viii, pp. 149-156.

J. C.
Roxbury, Mass.

PRATT AND TRERICE.

(Communicated by WILLIAM S. APPLETON, A. M., of Boston.)

Great confusion seems to exist between Abraham and John Pratt, and it may be doubted whether dates and facts have been correctly distributed to each. This article is prepared partly in the hope of obtaining further information from papers in the hands of others. Dr. Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary of New England* has the following account: "Abraham, Charlestown, a surg. hav. in Col. rec. 19, Oct. 1630, when he req. to be made free, the prefix of respect came, we may well infer, in the fleet with Winth. and was liv. 1631 at C. He with w. Joanna, early join the ch. of Roxbury, but rem. again to C. and his w. d. 27 Dec. 1645; and he d. as the gr.-st. says, on the same day. John, Cambridge, an expert surg. possib. br. of Abraham, was of Hooker's ch. and freem. 14 May 1634; but he had been so early as Mar. 1629, engag. for our comp. and came in the Lion's Whelp, but ret. in the same sh. and when next he came, sat down first at Braintree, in Nov. 1635 was animadvert. on for ill report of the country, rem. to Hartford, prob. 1637, was rep. 1639-42, but not after, excus. from watch, accord. to previous promise, in June 1644, but went for home in Nov. foll. with his w. having no ch. and above 60 yrs. old, and in Dec. drown. in the shipwreck on the coast of Spain. Winth. I. 173, and II. 239, with Trumbull, Col. Rec, II (sh. be I) 27, 108, and 450."

These statements probably contain several errors and wrong attributions. First, the records of the Mass. Co. give no more of the name of the surgeon engaged than "Mr. Pratt;" see Vol. I, as printed, pp. 29 and 61. Abraham Pratt, "chyrurgeon," was here in Sept. 1630. John Pratt does not appear by name till 1634, and in 1636 surveyed land, which would hardly be expected of a surgeon. The records of Charlestown, Gen. Reg. Vol. VIII. p 346, show that Abr. Pratt and his wife "dyed 27 (10) 1645, and that on this same day Capt. Coytmore "dyed uppo. the coast of Cales," and two others also. Were they not probably lost together? Winthrop's Hist. Vol. II. p. 292 (Edit. of 1853) says: "Nineteen were drowned, whereof Mr. Kerman was one, and one Mr. Thomas Coytmore, of Charlestown (a right godly man, and an expert seaman,) was another, and Mr. Pratt and his wife. This man was above sixty years old, an experienced surgeon, &c." The date it may be remarked, was 1644, as appears from Winthrop, and the necessity in 1645, of post-dating the event easily accounts for the error in Charlestown records. Hubbard makes the same mistake about the shipwreck, and is corrected by Mr. Savage in *Coll. of Mass. Hist. Soc.* Vol. XVII. p. 125.

But I have still further proof that Abr. Pratt of Charlestown was the man lost on the coast of Spain, in 1644. The following is from the original in my possession. "The 14th of the 4th mo^o 1645, Joane the wife of Robert Hale did depose that after mr. Prats being a ship board a lett^r was brought from him with one inclosed to mrs. Trerice in wch lett^r mrs. Trerice did depose was the will given in to the Cort wherin mr. Prat writeth that wth his wifes consent, if they

dye before they come to England they give halfe their whole estate to mrs. Trerice, and her children. The othr halfe to mr. Cotton and mr. Tho. Allen of Charlestowne, onely the beding at goodman Hales, hee to have all but a rug coverlet, wch mrs. Trerice to have.

Deposed the day and yeare above named
before the Cort, Increase Nowell, Sec."

Rebecca Lynde, of Charlestown, in 1645, wife of Nicholas Trerice, in her will, April 6, 1688, gives a house formerly the estate of Abraham Pratt, and in a deed 1672, uses the words "by virtue of of power and right from Mr. Abraham Pratt, formerly of Charlestown," thus identifying the Mr. Pratt of the deposition. The character given by Gov. Winthrop of Mr. Pratt who was drowned, has probably caused him to be erroneously taken as the John Pratt, whose letter written in 1635 brought him into trouble ; see Mass. Records, Vol. I. p. 258.

I can see no reason for supposing that there were two men named John Pratt at Hartford about 1640, as is stated in Dr. Savage's Gen. Dict.. The name occurs occasionally from 1639 to 1655 in such way as to lead to the belief that only one man is intended.

A secondary object of this notice is to inquire what relationship, if any, existed between Abraham Pratt and Mrs Rebecca Trerice, afterwards Lynde. By the former marriage she was an ancestress of the compiler of this article, and any information on this point will be gratefully received by him.

LETTER FROM WM. PEAKE TO JOHN HULL, 1671.

LONDON, 7th March, 1671.

MR. JOHN HULL:

Sr., I Commend mee vnto you — the true Reason why I haue sent noe goods because I haue p^rused your Account & am A great looser in Regard I am not paid in the space off A yeare. I would Intreat to take some effectual Course to pay mee and noe man will or Cann send you Cheaper Goods then my seilfe. My sonne that is wth mee Advised mee not to trade except I Could haue payment: neyther hee nor I doe mistrust your sufficiencie, but wee Find though you doe nott pay in tyme, you are vnwilling to allow Interest, which is in Reallity the most Just thinge, one off them, in the world. Wee must learne to doe as wee would bee donne vnto, & you know to trade to losse ther is noe Comfort. I was Willing to Abate Mr. Paris, throug his & your Intreaty, but For the future I will Avoid such doings, & haue better payment or leave off: noe man is more willing to deale wth you, but I shall nott except you Cleare your Account & make mee some recompence for my damadg, which I shall leaue in your owne brest. My sonne hath sent your Account. I haue had much contest wth Maior Bourne, but haue now Ended itt. Mr Paris & Mr Harwood did veiw your damaged skins & I Could not refuse them. I haue nott Further att this tyme off concernment, But leaue you to the passengers For news heare in England, & Rest your louing Freind,

WM. PEAKE.

DEPOSITIONS OF JOSHUA SCOTTOW, JAMES EVERILL, &
RICHARD KNIGHT, OF BOSTON. — 1682.

Joshua Scottow aged Sixty six Years or thereabouts, sworn, saith, that whereas he hath been a proprietor & Inhabitant of Land in Boston, near unto the Land now in Controversy about forty Years, and hath minded the Transactions about the Town Dock or Cove, formerly Called Bendall's Dock, & hath taken notice of the Townsmens Claiming the towns right in Behalf of their Inhabitants to maintain their priviledges in the high way about it, & Especially in that part of it butting upon the late Goodman Buttons house opposite now to Mr Wings house; & whereas Mr Hill or Mr Bendall sold Land intrenching upon the high Way, butting upon Mr Walkers new house, that upon Complaint of himself & others to the select men, they caused the fence of said Land to be removed & taken down, and the Townsmen always Claimed their right to the Land lying at the head of that part of the Dock now in Controversy, & further when as Deacon Marshall sett up a shop near unto the place, though he was one of the Townsmen, they Caused him to take down & remove this Shop & sett it up in another place, & further the Deponent saith not.

James Everill aged Seventy nine Years, & *Richard Knight* aged abt. Sixty nine Years, Depose to the truth of what is above written. Deposed in Court by Both, 27th July, 1682. Attestatur Isaac Addington, Clerk.

Copia vera Attestatur Isaac Addington, Clerk. Copia vera Attestatur, Edward Rawson Secretary.

Memorandum.—In the year 1682 Willam. Hanbury, that owned the house & Land that now is Mr Jackson's, att the he head of the town Dock, sewed the town of Boston for that Land between Isick Walker's hous & his hous att the head of the Dock : & Mr. James Euerill swears that Land was allways belonging to the Inhabitants of the town of Boston, sworn in Court 27 July 1682, two years before Mr James Euarell Dyed, and about 34 years after the Indentuer that is found on the first book of Records in Mr James Euarell name — 1649. 1682.

LETTER FROM REV. EXPERIENCE MAYHEW OF MARTHA'S
VINEYARD, 1720.

BOSTON, June 2nd, 1720.

Honorable Sir,

These are to request you to send by Mr. Chase for y^e vse of y^e Indians on y^e Vinyard, 2 Bibles, 2 Testaments, and 2 small concordances.

Also 4 or 5 Duzen Primers. And for poor old Job an Alient minister, now blind, an Iron Pot of about 15^s price.

EXPERIENCE MAYHEW.

LETTER FROM REV. SETH SHOVE, OF SIMSBURY, CONN., TO
CAPT. SAMUEL SEWALL, OF BOSTON, 1692.

[The original in possession of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.]

[Seth Shove was doubtless the son of Rev. George Shove, the third minister of Taunton, Mass., who was one of the proprietors in the Taunton North Purchase, embracing the present towns of Norton, Easton and Mansfield. Rev. George Shove was ordained at Taunton, Nov. 19, 1665, as appears by an entry in Dorchester Church Records. He was a minister in Taunton upwards of twenty years, till his death, April 21, 1687. He was thrice married. By his first wife, Hopestill, dau. of Rev. Samuel Newman, of Rehoboth, whom he married July 12, 1664, he had six children. Seth, his second son, and third child, was born in Taunton, Dec. 10, 1667, grad. at Harvard College in 1687, the year of his father's decease. After leaving Simsbury, where he remained, as it appears, from the fall of 1691 until 1694 or 1695, he became the first minister of Danbury, Ct., where he died in 1735, as we learn from a copy of the inscription taken from the monument in the burying ground, opposite the court house in Danbury, printed in Barber's *Connecticut Historical Collections*, page 370:

"Here lyes buried y^e body of y^e Rev. Mr. Seth Shove, y^e Pious and Faithful Pastor of y^e Church in Danbury 39 years, who died Oct. 3d, Anno Domini, 1735. *Ætatis suæ* 68."

PHELPS, in his history of *Simsbury, Granby and Canton*, page 52, says that the Rev. Edward Thompson, of Newbury, Mass., was minister in Danbury, "though not, it is believed, as a settled pastor, until the summer of 1691, when he left the place." He succeeded Rev. Samuel Stone and Rev. Samuel Stow, neither of whom were settled. "The next minister was Mr. Seth Shore [a mistake for Shove], who commenced his ministry in the fall of 1691. In the following winter the town gave him a formal call to settle with them in the ministry, which was accepted. But the records do not show that he was ever ordained over the society as pastor. He continued to preach, however, until 1694 or 1695."

Rev. Mr. Robbins, in his Century Sermon, at Danbury, 1801, says: "The first minister in this town was the Rev. Seth Shove, a very pious and worthy man, who was very successful in his exertions for the promotion of peace, virtue and true religion: so that the general peace and union in his time are proverbial to this day. He was ordained in the year 1696, and died Oct. 3, 1735, aged 68." See Emery's *Ministry of Taunton*, vol. 1, pages 171-6.

In regard to the statement in Allen's *Biographical Dictionary*, and elsewhere, that Rev. George Shove, father of Rev. Seth, was a native of Dorchester, Mass., we would remark that the assertion needs more substantial evidence.—EDITOR.]

SIMSBURY, Sept. 10th, '92.

Honoured Sr:

I received yours, dated Aug^t: 25th: yesterd: Return thanks for your Care of my Letter. Am glad to hear of your Health, & y^e

Health of yours. The Feav: and Ag: seized me July y^e: 30th: & has not left me yet; have been handled very moderately, yet not a little weakned by reason of my extream sweating: Was detained at home 3 Sabb: dayes. Had about a weeks Intermis[sion.] People are well generally about here, except in Winsor, several have had y^e Tertian & Quartan Ague. Mr: Mather & Mr: Woodbridge are well; Mr: Mather and Mr: Hooker have visited me in my sickness. I thank you s^r: for y^e news you sent. Hope God will still goe forth with our Armies, succeed y^m: and grant them their desire upon y^r Enemies, y^t y^e Praise waiting in Sion may be given him. Am very glad y^t any more of those wicked Instruments of Satan are found out. Hope y^r will a spirit of Judgment be given to such as sit in Judgment; further Discovery made and Deliverance appear for y^e miserably afflicted.

Gods Mercie is much to be admired who preserves others whom y^e Devil is as desirous and ready to exercise his Malice towards w^r: he permitted. Sr: I cannot be unmindful of all your Kindnesses to me. Intended in way of Return for y^e Last to have sent you a Barrll. or 2 of Flower, but cannot find above a Bushl: or 2 of clear Winter Wheat through out y^e whole Town. Hope to have some of my own growing next year. I hope (through Gods blessing) I shall live (though a poor) yet comfortable & contented Life. The People are unanimously desirous y^t I would settle among y^m: We have no news here. Desiring your Prayers, I present my humble service & hearty thanks to your self, Mis: Sewall & Mis: Hull, for all your Bounty to me, & Remain yours to serve in w^t I can.

Superscribed —

SETH SHOVE.

For the Worshipful
Capt. Samuel Sewall,
In Boston.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN WISWALL, JR., 1695.—John Wiswall, of full Age, saith, that when I was in England, about the year (61) or (62) my grand father Smith tould me, that my father, John Wiswall, had sent to him to agree with my brother Mahalaleels Muningses creditors there: and that when he had called them to gather, s^d creditors offered him to take five shilings in the pound, but he durst not tak up with them, becaus it did Rise to so great a some: I allso know that when William Read maried my sister Hannah Munings he would not sollomnizes said marig before ther was A writing signed and witnessed that signefied s^d William Read toke only her person and medled not with her Estate, becaus of the debts.

Mathew Johnson testefieth to y^e aboue written concerning William Read: John Wiswall further saith, that the debt which Elder John Wiswall payed to decon Parks of Roxbury, of one hundred and fiftteen shilings and three penc, was a debt due from the estate of the aforesaid Mahalalel Monings.

Boston July 5th 1695.

Sworn in Inferior Court of Pleas by both depon^{ts}.

attest Joseph Webb Cler.

Copted from Mass. Archives. See Read Family, also letter from Thomas and Ann Smith, Reg. vii. 273, 274.

PETITION OF GEORGE DAVIE TO THE GENERAL COURT IN MASSACHUSETTS—1676.

[George Davie was an early settler on Sheepscot River, Maine. He purchased a large tract of land in the year 1663, of the Sagamores of Sheepscot. The flourishing village of Wiscasset is under this title; and two other deeds, of the same date, made by the same Indians, convey the lands on the opposite side of the river to him. He had his house not far from Wiscasset Point, on the westerly bank of the river, in the midst of what is now the village. He did much for Wiscasset, in the early stages of its settlement, assisted by his brother and two other persons, in erecting buildings, devising improvements, and encouraging people to locate there. But King Philip's war, in 1675, overturned these fair schemes, and blighted the favorable prospects of the settlers. The inhabitants were obliged, about 1680, to leave their pleasant firesides, forego the satisfactions and delights of home, and seek safety for themselves and little ones by retreating to the older settlements. About two generations passed away ere a permanent settlement in Wiscasset was effected. In 1730, Robert Hooper with his family, consisting of four persons, settled there. "For nearly four years this hardy pioneer toiled on, unaided and alone, in his wilderness home."

In 1734, the lands conveyed by the Indians to Davie, having come by inheritance and transfer into the possession of certain individuals, they associated themselves into a company in Boston, called the "Boston Company," but they afterwards held their regular meetings under the name of "the Jerrysquam and Wiscasset proprietors," and by their direction settlements were made. Michael Seavey, Robert Groves, Sherebiah Lambert, and a Mr. Foye immigrated from Rye, N. H., that year; and about the same time, Josiah Bradbury, Nathaniel Rundlett, Richard and Benjamin Holbrook, and Col. John Kingsbury. A few years later, John Young and others, Taylor, Boynton and Chapman settled on the Cross River, about two miles south of Wiscasset Point.

The history of George Davie, subsequent to 1676 is unknown to us. We are informed that Mary Davie, the widow of one of the Davies, it is not known whether of George or his brother, died at Newton, Mass., Sept. 23, 1752, supposed to be 116 years old. If this be correct she was born about 1636, and was 40 years old at the date of the petition which follows. The portrait of this wonderful woman, painted by Smibert, at the request, it is stated, of Govr. Belcher, was presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society by the Rev. Dr. Bentley, of Salem, with this endorsement:

"The Effigies of Mrs. Mary Davis, aged 117. She had three husbands, by whom she had 9 children, 45 grandchildren, 200 great-grandchildren, and 800 great-grandchildren's children. At an 100 & 4 years she could do a good day's work at shelling corn, at 100 & 10 she sat at her spinning wheel. She was driven from the eastward 40 years." Sullivan's *History of Maine*, 148; William-son's *Hist. of Maine*, i, 331, 671; Sewall's *Ancient Dominions of Maine*, 178, 266; Bradford's *Hist. of Wiscasset*, in *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, vii, 163; Holmes's *Annals*, ii, 49; *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, v, 275; Jackson's *Hist. of Newton*, 267; Coolidge & Mansfield's *Hist. of New England*, 364-367.]

Boston : 25 : 8 : 1676.

The humble petition of George Davie, presented to the Honoured Governour and Councill of y^e Massachusetts, now assembled in Boston.

Sheweth y^t whereas your petitioner being upon a fishing voyage at Sackite-hock, and there wanting a supply to carry on his voyage, did agree with and take up a quantitie of goodes valued at 13^{lb}, for y^e end aforesaid of Mr. Harvie, of pusquataque, upon this condition, that y^e said Harvie should ankor at Sackitehock upon his returne from y^e eastward, whither he was then bound, and then and there receive his paye in fish. I kept his fish for him, but he went by and called not for y^e same, after which, I being sent by authoritie to Arowsick,

upon y^e com̄on concernementes of y^t part of the Countrey, was there wounded by the Indianes : upon which my boate was conveyed thence : my fish left upon y^e Island : and my boate arriving at pusquataque and likewise newes that I was slaine : the said Harvie arrested my boate, valued by the rate-makers at Sackitehock at 30^{lb}, and during my being under the Doctor's care, viz., near 6 weekes, the boate in her sailes, rigging, hull, received much damage, being under arrest : and although upon my coming away by land I payed him about 3^{lb} toward the said debt, and then put my bedding on board Mr. Richard Pattishalles sloop, which was bound for Boston : yet the said Harvie, in my absence, arrested my bedding, though it was most of it given me by some inhabitantes of the said river.

Your petitioner being thus hardly dealt with, and so unexpectedly deprived of his necessarie comfort in such a time of y^e yeer as now is and is hastening upon him, repaires to your honoures, as under God the only succoures of his distressed condition, and petitions your honoures to impower some able men at y^e said river to take cognisance of y^e present case, and in so doing you will ever oblige him whoe is allready youres according to his slender abilitie.

GEORGE DAUIE.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO BUILDING THE FIRST MEETING HOUSE, SECOND PARISH, IPSWICH, CALLED CHEBACCO PARISH, NOW ESSEX, MASS.

[In the year 1676, the inhabitants of Chebacco parish were desirous of having a minister to preach to them, the distance being great to the meeting house of the First Parish in the town of Ipswich, where they had been in the habit of assembling. They spoke of "the great straits they were in for want of the means of grace among themselves." By importunity and perseverance they succeeded in securing the services of a minister, viz., Mr. Jeremiah Shepard, of Cambridge, son of Rev. Thomas Shepard, who preached to them in a private house. But there was much opposition, in the old parish, to this new movement, and a strong and continued bandying of words, as we may suppose, occurred. "While we were in this great conflict," says the record, "that all things seemed to act against us, some women without the knowledge of their husbands, and with the advice of some men went to other towns, and got help and raised the house, that we intended for a meeting house, if we could get liberty." This was in the spring of 1679. Abraham Martin, John Chubb, and the wives of Wm. Goodhue, Thomas Varney, and Abraham Martin, were prosecuted for this act. They were ordered by the General Court, in May, to appear at Salem Court, and make acknowledgment of their offence, "and pray it may be forgiven them." A committee of five were chosen by the General Court, who, at the appointed meeting in July, heard the statements made by the Ipswich delegates. The committee decided that the people have liberty to proceed to the finishing their meeting house. Objection was raised, however, by the committee, to the settlement of the proposed minister, Mr. Shepard, on the ground

that "he hath not professed his subjection to the order of the Gospel amongst us, in joining to any particular Congregational church." Mr. S. subsequently settled in Lynn, where he continued 41 years. On a further hearing of the matter, in April, 1680, the delegation presented Mr. John Wise, of Roxbury, as one in whom they were unanimously agreed, to be their pastor, who was approved and accepted by the committee. Obtaining leave of the Court, the people of Chebacco parish finished their meeting house. So the bold and decisive measures of Mrs. Goodhue, Mrs. Varney, Mrs. Martin and others, were crowned with a permanent success.

Mr. Wise was ordained over Chebacco parish, Aug. 12, 1683, where he remained nearly 42 years, until his death, April 8, 1725. He was a learned and popular minister. It is inserted on his tombstone, "For talents, piety and learning he shone as a star of the first magnitude."

Felt's *History of Ipswich*, 257-260 ; Crowell's *Essex*, 95-124.

The following grant and order in relation to this Parish, was, in 1680, severally passed by the town and by the General Court :]

The Town Meeting the 15th of Febr'y 1680.

In Answer to the Motion made by our Neighbours of Chebacco, to be freed from any farther charge to the town Meeting House and Ministry & to put them into a Capacity to raise maintenance for their Minister & other charges for Meeting House & Ministers, It was granted, that all the petitioners, from Goodman Choates up to Nicholas Marbles, vizt. all that do or shall Inhabit within that bound, shall henceforth be freed from all charges existing at Ipswich for Ministry House, or Meeting House, except the Charges of keeping the Meeting House & ringing the Bell, which they shall also be freed from, as soon as there shall be a Church gathered amongst them, and to enable them to raise the said Charges & Maintenance amongst the Inhabitants as abovesaid, It is Ordered, that when the said Inhabitants, or Major part of them, shall make any such rate or assess any such Charge for the Ends abovesaid, and shall sign the same under five or more of their hands, then the select Men of Ipswich shall from time to time give order to the Constable to levy the same as the Law provides, provided if the said Rate so made, shall appear to the Select Men to be Manifestly unjust, in respect of any particular Inhabitant, then, they shall exempt such Case, or leave it to be decided at by Law according to the rest, as abovesaid.

Copy from Ipswich Town Book of Records.

Ex^d. pr. John Wainwright T^o. Clerk.

At a General Court held at Boston 13 of Oct. 1680.

In Answer to the petition of the Inhabitants of Chebacco, the Court judgeth it meet to Order, that all the People, Inhabitants in Ipswich, shall contribute their several proportions to the Maintenance of all the Ministry there, unless those of Chebacco be discharged from payment to the Minister of Ipswich, & left to maintain their own Minister.

That this is a true Copy out of the Courts Records

as attests, Edw^d. Rawson Sec^{ry}.

This is a true Copy of that Copy.

The Town being met together the 10th day of Dec^r. 1680, past this vote upon it, vizt. That they decline the upper part of this order, & did submit to the latter part.

Copy of Record from Ipsw. town book.

Ex^d. p^r John Wainwright to Cler.

A JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS TO MARTHA'S VINEYARD FROM OCTOBER 2, 1712, TO OCTOBER 15TH.

[The Original Journal, in the hand-writing of Samuel Sewall, jr., of Brookline, son of Judge Samuel Sewall, is in possession of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society. See Reg. xvi. 63. The notes are by the editor of the Register.]

Thirsday, 11 Clock, sett out from Col. Townsends*. Dined at Millars. Gott to Maj^r Thaxters, at Hingham by 5 and 6. Lodgd at Cushins the Tavern keeper, Col Townsend* Mr Barnard and myself. Lt. Gov^r. Lodge at Mr Nortons†. Friday morning Octobr. 3, set forward for Plymouth. Baited at Beirstos. Gott to Plymouth by one a clock. Dind about 3—sett forward for Sandige [Sandwich] Baited at Morys—Gott to our qrs. by 7. Lodgd at Newcombs, at Sandige. Satturday, sett forward for Seccunnessett.‡ Baited at Fishes. Dind at Demiks. There send Boy for to see for the Ferry Boat. After Dinner proceeded to the Ferry. Gott aboard betwixt 4 and 5, Gott ashore about 9 a Clock at Night. From thence walkd one mile $\frac{1}{2}$ to Chases. Then ridd to Sheriff Allens, gott there by 12 a Clock at Night. Lodgd there, Col Townsend Mr. Barnard, and myself: Gov^r Taylor & Maj^r. Thaxter at the Ferry Place. Sabbath Day went to meeting at Chilmark at Mr Thatchers Church; M^r Barnard Preach all Day. Lt. Gov^r lodge att Kithcats, with Maj^r Thaxter. Monday morning, sett forward for Gay head, with Lt Gov^r., Col. Townsend, Maj^r. Mayhew, Maj^r. Skiff, Mr. Sherrif Allen, Maj^r. Thaxter, Mr. Barnard, Capt. Mayhew, Experience Mayhew, Mr Benjⁿ Allen. When came to the Indian Meeting House, These, Maj^r Skiff and myself, gave livery and siezen. Abel gott 800 sheep and 400 Lambs, Brave Land, 6 Oxen, 6 Cows, 2 or '3 Horses. Remember to gett Testament for Eliaz Allen at the Vinyard. Gay head 9 miles Circumference, 60 Rude fence itt from English Land. Indian Sachem Gott his Case about Chappaquiduck § Lands. Jonas Desires that He may have his 40 Acres on Gay head Lands. He alwaies acknowledged the Earl of Limorick for his Land Lord.

* Col. Penn Townsend, was son of William, of Boston. He was Speaker, Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, besides holding the military office of a Colonel. He was one of the managers of the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians. He died in Boston, Aug. 25, 1727, a. 75.

† Rev. John Norton, second minister of Hingham; son of William, of Ipswich, grad. H. C., 1671; ord. Nov. 27, 1678; died, Oct. 3, 1716, a. 66.

‡ Or Succanasset, the town of Falmouth, incorporated in 1686.

§ This is an island east of Martha's Vineyard, separated from the main land by a strait about a quarter of a mile wide. It is within the limits of Edgartown.

Tuesday Octobr. 7, went from Sherrieff Allens and Dind at Mr. Kithcarths, where I mett with Mr Atturn & Mr Terrey, went for Edgar,* Lodgd at Mr Worths.

Wednesday Night, Lodgd at Mr. Worths. Had a great Dispute about Chappaquiduck, the Sachem appearing before us and Mr. Haws his Attorney for him. Mr. Turner Plead for English for their right in the Herberge. The Island right over agst. the Harbour, Mr. Worths House. Thirsday Night, Lodgd at Homesⁱ. Hole. Friday morning betimes gott aboard of the Ferry Boat, gott ashore on Seconnessett side, at Woods^s † Hole, by 9 in the morning. 5 Horses. The 4 Gentlemen come in the Next boat. Come a Friday Night to Capt. Latrops. Capt. Otis and Lt. Latrop, with 24 Troopers went to meet his Honor at Woodses Hole. The 4 Gentlemen Gott to Capt. Latrops by 8 a Clock at Night. There Lodgd. Att Mr Metchaalf see Mr Shiverick‡ blind.

Satturday morning come for Barnstable. Called at Lt. Crockers—entertained nobly then ever at Boston. From thence proceeded to Barnstable Town. Gott to Mr Aniballs, there kept. The Gentlemen of Barnstable mett us there and Dind with us.

Sabbath Day, Mr Greenleaf of Yarmoth preachd and Mr. Barnard. Sabbath Night came Mr Greenleaf and Mr Russell to wait on their Honours. Barnstable 250 families. Mr. Otis Esq. 20^s to Town Rate. Monday morning, sett out from Barnstable, From Anaballs the Tavern keeper. Waited upon Capt. Otis. Then went forward to Col. Otis's—went to see Couz. Hinkly. Gott to Sandege by 2 or 3 a clock. Dind att the Tavern. Lodgd at Mr Cottons.

Tuesday, Dind att Plymouth—Lodgd at Majr. Thaxters, Hingham.

Wednesday, Dind at Millars—went to Dorchester to Stoughton House §.—Parted with Lt. Govr. Col. Townsend, Mr Barnard, in Roxbury. Waited upon Madm. Dudley.—Govr. Gone to Piscatiqua.—come Home, find all People in Health.—Wife at Mr. J. Winchesters jun.* —went too her, He having raisd his House that Day. Octobr 15. 1712. Octobr. 17. 1712. Bought of M^r Russel for his Kinsman Eliazⁱ. Allen, att the Vinyard, a Testiment Cost 3.

December 9th 1712. Rec^d of Father Sewall, £1 10^s. 0., For the use of my Horse to Martha^s Vinyard, Allowed me P^r Commissioners.

* Edgartown is probably intended.

† A harbor at the south-western point of the town of Falmouth.

‡ "Mr. Samuel Shiverick labored in this place," (Falmouth), says Rev. Enoch Pratt, "as a minister, previous to 1700." In 1707 he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Metcalf, grad. H. C., 1703, died in 1723.

§ The residence of Lt. Gov. Wm. *Tailer*, as his name was then written, which is conformable with the fac-simile of his signature in Drake's *Boston*, 551. His mother, Rebecca, was a sister of Lt. Gov. William Stoughton, who died in 1701. Lt. Gov. Tailer came over from England with his commission from Queen Ann, in 1711. He died in 1732.

** Probably Josiah Winchester, junr., of Brookline, who died April 28, 1724, and was buried May 1st. See Reg. xvi, 64.

PETITION TO THE GENERAL COURT FROM AMESBURY,
MASS., IN RELATION TO A MILITARY OFFICER, 1680.

[Wee] whose names are und^rwritten, doe desire humbly to pre-
[sent] unto the honrd generall Courtt y^e condition off y^e sould[ers]
off y^e Training band, appertaining to Amsbury, who are [at] y^e pre-
sent wthout an officer to conduct & instruct them in military exer-
cises, & are therefore in pursuance off our duty, unto w^{ch} wee Looke
upon o^rselves in conscience bound, & in obedience unto the wholsom
Laws & constitutions off this commonwealth, bold to present this our
condition unto your hon^{rs} serious considerac., and wthall our humble
request, y^t in ord^r unto a redress, y^r hon^{rs} would be pleased to con-
firme & establish our choyce off our well respected and esteemed
Friend Sam^l Foot, our late Sergeant & chieffe officer, to be o^r Lief-
tena^{tt}, whoe is y^e most suitable and bestt disposed p^rson amongst
us For y^t place and purpose, in y^e apprehension off y^e generality of
y^e souldiers off y^e s^d band, & off most others amongst & aboutt
us y^t have experienced or observed his faculty in Military discipline.
Thus beseeching y^r hon^{rs} to take this o^r condition & request into seri-
ous considerac., craving y^r pardon for this o^r boldness, wth all due
submission unto y^r Judgm^{tt} & pleasure herein, wee subscribe o^rselves
y^r unworthy petitioners, in p^rsons & estates devoted to the sevice of
y^r hon^{rs} :

PHILIP WATSON
WILL BARNES
RICH^d CURRIE
GERHARD HADDEN
JOHN HOYT Sen^r

} *Freemen.*

CHALLIS
THOS. WELLS } *Freemen.*

JOHN WEED Sen^r
THOMAS NICOLS
THOMAS SARGEANT
THOMAS ROWELL
THOMAS HARVEY
RICH^d MARTIN
JOHN COLEBY
JOHN PROWSE
EZEKIEL WATKEN
WILL JONES
WILL MARTINN
JOSEPH LANKESTER
PHILIP ROWELL
JOSEPH LARGE
WILL SARGENT
JOSEPH LOVEJOY
JOHN FOOT
SAM^l WEED

JOHN HARVEY
HENRY BLAISDEN
SAM^l MERCER
ORLANDO BAYLEY
ROBERT RAWLINS
JOHN KEMBALL
HENRY TUXEBERRY
JOSHUA GOULDSMITH
EBENEZER BLAISDEN
WILL HOYT
JOHN WEED
THOMAS STEVENS
THOMAS FREAME
JOHN ELLIOTT
JOHN HOYT Jun^r
WILL : SAMMON
JOHN PESSEE

SAM^l HADLEY
ABELL PILSBURY
EDWrd HUNT
JOHN GIMSON
RICH^d GOODWIN
FRANCISS DAVISS
GEORGE CARR
THOMAS HAYNS
GEORGE WEED
WILL. CHALLIS
WILL: QUINBY
HENRY BLAISDEN Sen^r
App^rtaining to the
souldierye off y^e
training band.

EDMOND ELLIOTT

Dat: Amsbury: 10:
3: mo: 1680.

We do empower leftent. Georg. Browne to deliver this to the
Cort and to prosecute.

WILLIAM BARNES
PHILLIP CHALLIS
JARITT HADEN

Selectmen of the towne of Amesbury

COPY OF A COMMISSION TO CAPTAIN DAVID HENSHAW
OF LEICESTER, AND OF THE COMPANY ROLL OF
HIS COMMAND.

[Communicated by ANDREW H. WARD, Esq. of Newtonville.]

State of the Massachusetts Bay.

The major part of the Council of the Massachusetts Bay in New England to DAVID HENSHAW, Gentleman.

Seal.

Greeting. You being appointed Captain of the tenth Company in the Regiment of Train of Artillery whereof Thomas Crafts Esquire is Colonel, by virtue of the Power vested in us. We do by these presents (reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct) Commission you accordingly. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Captain in leading, ordering, and exercising said Company in Arms, both inferior Officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good Order and Discipline.

Jer. Powell,
A. Ward,
B. Greenleaf,
J. Winthrop,
Rich. Derby, Jr.
John Whitecomb,
John Taylor,
S. Holton,
Moses Gill,
T. Cushing,
B. Austin,
W. Spooner,
Caleb Cushing,
Jabez Fisher,
Dan'l Davis.

And they are hereby commanded to Obey you as their Captain, and are yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall from time to time receive from the Major part of the Council or your superior Officers

In testimony whereof We have hereto affixed our names and the Seal of said State at Boston, this [figures destroyed] day of September in the year of our Lord 1776.

JOHN AVERY, Depy. Secy.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British troops Captain Henshaw was stationed at Castle William, now Fort Independence.

Copy of the Roll of the Company of Artillery commanded by Capt. David Henshaw :—

David Henshaw,	Captain,	Lieicester.
Nathaniel Nazro,	Captain Lieut.,	Worcester,
Albert Martin,	1st Lieut.,	Boston,
Benjamin Jones,	2nd do	Shrewsbury,
Joseph Dunkley, *	3rd do	England,
Samuel Duncan,	Sergeant,	Worcester,
Peleg Hearsey.	do	Lieicester,
Edward Blair,	do	Worcester,
Nathan Green,	Corporal,	Lieicester,
Isaac Smith,	do	Rutland,
Oliver Hubbard,	do	Chesterfield,
Hugh Smith,	Bombadier,	Rutland,
Elijah Clapp,	do	Walpole,
Edward Hastings,	do	Worcester,
Willoby Nason,	do	Walpole,
Simeon Duncan,	do	Worcester,
Dana Clark,	Gunner,	Worcester,
William Haygwood,	do	Lunenburg,
John Fessenden,	do	Rutland,

Jabez Payne,	Gunner,	Leicester,
Elisha Clark,	do	Worcester,
John Hair,	Fifer,	Medway,
Abner Morse,*	Drummer,	Spencer,
Caleb Seager,	Matross,	do
James Upham,	do	Rutland,
Tristram Browning,	do	do
John Forbes,	do	do
Ephraim Church,	do	do
Joseph Hunt,	do	Leicester,
Baily Bond,	do	do
Ebenezer Upham,	do	Harvard,
John Moore,	do	do
Timothy Crouch,	do	do
John Crouch,	do	do
Daniel Stearns,	do	Stow,
James Ellis,	do	Walpole,
Jeremiah Blake,	do	do
Fisher Hartshorne,	do	do
Jedediah Healey,	do	Worcester,
Jacob Smith,	do	do
Nath'l Whitman,	do	Brookfield,
Jacob Harrington,	do	do
Samuel Pratt,	do	Guilford,
Abner Rumrell,	do	Marblehead,
John Kemp,	do	Pepperell,
Patterson Roby,	do	Newbury,
Samuel Norcross,	do	Westminster,
Israel Keys,	do	Princeton,
1 Captain,	3 Sergeants,	5 Gunners,
1 Captain Lieutenant,	3 Corporals,	1 Fifer,
3 Lieuts.,	5 Bombadiers,	1 Drummer.

25 Matrosses.—Total 48.

* Father of Rev. Abner Morse, whose genealogies of the Morse, Richards, Brigham, and other families have been noticed frequently in our pages. See *Memorial of the Morses*, App. XLVIII.—Ed.

* He was a deserter from the British army, and, while closely pursued in his flight by one sent to arrest him and bring him back, escaped through the aid of his subsequent commander, David Henshaw.

He had received more than a common education, was much of a gentleman and a distinguished artist; as evidenced by a miniature likeness of his commander, that he solicited and obtained permission to take—that beautiful piece of work, set in a locket of gold and marked "David Henshaw 1777," he presented to his best friend as a memorial of gratitude for his interposition in saving his life.

BILL OF SALE OF A NEGRO SERVANT IN BOSTON, 1724.

To all people unto whom these presents shall come, Dorcas Marshall of Boston in the County of Suffolk, in New England, Widow sends Greeting—

Whereas Scipio, of Boston aforesaid, Free Negro man & Labourer, purposes Marriage to Margaret the Negro Woman servant of the said Dorcas Marshall: Now to the Intent That the said Intended Marriage may take Effect and that the s^d Scipio may Enjoy the said Margaret without any Interruption, I the said Dorcas Marshall, in Consideration of the Sum of Fifty pounds to me in hand paid by the said Scipio Negro, the receipt whereof I hereby acknowledge, Have

Given Bargained and sold and by these presents Do Give, Bargain, sell, Deliver & Confirm unto the said Scipio, My said Negro Woman named Margaret of about twenty seven years of Age, with her apparel. To have and to hold the said Negro Woman called Margaret, with all her apparel, unto him the said Scipio from henceforth & forever, so that of & from all claim, challenge, Interest or Demand whatsoever to be by me the s^d Dorcas Marshall or the Heirs, Exe^{rs}, Adm^{rs}. of my late Husband Thomas Marshall, who Dyed possessed of the said Negro woman, or any of us had made, pretended or claimed of in or to the s^d Negro Margaret, We & Each of us shall and will be utterly Excluded & forever Debarred therefrom by force and vertue of these presents. In Witness whereof I the said Dorcas Marshall have hereunto put my hand and seal this 21st day of November, In the Eleventh year of the Reign of King George, Annoq Domini 1724.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered
in presence of us

Dorcas x Marshall.

John Marshall
Samuel Tiley.

Received the day and year above written of Scipio Negro the sum of Fifty pounds in full for Margaret my Negro Woman hereby sold or disposed of to him.

P^r me her

Dorcas x Marshall.
mark

Suffolk Sc. Boston Nov^r 28th. 1724.

Mrs. Dorcas Marshall acknowledged this Instrum^t. to be her Act & Deed.

Before me Samuel Sewall. J. Pac^s.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF ELIEZER HUDSON OF NEW-BURY, MASS.—1727.

[Eleazer Hudson, son of James and Mary Hudson of Boston, according to Savage, was born June 19, 1668. This Eleazer was probably the testator.]

I, *Eliezer Hudson* of Newbury in the County of Essex, and Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Shopkeeper, being weak in body but of sound & disposing mind and memory, make this my last Will. Debts and funeral expenses paid. Unto my two daughters, *Deborah Bayley & Mary Brown*, each of them the further sum of £5, they having received of me at the time of their respective Marriages the sum of one Hundred pounds apiece for their Portion. I give to the rest of my Children, viz: *Rebeckah, Eliezer, Judith, Hannah, James, and Joseph*, each of them, £105, to be paid them out of my estate as they shall respectively come of age; and my Dwelling house, where I now live, Wharf, Warehouse, Outhouses and appurtenances thereunto belonging; also, all my household stuff, goods & stock, both within doors and without, and likewise a piece of Land with a small Tenement thereon erected, situate near the Mill-bridge in Boston, and now in the possession of *Francis Miller*. All the Residue of my Estate of what nature or kind soever, whether Real or personal, Lands or Tenements, I give the same unto

my wife *Deborah Hudson*, her heirs and assigns forever, to give, sell & dispose thereof or of any part thereof, to whom shee shall see cause, and particularly I authorize & empower my sd wife to sell & dispose of y^e said peice of Land in Boston, provided the rest of my estate be not sufficient to pay my just debts and Legacies, without putting her to the trouble of either of apprizing or selling, all or any part of my household stuff or goods at home. I appoint my wife sole executrix of this my Last Will and Testament. 11 May, 1727.

Eliezer Hudson.

In the presence of

William Johnson, John Weed Junr, Leonard Cotton.

Ipswich, June 14, 1736. Before the Hon^{ble} *John Appleton Esq.* Judge of Probate of wills &c. *William Johnson* and *Leonard Cotton* appeared and made oath [as witnesses to the above instrument.]

Dan^t. Appleton Regr.

THE TESTIMONY OF THOMAS STANTON, 1662.

These maye sertiefie All whoue it maye Consiren, yt my selfe beeing at the hows of Thomas Shaw of Sotherton*, Mr Dier & Mr Cowdell beeing present : I heard Mr Dier of Road Island saye, y^t goodman Sticklen, Captaien Gogenes [Gookin's] agent, Came & trobled him as thaye were Layeing owt Capt Googenes Land in the Peqwat Countrie : said Mr Dier, I bad goodman Stricklan give vss no bad wordes, for said dier, if youⁿ doe, we will burne you^r hare, & drives awaye your Chattell & Carie you prissoner to Road I Land, and farther saith not, only goodman Stricklan was Present, in shawes hows, when thes words were spoken by Dier.

This testimony was taken upon oath,
the 2 of Aprill 1662, before Mr
George Denyson,
Commiss.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS DISCOVERED.—For many years, says the *Providence Journal*, it has been known to all persons interested in the history of Rhode Island, that the journals of the Convention to adopt the Constitution of the United States in May, 1790, as well as the journals of the General Assembly of the same year, were not to be found among the public archives of the State, nor indeed was it known that they were in existence. Frequent search was made for them without avail. Now, however, they have come to light. On Monday Mr. Bartlett, the Secretary of State, received a note from the Hon. Wilkins Updike of South Kingstown, accompanied by a large bundle containing the missing journals, together with other papers of value connected with the adoption of the Federal Constitution by Rhode Island. In transmitting these valuable papers, Mr. Updike said that in looking over some old papers he came across these, which he at once sent to the Secretary's office, where they properly belong.—*Boston Journal*.

* Now Stonington, Ct. See Caulkin's *New London* for information concerning Thomas Stanton.

GENEALOGICAL WAIFS.

[Communicated by JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, Esq., of London.]

Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Letters of Administration of the estate of Henry Taylor, late of St. Margaret's, Westminster, but who died in Virginia, granted to Joan Taylor, his relict, May 17, 1677.

Ditto, of the estate of Daniel Taylor, late of St. Martin's Ludgate, London, but who died in Maryland, granted to his sister Anne Yates, July 24, 1677.

Ditto, of the estate of Margaret Rogers of Ipswich, in New England, widow, granted to William Hubbard, principal creditor. (The former, doubtless, the widow of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, and the latter the historian of New England, who married his daughter. She was probably entitled to property in England through her father). Granted March 21, 1677-8.

Ditto, of the estate of John Adams, of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, London, but formerly of Boston, New England, granted to Ann Adams, his relict, Dec. 1758.

PARISH REGISTERS.

St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsly, Co. Surrey.

1654-5. Mch. 7. Buried. Samuel Lame (Qy. Lamb ?) "a New England man."

1698. Aug. 30, married : Ezekiel Turner, Bachlr, a mariner, of Boston, in New England, but at present of Rotherhithe (co. Surrey), and Elizabeth Starter, widow, at Mr. Neele's in Rotherhithe. By license.

Navestock, co. Essex

1639. Dec. 15, baptized : "John, grandchild of Thomas Coale, at 3 years of age, w^{ch} came out of New England."

St. Mary's Newington, co. Surrey.

1673-4. Feb. 24, buried: Thomas North, a New England Man.

1682. Oct. 16, married : Robert Yard and Isabella Lewis, late of Virginia.

St. George's, Bloomsbury, co. Middlesex.

1808. Apl. 26. James Temple Bowdoin Esq. of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, North America, Bachelor, and Mary Dickason of this parish, spinster. By licence.

St. Antholin's, London

1638. Oct. 18, christened : Jane dau. Urian and Jone Oakes. Buried Dec. 18, same year.

1640 Aug. 23, christened : Urian, son of ditto.

1642 Sep. 1, " Sarah, dau. " "

1644 June 4, " Mary, " " "

1647 May 11, " Mary " " "

1649 Apl 2, " Thomas, son " "

1650	Dec. 17,	christened	Hannah, dau. of ditto.	
1652	June 10,	"	James, son " "	
1653	Aug. 26,	"	Hannah, dau " "	
1654-5	Mch 6,	Buried :	Thomas, son " "	} sic.
1655	May 5,	"	Thomas, " " "	
1665	Sep. 27,	"	Jone Oakes. " "	

Same Register.

1643. Apl. 13, "Sarah Clegat married by a Captain of New Engl : at home."

If the relationship between Edward Rawson, the Secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and Rev. John Wilson, the first preacher of Boston, be still only conjectural, it may interest their descendants to know that I am able to *prove* the fact. Edmund Rawson's mother was Margaret, the sister of Rev. John Wilson. Their parentage is, of course, well known. She remarried William Taylor, a wealthy "citizen and haberdasher" of London. The marriage settlement (whether ante or post-nuptial I am unable to determine) was dated Mch 23, 1623-4. She had three children by Taylor, and died evidently about 1627, as Taylor's eldest son by a subsequent wife was of age as early as May, 1649.

RECORDS OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

[Communicated by CHARLES H. S. DAVIS of Springfield.]

Ruth Hubbert y^e daughter of Samuell Hubbert borne y^e tenth day of y^e 7th month 1640.

John Cablo y^e sone of John Cablo borne y^e twelfth day of y^e 11 mon. 1640.

James Warnner y^e sone of William Warnner borne 21 day of y^e 11 mon. 1640.

Thomas Merrith y^e sone of Thomas Merrith borne 2 mon. 12 day 1641.

Hama Burt y^e daughter of Henry Burt borne 2 mon 28 day 1641, in y^e forenoone.

John Searle y^e sone of John Searle borne 3 mon. 30 day 1641.

Martha Smith y^e daughter of Henry Smith borne 5 mon 31 day about 7 a'clock in y^e morneing.

John Leonard y^e sone of John Leonard borne 6 mon. 25 day 1641.

John Holioke y^e sone of mr. Eliztzur Holioke borne 6 mon. 27 day 1641.

Union Moxon y^e sone of mr. George Moxon borne 12 mon. 11 day 1641.

Judah Wright y^e sone of Samuell Wright borne 3 mon 10 day 1642.

David Ashley y^e sone of Robert Ashley borne 4 mon. 3 day 1642.

At the same tyme a daughter was borne to Robert Ashley with life in it but *****

John Holioke y^e sone of Eliztzur Holioke borne 6 mon. 5 day 1642.

Experience Sikes y^e daughter of Richard Sikes borne 9 mon. 5 day 1642.

Mary Smith y^e daughter of mr. Henry Smith borne 7 day of ye 1 mon. 16 $\frac{42}{13}$.

Samuell Edwardes y^e sone of Alexander Edwardes borne 7 day 1 mon. 16 $\frac{42}{13}$.

Rachell Hubbert y^e daughter of Samuell Hubbert borne y^e same day viz 7 day 1 mon. 16 $\frac{42}{13}$.

Joseph Leonard y^e sone of John Leonard borne 17 day 1 mon. 16 $\frac{42}{13}$.

Sarah Merrith y^e daughter of Thomas Merrith borne 3 mon. 9 day 1643.

***** Burt y^e daughter of Henry Burt borne ***** 19 day 1643.

Hama Warnner y^e daughter of William Warnner borne 6 mon. 17 day, 1643.

Bethiah Couley y^e daughter of Benjamin Couley borne 7 mon. 16 day 1643.

Zechary Dibble y^e sone of John Dibble borne 2 mon. 4 day 1644.

Mary Ashley y^e daughter of Robert Ashley 2 mon. 6 day 1644.

Tymothy Cooper y^e sone of Thomas Cooper borne 2 mon. 26 day 1644.

Joseph Leonard y^e sone of John Leonard borne 3 mon. 20 day 1644.

Hannah Holioke y^e daughter of mr. Elizur Holioke 4 mon. 9 day 1644.

Encrase Sikes y^e sonne of Richard Sikes borne 6 mon. 6 day 1644.

Elizabeth Smith daughter of mr. Henry Smith borne 8 mon. 22 day 1644.

Hannah Chapin daughter of Samuell Chapin borne 10 mon. 2 day 1644.

Helped Wright daughter of Samuell Wright borne 7 mon. 15 day 1644.

Sarah Harman daughter of John Harman borne 7 mon. 24 day 1644.

Joseph Warnener y^e sone of William Warnener borne 12 mon. 6 day 1644.

Mary Morgan daughter to Miles Morgan borne 12 mon. 14 day 1644.

Abigail Jesse daughter to William Jesse borne first day of first month called March 16 $\frac{44}{5}$.

A sone was borne to Samuell Hubbert 1 mon. 25 day 1645 it was borne deade.

Abigail Mathewes daughter to John Mathewes borne 2 mon. 10 day 1645.

Samuel Moxon sone to mr. George Moxon borne 3 mon. 10 day 1645.

John Bridgeman sone to James Bridgeman borne 5 mon. 7 day 1645.

Mary Munden daughter to Abraham Munden borne 6 mon. 8 day 1645.

***** Burt y^e daughter of Henry Burt borne 6 mon. 8 day 1645.

Y^e daughter of Gryffith Johnes borne y^e 7 mon. 2 day 1645 it lived not longe.

Mary Merrith y^e daughter of Thomas Merrith borne 7 mon. 28 day 1645.

Jonathan Ball sone to Francis Ball borne about midnight $\frac{9}{7}$ day of y^e 8 mon. 1645.

Sarah Leonard daughter to John Leonard borne 10 mon. 13 day 1645.

Elizabeth Dibble daughter to John Dibble borne 7 mon. 12 day 1645.

Jonathan Ashley sone to Robert Ashley borne 12 mon. 25 day 1645.

Margret Smith y^e daughter of mr. Henry Smith borne 2 mon. 26 day 1646.

Ruth Haynes y^e daughter of Edmund Haynes borne 2 mon. 27 day 1646.

A son to Reese Bedortha borne 3 mon. 14 day 1646.

A daughter borne deade to m^r. Eliztur Holioke 3 mon. 21 day 1646.

Thomas Cooper y^e sone of Thomas Cooper borne 5 mon. 3 day 1646.

Joseph Pynchon sone to m^r. John Pynchon borne 5 mon. 26 day 1646.

Hama Parsons daughter of Hugh Parsons borne 6 mon. 7 day 1646.

Samuel Stebbins y^e sone of Thomas Stebbins borne 7 mon. 19 day 1646.

Nathaniell Sikes y^e sone of Richard Sikes borne 8 mon. 30 day 1646.

Jonathan Morgan sone to Miles Morgan borne 9 mon. 16 day 1646.

Naathe Colton y^e sone of George Colton borne 9 mon. 21 day 1646.

Bethiah Hubbert y^e sone of Samuell Hubbert borne 10 mon. 29 day 1646.

Joseph Harman y^e sone of John Harman borne 7 mon. 4 day 1646.

John Stebbins y^e sone of John Stebbins borne 7 mon. 28 day 1646.

Obediah Cooley y^e sone of Benjamin Cooley was borne 7 mon. 27 day 1646.

Sarah Mathewes daughter of John Mathewes borne 18 day of first month 1647.

Sarah Dibble y^e daughter of John Dibble borne 2 day of first month 1647.

John Bedortha y^e sone of Reese Bedortha borne 3 mon. 13 day 1647.

***** Moxon y^e sone of George Moxon borne 3 mon. 19 day 1647.

Elizabeth Osborne y^e daughter of James Osborne borne 3 mon. 27 day 1647.

Samuel Holioke y^e son of m^r. Eliztur Holioke borne 4 mon. 9 day 1647.

Mercy Johnes y^e daughter of Gryffyth Johnes borne 5 mon. 4 day 1647.

Joseph Edwardes y^e sone of Alexander Edwardes borne 6 mon. 8 day 1647.

Sarah Smith y^e daughter of m^r. Henry Smith borne 6 mon. 8 day 1647.

Mary Merrith daughter of Thomas Merrith borne 6 mon. 27 day 1647.

Mary Leonard y^e daughter of John Leonard borne 7 mon 14 day 1647.

Mercy Burt y^e daughter of Henry Burt was borne 7 mon. 27 day 1647.

John Pynchon y^e sone of m^r. John Pynchon was borne 8 mon. 15 day 1647.

Samuell Bliss y^e sone of Nathaniell Bliss borne 9 mon. 7 day 1647.

John Clarke y^e sone of John Clarke borne 7 mon. 6 day 1647.

Joseph Thomas y^e sone of Rowland Thomas was borne 7 mon. 6 day 1647.

Thomas Bridgeman y^e sone of James Bridgeman was borne 7 mon. 14 day 1647 and buryed 12 mon. 28 day 1647.

Samuel Ball y^e sone of Francis Ball was borne 16 day of first month 1648.

Ephraim Colton y^e sone of George Colton borne 2 mon. 9 day 1648.

Samuel Parsons y^e sone of Hugh Parsons borne 4 mon. 8 day 1648.

John Lumbert y^e sone of John Lumbert borne 5 mon. 20 day 1648.

Thomas Stebbins y^e sone of Thomas Stebbins borne 5 mon. 31 day 1648.

Sarah Ashley y^e daughter of Robert Ashley borne 6 mon. 23 day 1648.

David Morgan y^e sone of Miles Morgan borne 7 mon. 23 day 1648.

Margaret Smith y^e daughter of mr. Henry Smith, borne 9 mon. 1st day 1648.

A daughter borne to mr. Thomas Lowell 7 mon. 5 day 1648 she lived but three weeks.

Eliakim Cooley sone to Benjamin Cooley borne 7 mon. 8 day 1648.

Hephziba Johnes daughter to Gryffith Johnes borne 7 mon. 26 day 1648.

Hama Reeves daughter to Thomas Reeves borne 12 mon. 7 day 1648.

Elizabeth Cooper y^e daughter of Thomas Cooper borne 12 mon. 23 day 1648.

Samuell Thomas y^e sone of Rowland Thomas borne 1st mon. 2 day 16 $\frac{48}{49}$.

Victory Sikes y^e sone of Richard Sikes borne 1st mon. 3 day 16 $\frac{48}{49}$.

Joseph Bedortha y^e sone of Reese Bedortha borne 1st mon. 15 day 16 $\frac{48}{49}$.

Nathaniell Brame y^e sone of Nathaniell Brame borne 1st mon. 15 day 16 $\frac{48}{49}$.

Martha Leonard y^e daughter of John Leonard borne 2 mon. 15 day 1649.

Elizabeth Harman y^e daughter of John Harman borne *****

Mary Taylor y^e daughter of Jonathon Taylor borne y^e 1st day of 6 mon. 1649.

Edward Holioke y^e sone of Eliztzur Holioke borne y^e 8 day of y^e 6 mon. 1649.

Esther Laneton daughter of George Laneton borne y^e 22 day of y^e 6 mon 1649.

Mary Coulton daughter of George Coulton borne y^e 22 day of 7 mon. 1649.

Margaret Bliss daughter of Nathaniel Bliss was borne 12 day of y^e 9 mon. 1649.

Martha Bridgman daughter of Francis Bridgman borne y^e 20 day of y^e 9 mon. 1649.

Sarah Clark daughter of John Clark borne y^e 27 day of y^e 10 mon. 1649.

Mary Edwards daughter of Alexander Edwards borne 20 day of y^e 7 mon. 1649.

Hannah Mirrick daughter of Thomas Mirrick borne y^e 10 day of y^e 12 mon. 1649.

Abigall Sewell daughter of Thomas Sewell was borne y^e 14 day of y^e 1st mon. 1649.

Mary Osbourne daughter of James Osbourne was borne y^e 16 day of y^e 1st mon. 1649.

Mary Thomas daughter of Rowland Thomas borne y^e 25 day of 1st mon. 1650.

Rebecka Smith daughter of Henry Smith borne y^e 1st day of y^e 2 mon. 1650.

Joseph Stebbins sonne of Thomas Stebbins borne y^e 18 day of y^e 3 mon. 1650.

Abigall mun daughter of Benjamin mun borne y^e 23 day of y^e 4 mon. 1650.

Pellatiah Morgan sone of Miles Morgan borne y^e 7 day of y^e 5 mon. 1650.

John Parsons y^e sone of Joseph Parsons borne y^e 14 day of y^e 6 mon. 1650.

Joshua Parsons y^e sone of Hugh Parsons borne y^e 26 day of y^e 8 mon. 1650.

Sarah Miller daughter of Thomas Miller borne y^e 3d of y^e 7 mon. 1650.

David Lumbard son of John Lumbard borne y^e 16 of y^e 8 mon. 1650.

Mary pinchon daughter of John pinchon borne y^e 2 of y^e 8 mon. 1650.

Lidda Leonard daughter of John Leonard borne y^e 20 of y^e 8 mon. 1650.

John dumelton sone of John dumelton borne y^e 2 of y^e 11 mon. 1650.

Samuell Jones y^e sone of Griffith Jones borne y^e 19 day of y^e 11 mon. 1650.

Joseph Thomas y^e sone of Rowland Thomas borne y^e 25 of y^e 1st mon. 1651.

WILL OF BENJAMIN WHITMORE.* 1696.

[Copied from the original in the Prerogative Office, London, by JOSEPH L. CHESTER, Esq., of London, Eng.]

“Dated on board his Majesty’s ship Royall Katherine, at Sea, where printed or stamped papers were not to bee had, the five and twentieth day of June, 1696.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Benjamin Whitmore, in the coroney of Connellecot, in the towne of Masselloest als. Medel Towne, in new England, being very sick and weake, but of good and perfect memory, doe make, order, and ordaine this my last Will and Testament, in manner and force as followeth. Revoking and makeing void all other Wills or writings by me formerly made of Whatsoever fforce or vertue. Imprimis I comit my Soul and Spirit into the hands of Almighty God, as into the hands of a loveing and faithfull Creator, hoping to have a full and free pardon of all my sinns through the meritorious Death of my blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; my body I comit to the Earth to bee interred at the discretion of my lawfull executor hereafter menconed. And as for my worldly and Temporall estate and goods both reall and temporall, I dispose of as followeth. Item, I will and desire that my debts and funerall charges be paid and discharged. And all the rest and residue of my whole estate in Lands, goods or wages, dues or demands &c, either reall or personall, I freely give and bequeath unto Charles Hill of the Croney of Connellecot, in the towne of New London in New England, whom I institute my lawfull Executor. And I doe hereby revoke and make void all other Wills and writings by mee made of what sort soever. In witness whereof I have hereunto interchangeably set my hand and seale, the yeare and day above written.

BENJAMIN WHITMORE.

Signed and sealed in the presence of us, Moses Tiller, Ebenezer Doness, Charles Crowley, witnesses.”

*He was the youngest son of Thomas Whitmore of Middletown, Conn., the progenitor of the Wetmores, and was born 27 Nov. 1674.]

Administration 30 Sept 1696, to Isabella, wife of Hugh Edwards, attorney of Chas. Hill, now in ship "Katherine", during his absence and to his use.

REV. DEODATE LAWSON.

A good deal of obscurity rests upon the history of this clergyman. Savage says he was first heard of at Martha's Vineyard in 1676. He presumes him to have been bred to divinity. He took the freeman's oath 1680, was called to preach at Salem village now Danvers, in 1683, but went to Scituate in 1694. He may have lived at Boston in the meantime, as he had a son Deodate born there 1682, and married Deborah Allen there, as his second wife, 6 May 1690.

He was son of Rev. Thomas Lawson, a minister ejected from Denton, Suffolk, who "was a man of ability, but had no good utterance." [See *Nonconformists' Memorial* ii: 192]. Deane [*Hist. Scituate*, p. 195] says "Deodate not being found on the Catalogue of Harvard College, leads us to suspect that he may have been born and educated in England." It is certain that he was born there, and I have probable evidence that he was also educated there. I have in my library the Rev. John Quick's two folios entitled *Synodicon in Gallia Reformata*, the first volume of which bears—clearly an original autograph—the following:—

For my Reverend | and deare Brother | mr. Lawson minister of y^e
Gospell | & Pastor of the Church of *Scituate* | in the Province of y^e
Massachusetts | in New England, from the Publisher | John Quick. |
honoris & amoris ergo

Augt. 6. 1693.

Quick was born 1636, and educated at Exeter Coll. Oxford, where he took his degree of arts 1657; then officiated at Ermington, Kingsbridge, Churchstow, and Brixton, whence he was ejected in 1662.

I suggest the probability that the above warm inscription from a man of so much eminence as Quick had among Nonconformists of his time, must have been the result of college friendship, at least in its original; and that Lawson was probably an Oxford man.

Savage is silent as to his ending. Dean merely states the fact of his dismissal from Scituate in 1698, by advice of Elders on account of "long and still continued absence." Savage attributes that absence to his having "gone home." The Rev. Thomas Noyes [*Amer. Quar. Reg* viii: 158.] says he removed from Scituate "to Boston and there spent the remainder of his life." But Palmer [*Nonconformist's Memorial* ii: 192.] seems to favor the idea that he went back to England, and that some cloud rested on him there, for he says of Thomas Lawson "he was the father of the *unhappy* Mr. Deodate Lawson, who came hither from New England."

H. M. D.

Hillside. Roxbury. }
7 Nov. 1863. }

HISTORY OF THE REGISTER. ADDITIONAL FACTS.

[Communicated by JOHN WARD DEAN of Boston.]

In the preface to the seventeenth volume of the Register, I gave a brief history of this publication, compiled from the materials then accessible to me. On the 16th of October, after the preface was printed but before the number was issued, many documents relative to the Register were received from the estate of the late Mr. Charles Ewer. From these documents, I glean a few additional facts and dates.

An agreement was made by the committee with Mr. Drake on or before the 11th of December 1846, and on the 16th of that month, as stated in the preface, a contract was concluded between Mr. Drake and the Rev. Dr. Cogswell. Mr. Drake issued a prospectus without delay, a copy of which, bearing date Dec. 22, 1846,—just one year after the first prospectus is said to have been put forth,—is among the documents received. The body of the prospectus is almost verbatim like that on the first number of the Register; but it has a brief note by Mr. Drake appended.

The report of the Committee to the Society at its annual meeting, January 6, 1847, is now recovered. It is in the handwriting of Rev. Samuel H. Riddell, who signs it as chairman. Credit is given to Mr. Ewer for originating the idea of the periodical. I make a single extract from the closing paragraph:—

“The committee cannot close their report without a distinct recognition of the efficient and generous aid afforded by Charles Ewer, Esq., the president of the Society, towards the accomplishment of the object which, during the year that has elapsed since their appointment, they have had more especially in trust. His concern in regard to it commenced at a much earlier period; the original conception and design, and many of the first steps towards its accomplishment, having been entered into by him before the Society was called upon to assume any care in relation to it. The same disinterested endeavors have been continued by him in his connection with the committee, and any private interest which he might have been entitled to claim to himself as the fruit of his own design he has cheerfully relinquished.”

In a letter to the Publishing Committee, dated August 5, 1848, Mr. Drake states that, before the formation of this Society, Mr. Ewer mentioned to him “a periodical connected with a Society.” This confirms the recollection of Mr. Montague.

The above facts I should have incorporated with the preface had I been in possession of them. There are other statements that will be of use if a fuller history of the Register should ever be written.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

BURTIS=BRADLEE.—At Jamaica, Long Island, New York, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863, by Rev. Mr. Pierson of Rockaway, L. I. James W. Burtis of Rockaway, to Miss Eliza, dau. of Thomas Bradlee Esq., of Jamaica.

CHIPMAN=BALDWIN.—In New Haven, Ct., Oct. 14, 1863, Eleazer Moses Chipman, formerly of Salem, Mass., to Mary Elizabeth Baldwin of New Haven.

CURTIS=APPLETON.—In Boston, Nov. 17, 1863, by Rev. Dr. Gannett, Greely S. Curtis, to Harriet, dau. of the late Hon. Nathan Appleton.

HENCHMAN=PINGRY.—In East Boston, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1863, by Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, Charles T. Henchman, to Miss Mary A. H. Pingry.

LINCOLN=COLBURN.—In Leominster, Mass., Nov. 11, Luke Lincoln, to Carrie M. Colburn, both of Leominster.

PHINNEY=PRATT.—At Longwood, Sept. 24, by Rev. Frederick A. Whitney, Gorham Palfrey Phinney of Barnstable, merchant of New Orleans, to Miss Ellen Jane Oakes, dau. of Isaac Pratt Jr.

SMITH=RIPLEY.—In East Boston, Sabbath evening, Nov. 8, by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Capt. Edward Smith, of New York, to Miss Josephine Ripley, of East Boston.

DEATHS.

APPLETON.—Miss Lydia, Haverhill, Mass. Nov. 14, a. 75.

BLISS.—Sylvester, Roxbury March 6, after a week's illness, a. 48. He was a son of John⁵ Bliss, and was born at Tolland, Ct., June 19, 1814. He was a descendent of Thomas¹ Bliss, who died at Hartford, Ct., in 1640, through John² and Ebenezer³ of Longmeadow, Mass., Rev. John⁴ of Ellington, Ct., and John⁵ of Tolland. Mr. Bliss has for the last twenty years been editor of the *Advent Herald*. He leaves a wife and two children. He had made large collections for a genealogy of the Bliss family.

BRIGHAM.—William Henry, at Boston, Oct. 7, a. 29. He was born Feb. 16, 1834, being a son of William A.⁷ and Lydia (Johnson) Brigham of Boston, and was descended from the immigrants *Thomas¹ and Mercy (Hurd) Brigham* of Cambridge, through *Thomas², Nathan³, Nathan⁴, Elijah⁵, Sylvester⁶ and William Ashbel⁷* above. See Morse's *Ancient Puritans*, II, 97. He was an artist of great promise and at his death was engaged on a picture illustrating the last scene in *King Lear*. In 1858, he painted a portrait of the venerable Rev. William Jenks, D. D., LL. D., which was presented to the Historic-Genealogical Society at the June meeting in that year, for which the

society voted him the use of its library. His last work, the *Rialto Scene* in the *Merchant of Venice*, has been much admired.

CHIPMAN.—Deacon Richard Manning, Salem, 17 Oct. 1863, a. 77 years, lacking six days. He had always, (some twenty months excepted, spent in Millburn, Ill., in 1843-5) resided in the place of his nativity, above named. In the mechanical business which he conducted he exhibited faithfulness with dexterity and skill; but those inclinations toward literature which led him in youth to begin a preparation for college, adhered to him till his last hour. His reading was as continual and omnivorous, as his memory was retentive; yet his "elect" authors were standard ones of whom, ever at hand, he was never tired. He held a ready pen the productions of which were occasionally published. A friend who knew him and who had perusal of his MSS., says: "His mind was more akin to Robert Burns than to William Cowper,"—though both of them were by him highly prized. His views and his character regarding religion were, in 1810, greatly changed. He was unanimously chosen in 1811, an officer in the South (Cong.) Church of which Hon. and Rev. Daniel Hopkins, D. D., was senior pastor. Until an advanced period of his life he was an acceptable lay-preacher, when aid from him in that capacity was desired. After other services at his funeral by Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D., and his pastor for more than half a century, by whom all his children had been baptized, Rev. Charles Cleveland of Boston, formerly of Salem, now past 91 years of age, delivered an energetic and appropriate address. The subject of this obituary notice and his wife Elizabeth Gray, (deceased 8 April, 1860,) had eight sons and four daughters who, all but one, reached adult age, and of whom survive Rev. R. Manning Chipman and four other sons. The father of said subject was John Chipman, of Salem, born 1746; died 1819, a son of Capt. Samuel Chipman, of Salem, born 1726; died at St. Martins, W. I., 1761, who was a son of Rev. John Chipman, of Beverly, born at (West) Barnstable, 1690-91; grad. H. C., 1711; died 1775. The last named was a son of Deacon Samuel Chipman, of (West) Barnstable, born 1661; died 1723; a son of the emigrant ancestor named below. A memoir of the latter, with a catalogue of his descendants, (mainly those retaining his surname,) in which are embraced extended notices of prominent persons among them, exists in MS. In connection with this, see "Sketch of the Chipman Family." Reg. xv, pp. 79-81. Deacon Chipman himself left great-grandchildren; while in one branch of his lineage, there are, though his father's father died more than 102 years ago, living now (in Beverly) children of his father's uncle who are younger than some of his own; and while, in another branch of his lineage, there is living now (in Lawrencetown, N. S.,) a son of his father's grandfather's cousin-german. All these persons bear the same surname, which in its origin was Chippenham. The gentleman last above designated, Hon. Major Chipman is (as was Deacon Chipman's grandfather, Capt. Samuel Chipman, in 1761 of Salem,) a great-grandson of John Chipman, who was born at Bringspuddell, near Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England, in 1613-14, came to New England in 1631, died at Sandwich, Mass., in 1708, having long been the

"Ruling Elder" of the Congregational Church in (West) Barnstable, Mass., whose posterity (probably 10,000 in all,) comprises all the persons thus far found, (more than 2,000 of whom were by one of his great-grandson's great-grandsons collected some fifteen years ago,) bearing the surname Chipman and residing in the United States and in the British American Provinces and Islands adjacent to this country. C.

DUANE.—Deborah, Philadelphia Pa. Feb. 12, 1863 a. 81; wife of Hon. William J. Duane; and at Cheltenham Hills, Montgomery County Pa. on the 6th October, 1863, her sister SARAH, widow of Hon. Thomas Sergeant, aged seventy-five years. Both of these ladies were granddaughters of Benjamin Franklin. Mrs S. was the last surviving grand-child of that distinguished man. See tabular pedigree, Reg. VIII, 374. Hon Thomas Sergeant was an honorary member of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society. See obituary notice—Reg. xiv, 292.

HAINES.—Mrs Martha Griffin, Lynn, Mass. 21 Sept, 1863, a. 78 yrs. 3 mos. and 28 days. She was dau. of Capt. John Dwinnell of Salem, Mass. Londonderry and Manchester, N. H., and Elizabeth Kittredge dau. of Doctor Benjamin Kittredge of Andover, Mass., who were married at Andover 19 June, 1775. She was a descendant of *Michael Dwinnell*, who settled at Topsfield, Mass. 1668. She was born at Londonderry, N. H., 24 May 1785, and was the widow of *Joseph Haines* to whom she was married at Salem, Mass. 13 Sept., 1806. He was a descendant of the 6th generation from Deacon *Samuel Haines* of Portsmouth (parish of Greenland) N. H., who came from England in the ship "Angel Gabriel," in August 1635. He was born at Greenland, N. H., 13th July, 1784, and died at Loudon, Merrimac county, N. H., 29th Nov. 1828, and was a son of Matthias and Mary (Edgerly) Haines of Greenland and Loudon N. H. Four sons and one daughter survive her. To wit, Joseph and Mary Jane at Lynn, Mass.; John Kittredge and Sylvester H. at Allamakee county, Iowa; Andrew, m. at Galena, Ill.

A. M. H.

HAYWARD.—Dr. George, Boston, Oct. 7, a. 72. He died suddenly, of apoplexy, at his residence in Pemberton square. He was son of Dr. Lemuel Hayward, and was born in Boston 9th of March, 1791. He was fitted for college at the Public Latin School in Boston, and in 1809 graduated with distinction at Cambridge. His father, who graduated at Harvard College in 1768, was one of the most distinguished physicians of Boston in his day, and was a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army. He was born in Braintree 22d March, 1749, and died in Boston 20th March, 1821, aged 72 years. The son, having studied the profession of medicine, established himself as a physician in his native city, acquired an extensive practice, and attained to an eminence equal to that of his father. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Medical School of Harvard College, which chair he held until 1849. He spent several years in Europe and enjoyed a reputation there for skill in surgery which reflected credit upon America. He was for several years President of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In 1852 he was elected a member of the corporation of Harvard College,

which important trust he held at the time of his death. He was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Hayward was a gentleman of large mind and liberal culture, of genial temperament and astute knowledge of the world; qualities which made him a valuable friend and trustworthy counsellor both in public and private affairs, and gave him an influence in the community which was felt far beyond the limits of his professional life, in which, at the same time he had the highest place.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

JEWETT.—Hon. Jedediah, at Portland Me., Oct. 10, a. 56. He was a son of Dea., James and Ruby (Bridges) Jewett, (*ante* viii, 252.) In 1858-9, he was mayor of Portland, and in 1861 he was appointed U. S. collector of that port, which office he held at his death. His connection with the capture of the Tacony pirates, June 1863, is well known. He presided at the Fort Popham celebration last August.

NEWTON.—Willard, Marlborough Mass., Aug. 18, 1863, a. 92 years and 15 days, being born Aug. 3, 1771. He was for a long time a justice of the peace for the county of Worcester and a prominent and respected citizen both of the towns of Southborough and Marlborough.—He lived on the old homestead and farm which had been the property of his ancestors for more than two hundred years; and was the son of Solomon Newton who was born Jan. 4, 1734, and died March 1, 1830. The old mansion was in the town of Southborough until 1843 when it was set off to Marlborough by an act of the legislature, chapter 89. The subject of this notice represented the town of Southborough in the general court for the civil year, which then commenced in May 1811, and the two succeeding years.

H. W.

PHILLIPS.—John, Dorchester, Oct. 22, 1863 a. 59 yrs. 6 mo.:—a descendant of Rev. George, the first minister of Watertown through Rev. Samuel² of Rowley—Samuel³ of Salem—Rev. Samuel⁴ of Andover—Samuel⁵ of North Andover—Samuel⁶ Lt. Gov. of Mass.—John⁷ of North Andover. He was born in North Andover April 12, 1804; m. Nov. 24 1829, Sarah Ann Dorr of Roxbury, who died Sept. 22, 1842, a. 31,—by her he had four children all of whom died—one daughter m. George R. Sampson of Boston. He m. 2^d Caroline Little of Newburyport, March 22, 1851, who died about 1855. He m. 3^d Ann Jane Gardner widow of Joshua Gardner of Dorchester who survives. He was the son of Hon. John Phillips who died in Andover Sept. 1820, leaving thirteen children all minors—ten daughters and three sons being all the children he ever had. The preservation in life of all these children is remarkable as this is the first death among them. At the decease of the father, more than half of them were confined by severe sickness, from which they were all restored to health; and they *all* survived him more than forty-three years—the youngest being now fifty-seven years old. Mr. Phillips was a merchant in Boston of the firm of Vila, Phillips & Reynolds, and afterwards in New Orleans, and was also at one time Deputy Collector at Newburyport. B.

TOLMAN.—Thomas Jones, Dorchester, July 8, 1863, a. 88. He was son of Ebenezer⁵ and Sarah (Tolman,) gr. s. of Ebenezer⁴ and Mary

(Jones,) g. gr. s. of Daniel³ and Sarah (Humphreys,) g. g. gr. s. of Thomas² and Elizabeth (Johnson,) g. g. g. gr. s. of Thomas¹ Tolman, one of the first settlers in Dorchester. His father, Ebenezer⁵, held the office of town clerk in Dorchester from 1799 until 1814, and from 1816 to 1827, when he resigned, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Jones⁶ Tolman, above, who filled the office until 1846 when he resigned, and was succeeded by his son, Ebenezer⁷, who was Town Clerk until his death, Sept. 6, 1863, at the age of 50. See *Tolman Genealogy*: Reg. xiv, 247-260.

TUCKER.—Gideon, Saco, Me., Oct. 17, a. 61. He was son of Jonathan and Hannah (Scammon) Tucker, and was born in Saco the 4th of June, 1802. Having been left an orphan at an early age, he removed to Salem, Mass., and was educated under the charge of his uncle Ichabod Tucker. He pursued his preparatory studies in the Salem Latin Grammar School under the charge of Abiel Chandler, and graduated at Harvard College with high honors in 1820. After leaving college he settled in Saco as a merchant, where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1862 he was elected a Senator in the Maine Legislature. He married, 30th December, 1847, Caroline Atkinson, of Saco, by whom he had four children—two sons and two daughters, who with their mother survive him.

WARD.—Sarah Henshaw, West Newton, suddenly, Oct. 6, 1863, a. 76 yrs. 6 mos; wife of Andrew Henshaw Ward, Esq. (*See Register* xvii, 339.)

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

OBITUARIES OF DECEASED MEMBERS, 1863.

[Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Historiographer.]

DUYCKINCK.—George Long, New York, March 30, 1863, in the 40th year of his age. He was b. in the city of New York, Oct. 17, 1822, of an old Knickerbacker family, dating from the early settlement of the island by the Hollanders. His mother's maiden name was Harriet June. She was of French Huguenot descent. His father, Evert Duyckinck, was the son of Christopher Duyckinck, a zealous whig in the revolution and an active agent in the conduct of the war. Evert Duyckinck was for many years one of the leading book publishers in New York, his name being found on the title-page of most of the standard literature issued in the city during the first quarter of the present century. The late Dr. Francis in his *Old New York* has paid a genial tribute to his memory. He retired from business some years before his death which happened in 1833. He left two sons, Evert A. and George L., both of whom have kept up the association of their father's name by their devotion to literary occupations. George, seven years the younger, was named after his uncle, George Long, a well known printer and publisher of New York, an Englishman by birth, a man of marked character and deservedly respected. George was educated at Geneva College, N. Y.,

and at the University of the City of New York, graduating at the latter institution in 1843. He early visited Europe in company with his friend and college classmate Mr. William Allen Butler, now an eminent lawyer in New York, and widely known by his poem "Nothing to Wear," one of the most popular productions of its class ever published. The opportunities which the tour afforded Mr. Duyckinck for the cultivation of his tastes, determined him to literary pursuits. He gave however some attention to the law and was admitted a member of the bar in New York; but he never practised the profession. In 1848, on his return from Europe, Mr. Duyckinck became engaged with his brother in the editorship of *The Literary World*, a journal published weekly, in quarto, and occupied with the interests its name imports. It was received with great favor in intelligent circles and had among its contributors some of the most eminent thinkers of the country. It was continued to the end of 1853, when it was closed with its 13th volume. Mr. Duyckinck then immediately entered with his brother upon the preparation of the *Cyclopedia of American Literature*, the first edition of which appeared from the press of Mr. Scribner of New York in 1856. After a second visit to New York Mr. Duyckinck became the author of several biographical works which he presented to the Church Book Society, a publishing society of the Episcopal Church in New York, in the management of which he took an active part. The first of these was a Life of the Christian poet, George Herbert, and was followed in rapid succession by biographies of Bishop Ken, Latimer and Jeremy Taylor. Written to supply a want in popular religious literature, they are at the same time distinguished by their historical fidelity and pains-taking. Pure and simple in style, they breathe a calm, reverential spirit, in unison with the character of the subjects to which the writer was attracted by his own earnest piety and tastes. [He became a corresponding member of the N. E. Hist.-Gen. Society in 1855.]

For some years Mr. Duyckinck had been affected by pulmonary difficulties; but, though of a slender constitution, his energetic nature would not suffer these obstacles to stand in the way of his usefulness. He bore up manfully through increasing infirmities, keeping the house but a short time before his death, which took place at the residence of his brother in New York.

Special resolutions were passed by the New York Historical Society, of which Mr. Duyckinck was a member, paying a deserved tribute to "his personal worth and his intellectual ability", and also by the Church Book Society, which has issued a brief but interesting memorial, prepared by Mr. Duyckinck's friend and pastor, the Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan, of St. Thomas Church, New York.—*Contributed by Evert A. Duyckinck, Esq., brother of the deceased.*

DARLINGTON. — Hon. William, M. D., LL D., West Chester, Pa., April 23, 1863, a. about 81. He was born near the ancient village of Dilworth, now called Dilworthstown, in Birmingham township, Chester county, Pa., April 28, 1782. His great grandfather, Abraham Darlington, son of Job and Mary Darlington of Darnhall, Cheshire, Eng., came, whilst a young man, with his brother John, to Pennsylvania in the beginning of the last century, and settled at first near Chester. He soon however removed to the banks of the

Brandywine, about a mile and a half above Chadd's Ford, in Birmingham township, where he remained till his death in 1776. He m. Elizabeth Hillborn, of Bucks county, Pa., and at his decease left three sons, Abraham, Thomas and John, and several daughters. Thomas, who was a farmer, m. Hannah, dau. of Edward Brinton, and had nine sons and two daughters, and died in the fall of 1808. Edward Darlington, eldest son of the said Thomas, and father of William, was also a yeoman. He m. Hannah, dau. of John Townsend, of East Bradford, Chester county, by whom he had five sons and two daughters.

Edward Darlington was a self-educated man. He was several times elected a member of the State Legislature. He died in 1825.

William Darlington, the subject of this sketch, eldest child of Edward and Hannah (Townsend) Darlington, above mentioned, was descended from ancestors, each branch of which, as far back as it can be traced, was an unmixed race of English Quakers. He was early inured to the labors of an agricultural life, attending the common school in the winter season only, where he obtained a plain English education under the tuition of John Forsythe, an Irish friend, at that time one of the best teachers in the county. Becoming wearied with farm labor, which was not at all agreeable to him, he succeeded in inducing his father to permit him to study medicine. For this purpose, in the spring of 1800, he entered the office of Dr. John Vaughan, a physician of Wilmington, Delaware. During his leisure hours he acquired a knowledge of the French language, under a private teacher, and subsequently he became acquainted with the French, Latin, Spanish, and German. In 1802 the malignant yellow fever prevailed in many parts of the Union. Amongst other places it visited Wilmington. Large numbers of the citizens sought safety in flight; even physicians left, and the only medical personages that remained were Dr. Vaughan and his pupil William Darlington—who with great moral courage faithfully continued at their posts—and rendered their services to those afflicted with the fearful epidemic. In the winters of 1802-3 and 1803-4, William Darlington attended the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and on June 6, 1804, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, being as it is thought, the first citizen of Chester county who took this degree in that University. He then commenced the practice of medicine in his native place. In the following year he was appointed physician to the Chester County Alms House, and also surgeon to a regiment of militia. In 1806, he received the appointment of surgeon to an East India Merchantman, belonging to Philadelphia, and made a voyage to Calcutta, whence he returned the following year. A sketch of the observations made during this voyage, was, some years afterwards, published in the form of familiar letters in the *Analectic Magazine*. In the year succeeding his return from Calcutta, he settled in West Chester, and resumed the practice of medicine. In 1811, he was made a Trustee and Secretary of the West Chester Academy, then about to be built, an institution which gave the first impulse to popular education in his native county. He was chosen Major of the first battalion of volunteers for the protection of Philadelphia in 1814, and soon after the disbanding of the division he was elected a member of the 14th

Congress, and also afterward of the 16th and 17th Congress—was subsequently appointed by the Secretary of War, visitor to West Point—was one of the members of the first board of Canal Commissioners in Pennsylvania, associated with Albert Gallatin, John Sergeant, Robert W. Patterson and David Scott. He served in that station two years, during the last of which he was President of the Board. In 1826, in conjunction with some intimate friends, he assisted in organizing the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science, of which institution he was President from its origin; and in the same year he published his *Florula Cestrica*, being a catalogue of plants growing around the borough of West Chester, Pennsylvania. He resigned the office of Canal Commissioner the next year, and was appointed Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of his native county, by Gov. Shulze, the duties of which office he continued to discharge till 1830. Whilst holding the above office he co-operated with some of his friends in forming the Medical Society of Chester county. He held the position of President of the Society till 1852, when he resigned and was immediately elected an honorary member. In 1830, the Legislature appointed him one of the Commissioners to lay out a State road from Delaware river, near New Hope, to the Maryland line. About the same time he assisted in exploring a route for a railroad from West Chester towards Philadelphia, to intersect the Columbia Railroad. He was made the first President of the company, and superintended the construction of the road, which was the first private tributary to the line of public works. In 1830 he was elected president of the Bank of Chester County, of which institution he had been one of the Commissioners named in the charter for receiving subscriptions of its capital stock, and a director almost ever since its establishment in 1814. He was re-elected annually, and continued in that station at the time of his death. In 1837, he published his *Flora Cestrica*, which was a new edition of his former work, much enlarged and improved. This work is regarded as one of the most complete local Floras extant, and a model for works of a similar character. In 1847, his *Agricultural botany* was published, descriptive of weeds and useful plants, which has since been enlarged. About 1843 he began to collect together the letters, memoranda, &c., of Dr. Wm. Baldwin, a native of his own county, who was also passionately devoted to botany, but who died at an early age while on an expedition up the Missouri, under Major Long. These remains were given to the world in a volume entitled *Reliquiæ Baldwinianæ*. In 1849, Dr. Darlington collected and published the correspondence of Humphrey Marshall and John Bartram, the pioneers of Botany in Pennsylvania, together with letters of other eminent botanists of the day, in an octavo volume of 585 pages, with illustrations of their homes, under the title of *Memorials of Bartram and Marshall*. His latest labors in the cause of natural science consist in a new edition of the *Flora Cestrica*. Besides this, in connection with others, he was engaged in the composition of a work descriptive of the objects of the Natural History of Chester County in all its branches. His own portion of it is completed and ready for the press. Such a work, when finished, will be to Chester county something like the great production given to the world under the auspices of the

State of New York—a complete natural history of the district of which it is written. The last publication of Dr. Darlington was his *Note Cestrienses*, or sketches of the most distinguished men of his county, which was undertaken in conjunction with his friend, J. Smith Futey, when he was nearly eighty years of age, and which was finished only a few months before his death. (See Reg. xvi. 360–363).

Dr. Darlington m. Catharine, dau. of Gen. John Lacey of New Jersey (See Reg. xvi. 386,) and Antis his wife, June 1, 1808. They had 8 children:—1. *John Lacey Darlington*, resides in West Chester, Pa., is engaged in the nursery business—formerly resided for some years in Albany, N. Y. 2. *Antis Lacey Darlington*, b. 13 May, 1811, d. 2 Sept., 1820. 3. *Benjamin Smith Barton Darlington*, b. 13 May, 1813, d. at Portsmouth, N. H. 28 Feb., 1845. He was a Lieut. in the U. S. Navy, and after 17 years service died of a disease contracted during the first cruise of our squadron on the coast of Africa under the stipulation of the Ashburton treaty which concerns the slave trade. He was named after Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, one of the Professors in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania when Dr. Darlington was a student there, and an intimate friend of the doctor. Lieut. D. usually went by the name of Barton. 4. *Jane*, now the wife of Henry S. Evans, editor and proprietor of the *Village Record*, a semi-weekly paper published in West Chester, and in which the *Note Cestrienses* appeared. 5. *Edward E. Darlington*, was formerly editor and proprietor of the *Lancaster* (Pa.) *Examiner and Herald*—now resides near Yorktown, Va., and is the proprietor of an extensive nursery there. He is a loyal man. 6. *Catharine Lacy Darlington* is now Directress of the Union Hospital in Baltimore under Miss Dix. 7. *Sarah Painter Darlington*, now resides in Farabault, Minnesota. 8. *William Baldwin Darlington*, Acting Col. of the 18th Penn. Cavalry; named after his father and Dr. Baldwin. *Mrs. Catharine Darlington*, the doctor's wife, was born 4 Nov., 1785, d. 15 Feb., 1847.

On the 20th of Aug., 1853, a *sesqui-centennial* gathering of the Clan Darlington was held at the old ancestral mansion in West Chester county, at which about 400 of the family made their appearance. A pamphlet was printed at the time containing the speeches, and proceedings, and a classified list of the descendants of Abraham Darlington, their progenitor.

In the spring of 1862, Dr. Darlington was attacked by a slight stroke of paralysis, from which he partially recovered. This was followed, in the early part of 1863, by another attack of the same disease, from the effects of which he gradually sank, until Thursday, the 23d of April, when he departed this life. He died as he lived a Christian gentleman, of great purity and simplicity of character. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church.

The self-taught farmer's lad has had his name and fame bequeathed to future time.

He received the degree of LL.D., from Yale College, and was elected member of more than forty literary and scientific associations. He was made a corresponding member of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society in 1858, and Honorary Vice-President of the Society for

Pennsylvania, Jan 1863, in place of Hon. Samuel Breck of Philadelphia, deceased.

The mortal remains of Dr. Darlington rest in a quiet and shady spot, selected by himself, in the beautiful Oaklands Cemetery, where the hand of affection will cause to be realized his wish, inscribed upon the stone above his grave, that "the plants of Chester, which he loved and described, may blossom for ever above his tomb."

Condensed from a *Memorial of William Darlington, M.D.*, by Wm. Townsend, Esq., with additional information furnished by J. Smith Futhy, Esq., both of West Chester, Pa.

MARTIN.—Hon. Noah, Dover, N. H., May 28, 1863, a 62. He was born in Epsom, N. H., July 26, 1801, son of Samuel and Sally (Cochrane) Martin. His ancestors both on the paternal and maternal side were of that sterling class of settlers, the Scotch Irish. Nathaniel¹ Martin, the progenitor, who married Margaret Mitchell, had a son William² who came to this country with his father when he was a mere child. They settled in Londonderry, N. H. Samuel³, son of William², was the father of the subject of this notice. His mother, Sally, was the eldest daughter of Major Cochrane of Pembroke, N. H. In his early years, Noah evinced an untiring love for books, and a desire as he advanced in life to study for the medical profession as his future calling. He persevered through many difficulties, until he had acquired a thorough classical and professional education. His medical studies were commenced under the instruction of Dr. Pillsbury of Pembroke, N. H., being with him one year, and finished the two remaining years with Dr. Graves of Deerfield, N. H. He graduated at Dartmouth College in the medical class of 1824, and soon after commenced the practice of his profession as partner with Dr. Graves, his former teacher, remaining with him one year. In 1825 he removed to Great Falls, N. H.; the same year he married Mary Jane, dau. of the late Dr. Robert Woodbury of Barrington. After residing at Great Falls nine years, he went to Dover, N. H., and there passed the rest of his life. He had established for himself at Great Falls an enviable reputation both as a surgeon and a physician, and he soon gained at Dover the confidence and affection of the people. He was now considered one of the best physicians and surgeons in the state; in fact the leading physician of that section, and the consulting physician in difficult cases requiring superior medical skill. His natural dignity of mien and courteous bearing, united with his social qualities, pleasing address and sympathetic heart, served to make him very popular. He was deeply devoted to his profession, pursuing it with a ceaseless ardor, giving it his greatest thoughts and study, and making many sacrifices of a personal nature for its benefit. All who sought his counsels found him faithful and sure. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school. He was elected a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1830, 1832, 1837; New Hampshire Senate, 1835, 1836, and in 1852 and 1853 he was elected Governor of the State.

He was elected a member of the Strafford District Medical Society in 1835, and was chosen its President in 1841 and 1842—New Hampshire Medical Society in 1836, President in 1858; member of

the American Medical Association in 1849. He was one of the founders of the Dover Medical Association, and was chosen its first President in 1849, and also filled that office in 1850. He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society in 1853, the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1853, Vice-President of the same for New Hampshire in 1855. He was one of the Corporators of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society, was elected Vice-President of the same in 1851. He always evinced much interest in agriculture, and he proposed, when Chief Magistrate of the State, the institution of an Agricultural Commission, and also, earnestly urged the introduction of agriculture as a branch of education in our schools. He was elected President of the Savings Bank for the County of Strafford in 1844, holding the office until 1852, when he declined a re-election—was a leading Director of the Dover Bank from 1847 to 1855, when he resigned—also a Director of the Strafford Bank from 1860 to the time of his death. He held various other offices of trust. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity many years, and also that of the Odd Fellows. He had two children, Elizabeth A. and Caroline M., who with their mother, survive.

On the morning of his decease he arose apparently as well as usual—partook of his breakfast, and was in the act of adjusting his toilet, when symptoms of severe pain were felt in his head—he became insensible in the short space of an hour, and in less than half an hour more he expired as in a gentle slumber—so tranquil the flight of the spirit that the exact moment of its departure was hardly perceptible. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, a wise counselor and a true patriot. He had for many years a presentiment that his death would be sudden.

HENSHAW.—Daniel, Boston, July 9, 1863, a. 81. He was born in Leicester, Mass., May 9, 1782; grad. H. C. 1806; read law with Hon. Nathaniel Paine of Worcester; practiced law in Winchendon, Mass., from 1809 till 1830. In 1815 he was admitted a member of the first Congregational church in Winchendon. In 1821 he m. Deborah, third dau. of Dea. Charles Starkweather of Worthington, Mass., where she was born Nov. 2, 1796. In July 1830, the proprietors of the *Massachusetts Yeoman*, a newspaper printed at Worcester, invited Mr. Henshaw to become the editor of that paper, succeeding Austin Denny Esq., then recently deceased. Mr. H. continued to edit the *Yeoman* through that and the following year, 1831, when he resigned, to take charge of the Boston *Christian Herald*, in the beginning of the year 1832. Near the close of the latter year, he engaged to become editor of the *Lynn Record*, and for this purpose took up his abode in Lynn, in Jan. 1853. Mr. Henshaw continued as editor of that paper till its close, in Feb. 1842, although he removed to Boston in Aug. 1839. In Lynn he resumed the practice of the law.

His wife died July 6, 1851, in her 55th year, leaving 3 children, Frances Ellen, b. July 25, 1824; Daniel Horatio, b. Sept. 25, 1827, Marian, b. in Lynn, June 13, 1833, m. Thomas Kingsbury of Boston, and d. May 25, 1856, leaving one son. Mr. K. since m. his sister-in-law, Frances Ellen.

The father of Daniel,—Col. Wm. Henshaw, late of Leicester, de-

ceased, was b. in Boston, Oct. 1735. He was a son of Daniel Henshaw of Boston, who moved with a large family of children from Boston to Leicester in April 1748, and settled on land belonging to the estate of his father, Joshua Henshaw of Boston, an original proprietor of Leicester whose death had then recently occurred. Col. William Henshaw, father of Daniel, was in his 13th year at the time of this removal to Leicester. He lived on the farm till he was of age. Soon after that he served in the French war at Crown Point, Ticonderoga, etc., as Lieutenant. Returning to Leicester, he m. about 1761 Miss Ruth Sargent, of Leicester, by whom he had 3 children, Sarah, Elizabeth and William. He m. 2d, Jan. 1772, Phebe Swan, dau. of Dudley Wade Swan, of Leicester, and Beulah his wife. By this second marriage he had 10 children, among them Daniel, their fifth child and third son, the subject of this notice. The mother died at Leicester, Nov. 5, 1808, in her 56th year. The father died in that town, Feb. 1820, aged 84.

Daniel Henshaw became a resident member of the N. E., Hist. Gen. Society in 1857. His contributions to the newspapers were valuable, and were read with much interest. The communications were chiefly biographical and historical in their nature. He had a great taste for genealogy—possessed a large fund of wit—was quite a genial and communicative gentleman. He read many entertaining and instructive papers before the Society, filled with reminiscences of the past. Several of these were published in the Boston Evening Gazette. One delivered in 1860, entitled *Statistics and Anecdotes of Travel*, was of a very interesting character. It was printed in several successive numbers of the above mentioned paper. The latter part of his life he resided in Boston, with the exception of a year or two spent in Wisconsin with a relative. As it was thought he might tarry in the West the residue of his days, his connection with the Society was, in 1861, changed to that of a corresponding member.

HILDRETH.—Samuel Prescott, M.D., Marietta, Ohio, July 24, 1863, in the 80th year of his age. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Richard Hildreth, of Cambridge, b. in 1612, freeman 1643; who was a sergeant, and one of the grantees of Chelmsford, where he died in 1688.

Samuel Prescott Hildreth, son of Dr. Samuel and Abigail (Bodwell) Hildreth, was born in Methuen, Mass., Sept. 30, 1783; about a mile north of the present city of Lawrence. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, until he was 15 years old, his primary education being received at the common school. From thence he was sent to Phillips Academy, Andover, then under the care of Mark Newman Esq. Four seasons were spent at this institution and at the Franklin Academy in the North Parish. Without completing a collegiate course, he studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Kittredge, a noted surgeon of Andover, and received a diploma from the Medical Society of Massachusetts in Feb. 1805. The following May he commenced practice in Hampstead, N. H., boarding with John True Esq., whose brother, Dr. Jabez True, was then living in Marietta, where he located early in the summer of 1788, the first season of the settlement. Samuel decided to try his fortune there, after 16 months

practice in New Hampshire, he started from his parental hearth, then in Haverhill, Mass., on horseback, Sept. 9, 1806, being 23 years old that month, and arrived at Marietta, Oct. 4th, traveling upwards of 3 weeks. He tarried at Marietta about 9 weeks, when, on invitation of the citizens of Belpre, a flourishing town of New Englanders, 12 or 14 miles below, to become their physician, he went to that place, Dec. 10, 1806. While at Belpre, he married, in Aug. 1807, Miss Rhoda Cook, a native of New Bedford, Mass., who went to Ohio some three years previous, in 1804, her mother having purchased a farm in Belpre, nearly opposite the mouth of the Little Kanawha. Mrs. Hildreth survives her husband. Dr. Hildreth was quite successful in the treatment of his patients. An epidemic malarious fever prevailed in the summer of 1807, in that section, and scarce a family in the town escaped an attack. Out of more than a hundred cases treated by Dr. Hildreth, three only of the number died. In March 1808, he removed back to Marietta, where the duties of his profession were less arduous, after a practice of 15 months in Belpre. He ever after resided in Marietta. On the 6th of April last he wrote: "After a laborious practice of medicine for 55 years, I, two years ago," in 1861, "laid it entirely aside." He was then in his 78th year. In 1810, Dr. H. was elected Representative to the Ohio Legislature; was re-elected in 1811; was then a supporter of the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison, but on the formation of the Republican party in 1854, he connected himself with it. In 1810, he became Clerk of the Trustees of the Ministerial Lands, and retained the position until his death. He was well known at home and abroad for his scientific labors, for his various publications in medicine and in local biography and history. In the summer and autumn of 1822 he visited daily from 60 to 80 patients in town and country, being constantly occupied from 16 to 18 hours in every 24. In Aug. 1823, he was attacked with the prevailing fever, but, by a strong treatment, arrested its course in a few days. In 1826, he published in Silliman's Journal of Science, New Haven, a series of articles on the Natural and Civil History of Washington County. From that time until his death, nearly 40 years, he contributed to that journal such articles as descriptions and drawings of fresh water shells found in the Muskingum and other streams, several touching the geology of Southeastern Ohio, the salt bearing rock, the history of salt manufacture from the first settlement of Ohio, the coal formation, &c., the Diary of a Naturalist, &c. From 1826 to near the time of his decease he kept a journal of the weather, amount of rain, flowering of plants, ripening of fruits, &c., for each year. In 1837 he was a member of the Geological survey—delivered the annual address at Cleveland before the Medical Society, of which he was then President, giving a history of the diseases and climate of Southeastern Ohio from its first settlement, which was printed by the Society. He published the same year a history of the settlement of Belville, Western Va., which was continued in several numbers of the *Hesperian*, a magazine then published at Cincinnati. In 1841 and 1843 he contributed many valuable articles to the *American Pioneer*. In 1848, was published his *Pioneer History*, an octavo volume of 525 pages, giving "an account of the first examinations of the Ohio

valley, and early settlements of the North West Territory." His *Lives of the Early Settlers of Ohio*, followed in 1852, being a volume of 539 pages octavo. These are valuable books. He had lived in the country more than 40 years at the time he published the first of these historical works, was personally acquainted with a large number of the first pioneers—maintained a high character for integrity, assiduity, and accuracy, with an intense interest ever manifested in such pursuits, these things made him just the man for such a praiseworthy undertaking. The materials for his Pioneer history are almost wholly original, comprising the papers of Col. Geo. Morgan, those of Judge Barker, the diaries of Joseph Buell and John Matthews, the records of the Ohio Company, &c., &c. The volumes are published under the auspices of the Ohio Historical Society. One mode Dr. Hildreth adopted in collecting materials for the history, was, "to employ some of the few that remained of the first settlers to write down their recollections of the events as they occurred in the settlement to which they belonged, in Marietta Waterford, or Belpre, and by collating these several sketches, the truth could be very nearly ascertained." The larger portion of these men were dead at the time he published his works, and many of the events would have perished with them, had they not been preserved in this manner. So that all who take an interest in that portion of our Western history are greatly indebted to Dr. Hildreth for his timely rescue of important matter, without which that history could not have been so correctly or so fully written.

In 1830, Dr. H. commenced in earnest the collection of a cabinet of natural history from the fossils, insects, shells and plants of his own state, and by exchanges from other quarters. In the course of about 8 years he had collected more than 4000 specimens in natural history, arranged, classified and catalogued—with many curious relics from the ancient mounds. All this was accomplished while pursuing actively his profession by "saving," as he expressed it, "the odds and ends of time." He collected more than 5000 shells in the summer of 1832, some of these were exchanged for other articles of natural history and books, by which course a valuable library was formed. The room devoted to this object and his curious collection from the mounds being filled, he in 1840, turned his attention, as before mentioned, to writing the early history of Ohio. Dr. Hildreth donated to Marietta College his cabinet, together with his scientific library and various rare volumes upon the early history of the West. They occupy a room in one of the College buildings—known as the "Hildreth Cabinet." This donation made Dr. Hildreth one of four or five of the largest benefactors of the College.

Dr. Hildreth was a cheerful man. He "looked on the bright side"—loved beauty, although of an eminently practical turn of mind—was very fond of flowers, which he cultivated diligently. In a letter of June 17th, a little more than a fortnight before his last sickness, and about 5 weeks before his death, he writes in regard to himself, that his health is "very good for an old man of 80, being able to rise before 5 o'clock and work in the garden until breakfast, about 1½ hours."

He was made a corresponding member of the N. E. Hist. Gen.

Society in 1846. He took great interest in the *Register*, to which he contributed some valuable articles, among them, in 1849, vol. iii, pages 47, 137, biographical sketches of the early physicians of Marietta, Drs. True, Farley, Drown, Putnam, McIntosh, Hart, Leonard, Regnier, Cotton, and himself. Also, *Journal of Manasseh Cutler, LL.D., 1788*, contained in several numbers of the *Register*.

Dr. Hildreth had by his wife Rhoda (Cook) Hildreth, six children, three sons and three daughters. The sons and one of the daughters with their mother survive.

1. *Mary Ann*, b. May 13, 1808, m. Feb. 17, 1831, Douglas Putnam of Marietta; they had five children, four sons and one daughter. She died Oct. 24, 1842.

2. *Charles Cook*, b. 1811, m. Sarah Swearengen, March 24, 1836. He is a physician residing in Zanesville, Ohio. They have no children.

3. *George Osgood*, b. Nov. 17, 1812; is a physician in Marietta, unmarried.

4. *Samuel Prescott*, b. Dec. 19, 1819, m. Sophia Adams, Aug 3, 1852—has 2 daus.—is a minister—resides in Dresden, Ohio, where he has been settled 15 years.

5. *Rhoda Maria*, b. Nov. 20, 1822, m. Andrew Ross of Boston, June 1847, d. Feb. 20, 1854. She left two children.

6. *Harriet Eliza*, b. Sept. 4, 1826, m. John Means of Kentucky, Oct. 25, 1847. They have five children, two sons and three daughters.

Dr. H. had been in usual health until Sunday, July 5th. On that morning he went to church, of which he was a regular attendant, but at the evening service he was too unwell to attend. He gradually sank away until July 24th, when he passed from earth. His funeral took place on Sunday 26, from the Congregational Church, of which he was a member.

The *Marietta Register* in closing an interesting notice of Dr. Hildreth, from which, in connection with his own autobiography (*Reg.* iii, 142,) we have chiefly drawn, has the following in regard to his character. "He was exact in all his dealings—an honest man, a Christian. His was a *complete* life. He finished his work."

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world: *This was a man.*"

PROCEEDINGS—1863.

Boston, September 2.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock in the Society's hall, No. 13 Bromfield street—the regular time and place. In the absence of the president, Winslow Lewis, M. D., the vice president for Massachusetts, Rev. Martin Moore, presided.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, corresponding secretary, reported letters, received from the following gentlemen, accepting the membership to which they had previously been elected, namely, *Resident*—James M. Beebe and Henry Warren, M. D., of Boston, and Na-

thaniel G. Chapin of Brookline ; *Corresponding*—B. Homer Dixon, K. N. L., of Toronto, Canada.

John H. Sheppard, librarian, made his monthly report by which it appeared that since the last meeting 19 volumes and 46 pamphlets had been received as donations.

William B. Trask, historiographer, read an interesting memoir of Samuel P. Hildreth, M. D., of Marietta, O., a corresponding member, who died July 24 aged 80.

Hon. Timothy Farrar, of Dorchester, read a paper on the significance of the words, "Citizen of the United States," and the rights of those constituting that class. The paper bore evidence of great research and deep thought.

Boston, October 7.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon at the usual place and hour, vice president Moore in the chair.

The corresponding secretary reported letters of acceptance from the following gentlemen viz. :—As *Resident members*, Rev. William P. Tilden of Boston, Isaac Osgood of Charlestown, and Harrison Ellery and John S. Howard of Chelsea ;—as *Corresponding member*, Martin B. Scott of Cleveland, Ohio.

The librarian reported 6 volumes, 91 pamphlets and 3 manuscripts as donations since the last meeting.

The historiographer read interesting memoirs of two deceased members, viz. :—Hon. Noah Martin of Dover N. H., formerly vice president of this society for that state, and Hon. Luther Bradish LL. D., of New York, president of the New York Historical Society. Rev. William Chauncey Fowler, LL. D., of Durham, Conn., formerly a professor in Amherst College, read a very elaborate paper entitled *Hints on the Ecclesiastical History of Connecticut*. He spoke of the importance and the ample materials for such a history. Would not, he urged, a history of this kind make us accept the inductions of the past for the dreams of the present, and secure a proper estimate of our honored ancestry ?

Rev. Henry M. Dexter, of this city, read a carefully prepared paper on the dates of birth and death of Elder Brewster, which paper is printed in the present number of the Register.

Col. Samuel Swett, also of Boston, exhibited Silhouette likenesses of various American celebrities of the past generation, which had lately come into his possession.

A committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year was chosen, consisting of William R. Deane, George Mountfort, Frederic Kidder, Rev. E. F. Slafter, and John M. Bradbury.

The secretary of the directors reported to the meeting that this board had chosen at its meeting yesterday the following committee on publication for the year ending October, 1864, namely, John W. Dean, William B. Trask, Rev. Elias Nason, William H. Whitmore and William S. Appleton.

Boston, November 4.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, the vice president for Massachusetts in the chair.

Rev. Mr. Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, reported letters of acceptance from Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., as *honorary member* in place of the late Hon. Noah Martin ; and from James Read, M. Field Fowler, Elbridge Torrey and Frank F.

Fowler, of Boston ; and Jonathan Tenney of Boscawen, N. H., as *resident members*.

Mr. Sheppard, the librarian, reported the donations during the last month, viz., 19 volumes, 60 pamphlets, a large number of manuscripts and several newspapers. Among the most valuable of these donations were some ancient manuscripts including two volumes of personal and literary memoranda by Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, from the estate of the late Charles Ewer, first president of the society, presented by his sister Miss Charlotte Ewer ; also a large native map of Kanazawa, once a large commercial city in Japan, and several newspapers, in the English language, published in 1862, at Yokohama, namely, the *Japan Herald* and the *Japan Express*, presented by Capt. Charles A. Ranlet. These newspapers are fac similes of the copy furnished by the editor, the blocks being cut and the papers printed by natives.

Rev. George H. Hepworth, of Boston, gave some account of the history of the Mississippi river, with a graphic description of the historic localities he had visited during the past year, while serving in the army in those regions. His remarks were listened to with deep interest.

Mr. Sheppard made a stirring appeal to the members in behalf of the *Historical and Genealogical Register*, and urged them to support the society's organ by a more liberal subscription.

Col. Samuel Swett presented additional facts in relation to the original designs of Bunker Hill Monument, the substance of which is published in this number of the *Register*.

Boston, December 2.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, the vice-president for Massachusetts in the chair.

The corresponding secretary reported that since the last meeting letters accepting membership had been received from the following gentlemen, viz. :—*Corresponding*—Hon. George P. Fisher, of Washington, Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. *Resident*—Thomas W. Parsons, M. D., of Boston, Edward S. Moseley, of Newburyport, and Charles C. Dame of Boston.

The historiographer read a memoir of the Right Honorable John Singleton Copley, Baron Lyndhurst, an honorary member, who died at London, Eng., Oct. 12, aged 91.

The librarian reported as donations during the past month 21 volumes, 33 pamphlets, 1 large map and 3 photographs. The photographs which represent a relic recently discovered at Valley Forge were the gift of John A. McAllister, of Philadelphia, who gave this account of the relic :—

“A few weeks ago, workmen engaged in removing the foundations of an ancient building near Washington's head quarters at Valley Forge, found what appeared to be a block of wood three inches square. It remained among the rubbish for several days when one of the laborers turned it over and discovered it to be a box. This outer box appears to be of some composition metal resembling copper but somewhat corroded. On removing the outside box another was discovered plated with silver ; and in this case, carefully packed to protect it from the moisture, was a miniature beautifully painted and in excellent preservation. The miniature represents a person in

an embroidered coat, ruffled shirt and powdered wig, and, from the costume, was evidently painted between 1730 and 1740. The painting is on enamel, and has on its edge near the right shoulder the letters HALL, which can be distinguished in the photograph with the aid of a powerful magnifier. The house in which the relic was discovered is said to have been built in 1770." The librarian, Mr. Sheppard, suggested that HALL might be the name of the painter.

After the transaction of the ordinary business the meeting was dissolved.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

Lucius Manlius Sargent, Esq., ("Sigma") communicates to the *Boston Transcript*, July 15, 1863, an interesting anecdote.

"That excellent and amiable man," he writes, "the late Henry Lunt, of Newburyport, told me, several years ago, an anecdote of Washington, too pleasing and characteristic to be lost. I requested Mr. Lunt to give it me, in writing. He did so, and in turning over the contents of an old portfolio, the manuscript lies before me. Mr. Lunt's anecdote is as follows.

"In October, 1789, when he was on his tour Eastward, he stopped at Newburyport, over night. Tristram Dalton, then United States senator, had him, the next morning, to breakfast; and invited all the professional men to come, and be introduced. While at breakfast, and while the President was in conversation with the Rev. John Murray,* the servant of Mr. Dalton came in, and said to Mr. Dalton, that an old man was in the entry, and wished to speak to Washington. Mr. Dalton said to him, that the President was engaged: but this request caught the ear of the President, and he immediately sprang to his feet, and went to the entry — The Rev. Mr. Murray accompanied him; As soon as the soldier saw him, he says — 'God bless you *Major Washington*.' The President immediately recollecting him, said 'Cotton, how do you do! I am glad to see you?' and took a guinea from his pocket, and gave it to him. Returning to his breakfast seat, he told Mr. Murray, that this man had been a faithful servant to him, in the old French war, and he had not seen him, till then, since thirty years ago.

Cotton, who was always nicknamed Colonel Cotton, and did errands for people, made a hole through the guinea and wore it round his neck, till poverty obliged him to part with it."

* Not John the Universalist, of Boston, but John the Presbyterian, of Newburyport. The former died in 1815, the latter in 1793. They were popularly contradistinguished as "Damnation" and "Salvation" Murray.— *Note by Sigma.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Continued from page 375.

[By the Rev. ELIAS NASON of Exeter, N. H.]

SEPTEMBER, 1863.

7. Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg taken by the Union forces.
7. Fruit and hay crops of New England below the average.
9. Gen. Burnside captures Cumberland Gap ; together with about 2000 prisoners and 14 pieces of artillery.
9. An unsuccessful attack is made on Fort Sumter by the Federal gunboats.
11. Gold is worth \$1.28.
11. The length of coast now under blockade is 3,549 miles.
16. A severe N. E. gale at Charleston, South Carolina.
16. Value of taxable property in Boston \$302,000,000 : in New York, \$449,196,113.
17. Jabez Halleck, father of Gen. Halleck, dies at Westernville N. Y., aged 102 years.
17. Gen. Franklin meets with a repulse at the Sabine Pass, La.
18. Gold is quoted at \$1.33.
19. 20. The great and bloody battle of Chickamauga—at the close of which Gen. Rosecrans's army withdraws to Chattanooga. Gen. G. H. Thomas (b. 1816), greatly distinguishes himself in this action.
21. Gen. Kilpatrick takes Madison Court House, Va., and 150 prisoners.
24. Rev. Calvin Pease, D. D., dies at Rochester, N. Y.
26. About 20 persons are killed by the explosion of a boiler at the Swartz Iron works at Buffalo, N. Y. Gold is quoted at \$1.39.
26. Spencer Kellogg is executed at Richmond, Va., at this time as a Union spy.
28. The rebel steamer Herald is captured.
29. About 100 confederate soldiers killed and wounded by the falling of the stairs at the Maxwell House, Nashville, Tenn.

OCTOBER, 1863.

1. The N. Hampshire Gazette completes its 107th year. It is the oldest paper in N. H.
6. The Confederates attempt to blow up the Ironsides near Fort Moultrie with a torpedo. One Union officer killed. Gold is quoted at \$1.45.
6. Am. B. Com. of For. missions hold their annual meeting at Rochester, N. Y.
9. The ship Bold Hunter, captured by the Confederate steamer Georgia.
9. The number of Union prisoners confined in the Libby prison at Richmond, Va., is 8,556 ; in Castle Thunder 900.

9. Battle near Greenville, 75 miles N. E. of Knoxville, Tenn. Confederate loss 300.

12. John Brough elected Governor of Ohio. Gold quoted at \$1.49.

13. A rebel force of 1000 under Col. W. L. Jackson, is repulsed by the Union troops at Bulltown, Va.

14. Battle at Bristoe Station, Va., in which the 2nd and 5th corps of Gen. Meade's army are hotly engaged. The enemy is repulsed—losing 5 guns and 450 prisoners.

17. President Lincoln calls for 300,000 more soldiers.

18. Gen. U. S. Grant assumes command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, etc.

20. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans superseded by Gen. Geo. H. Thomas as commander of the Cumberland army.

21. The Venus, a blockade runner, destroyed at New Inlet, N. C.

22. Over six inches of snow at St. Louis, Mo.

24. An Expedition under Gen. N. P. Banks, consisting of 16 steam ships and many other vessels, sails from the mouth of the Mississippi for the reconquering of Texas.

25. Four thousand rebel cavalry under Marmaduke and Cobbett are repulsed in an attack on Pine Bluff, Ark.

27. A sharp fight occurs at Philadelphia, 35 miles S. W. of Knoxville, Tenn.

27. The union forces reopen fire upon Charleston, S. C.

29. Gen. Hooker attacks the enemy at Brown's Ferry, repulses him at every point, captures many prisoners and about 1000 Enfield rifles. Our loss 350 men.

31. Gold is quoted at \$1.45.

NOVEMBER, 1863.

2. The splendid organ in the Music Hall, Boston, dedicated. It has 89 stops.

2. The whole number of vessels in our navy is 427.

3. John A. Andrew reelected Governor of Mass.

5. Gen. N. P. Banks enters Brownsville, Texas.

6. James Callender executed at Lenox, Mass., for the murder of Mrs. Emily L. Jones and her two children, Sept. 7, 1862.

7. Action at Rappahannock Station, Va., in which the 5th and 6th army corps under Gen. Sedgwick take 1,846 prisoners.

11. The Steamer Sunny Side is burned near Island No. 16 in the Mississippi River, and 30 passengers lost. The Siege of Charleston has now continued 123 days.

13. Gov. Sprague of R. I., and Miss Kate Chase are married at Washington, D. C.

13. About two shots per minute are sent into Charleston through the night.

14. A large quantity of provisions sent via., Fortress Munroe to the Union soldiers starving in the prisons at Richmond, Va.

18. Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., is inaugurated president of Dartmouth College, N. H.

19. The national Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., for the killed in the

great battle at that place, dedicated—address by Edward Everett—150,000 persons present.

21. Gold is quoted at \$1.52.

23. A great battle begins at Chattanooga and continues three days. The Union arms are victorious. Our loss about 3,000.

25. Our forces take Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

25. 34,000 armed negroes are now in the service of the Federal Government.

26. A day of general Thanksgiving. The President's Hymn by Dr. Muhlenberg is sung in most of the churches.

26. Gen. Meade crosses the Rapidan.

27. Battle between the armies of Generals Meade and Lee at Mine River, Va.

27. Gen. John Morgan and six of his officers escape from the penitentiary at Columbus, O.

27. Battle at Ringgold, Ga., Gen. Palmer takes 4 guns and 300 prisoners.

28. Gold is quoted in New York at \$1.45—in Richmond, Va., at \$16.

29. Gen Longstreet's army repulsed in an attack on Fort Saunders at Knoxville, Tenn.

29. Average daily expenditure of the government, \$2,500,000.

DECEMBER, 1863.

1. Longstreet in full retreat from Knoxville into Virginia.

4. Gold is quoted at \$1.54.

5. The boiler of the splendid steamer Isaac Newton explodes on the Hudson river and several persons killed.

7. The Portland steamer Chesapeake captured by 17 confederates off Cape Cod and the captain, Willetts, put in irons.

9. The shortest afternoon in the year.

11. Mercury at zero in Exeter, N. H., at 7 o'clock A.M. Barometer, 30.52.

THOMAS CHEEVER'S SCHOLARS, RUMNEY MARSH, NOW CHELSEA, MASS. 1709-10.

[Thomas Cheever was son of the celebrated Ezekiel Cheever, schoolmaster at New Haven, Ipswich, Charlestown and Boston, who died Aug. 21, 1708, a. 93, and brother of Samuel Cheever, first minister of Marblehead, who died in 1724, a. 85. Thomas was born Aug. 23, 1658, grad. H. C. 1677; ord. at Malden July 27, 1681; dismissed May 20, 1686; ord. the 1st pastor of the First church in Chelsea, Oct. 19, 1715; died Dec. 27, 1749, a. 91.]

An account of y^e scholars attending y^e School in Rumny—marish for reading, writing and cyphering, in the last quarter: ending February: 8th 170⁹/₁₀.

3 from Hog island; 2 of Jon^o: Tuttle: 2 of Edw^d Tuttle: sen^r; 4 of Elisha Tuttle's; 4 of Hugh Floyd's; 2 of John Floyds; 2 of Chamberlane's; 3 of Will: Hassey; 1 of Abra: Hassey; 2 of Lewis's; 1 of Cole's; 3 of Marble; 1 of Pratt; 1 of Center's; 2 of Cheever's.

THO: CHEEVER.

CENTENNIALS.

WILBRAHAM.—The 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Wilbraham, Mass., was celebrated on Monday, June 15, 1863. Judge Morris of Springfield was President of the day. An historical oration was delivered by Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, D. D., of Woburn, after which there was a public dinner at the Academy dining hall. At the festive board speeches were made by Judge Merri-
rick of Boston, Rev. Dr. Russell of East Randolph, Rev. Horatio Stebbins of Portland, Me., and Rev. Dr. Stebbins of Woburn.

DUMMER CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The centennial celebration of the establishment of Dummer Academy, at old Newbury, took place Wednesday, Aug. 12th, 1863. Nehemiah Cleaveland, Esq., for a number of years Preceptor of the Institution, delivered the address. Judge Lord of Salem presided. A series of speeches were given, after partaking of a substantial dinner, by Judge Lord of Salem, Prof. Parsons of Harvard College, Col. Swett of Boston, Chief Justice Tenny of Maine, Hon. Asahel Huntington of Salem, Rev. John Pike of Rowley, Col. J. W. Sever of Boston, Col. B. Perley Poore of West Newbury, chief marshal, Dr. Chickering, Rev. Daniel Noyes, a native of Byfield, Dr. Elisha Cleveland, J. C. Peabody of Byfield, Rev. George Dole, a native of Byfield, Joshua Coffin, the historian of Newbury. Most if not all of these gentlemen had in some way been connected with the Academy.

FRYEBURG, Maine.—The centennial celebration of the settlement of Fryeburg and neighborhood took place Aug. 20, 1863. An address of welcome was given by Asa Charles, Esq., President of the day, after which an original ode was read by Hon. Geo. B. Barrows, and sung by the choir. Prayer was read by Rev. Mr. Sewall of Fryeburg. Rev. Samuel Souther, a native of Fryeburg, now of Worcester, Mass., delivered an historical address. After dinner sentiments were given and responses made. A letter was read from Jacob McGaw, Esq. of Bangor, the first lawyer in Fryeburg, and now in his 86th year. Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts addressed the audience.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, WORCESTER, MASS.—This Society held its 50th annual meeting in its hall at Worcester, Oct. 21, 1863. Of the earlier members of the Society, only four are now living, viz: Hon. Josiah Quincy, Hon. Levi Lincoln, Rev. Wm. Jenks, D. D., and Dr. John Green of Worcester, all of whom, excepting the first mentioned, were present. There are now in the library 32,329 bound books, and the pamphlets bound or arranged for binding will make the total number of bound volumes 35,462.

Rev. Dr. Jenks, who addressed the society fifty years ago, read a commemorative address, reviewing the progress of the society and setting forth the importance of its objects.

The annual election of officers of the society took place.

BOOK NOTICES.

An Historical Sketch of the Provincial Dialects of England, Illustrated by numerous examples. By JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, F. R. S., F. S. A. Albany, N. Y.: J. Munsell, 78 State st. 1863. Royal 8vo. pp. 126.

Mr. Halliwell, the author of this essay, is one of the most eminent English antiquaries of the present day. His contributions to the archaeological literature of his country are not so well known to the public here as those of some other writers, owing to the small number of copies of which his editions generally consist. His best known work is a *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, of which several editions have been published. The present essay forms the Introduction to that work. Fifty copies were issued separately. Mr. Munsell has obtained the author's consent to print an edition for circulation in this country, which he has done with his usual good taste. His object in reproducing the volume, he states to be, "to aid persons investigating the history of the English language, and at the same time to gratify the curiosity of those who would like to know not only the provincial English words, so often declared to be Americanisms, but how they are employed in phrases and sentences. As there are known to be fifty thousand of such words in actual local use, not received into our dictionaries, the subject is certainly as interesting as important." The dialects are arranged under counties alphabetically.

The War Powers of the President, and the Legislative Powers of Congress in relation to Rebellion, Treason and Slavery. By WILLIAM WHITING. Fourth Edition. Published for the Emancipation League. Boston: John L. Shorey. 1863. 8vo. pp. 143.

State Rights. By Hon. T. FARRAR of Mt. Bowdoin, Mass. From the *New Englander*, for October, 1862. New Haven. 1862. 8vo. pp. 30.

For five years Solicitor Whiting and Judge Farrar were associated together as officers of our society; the former having been president and the latter vice president from 1853 to 1858. As their pamphlets are on kindred subjects we notice them together. Mr. Whiting's work has been so extensively circulated that its characteristics and merits are well known. Judge Farrar's is a work of deep thought, and presents some original views upon "State Rights." His opinion is that the individual states like corporations may "forfeit their franchises and privileges by misuser and nonuser," the forfeiture to be taken "by due process of law."

Memorial of William Darlington, M. D. Born April 28, 1782. Died April 23, 1863. West Chester: E. F. James. 1863. 12mo. pp. 32.

Obituary Notice of the late George L. Duyckinck, Esq. New York: Gen. Prot. Episc. Sunday School Union. 1863. 18mo. pp. 26.

Here are two excellent sketches of the lives of two corresponding members of our society who have lately been taken away from spheres of usefulness—one after a long life of untiring labor and devotion to science and humanity, the other in the fullness and strength of manhood. In this number the historiographer presents some of the prominent events in their lives. The memorial of Dr. Darlington is by his friend Washington Townsend, Esq., and the obituary of Mr. Duyckinck by his pastor Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan.

The Annual Address to the Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in the Medical Institution of Yale College. By HENRY BRONSON, M. D., in behalf of the Board of Examiners. New Haven: Printed by Wm. H. Stanley. 1863. 8vo. pp. 19.

This well written address is by the author of the History of Waterbury, Ct., noticed in the Register xiii, 84. Dr. Bronson warns his hearers against enthusiasm and empiricism, and advises them not to relax their studies after they leave the institution.

Life and Letters of John Winthrop, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company at their Emigration to New England, 1630. By ROBERT C. WINTHROP. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1864. 8vo., pp. 439.

It is with no ordinary pleasure that we announce the publication of the work whose title we have cited. It has long been known that Mr. Winthrop had proposed to gather the scattered memorials of the life of his distinguished ancestor, and from the marked ability with which he had discussed historical topics, a most valuable book was expected. Within a year or two, his researches have been most signally successful. He has obtained the collections of manuscripts preserved in the Winthrop family, and these on examination have proved to be of the highest value. Documents which were unknown to Mather, Prince and Hutchinson are now submitted to our inspection for us to revise our opinions of the character of the first colonists of Massachusetts.

The collection has proved unexpectedly rich in those details which give us an insight into the private life of this distinguished puritan family. The present volume brings the history of John Winthrop only to the date of his departure from England, and yet hardly a score of its pages are covered with matter known to historians heretofore. We shall no longer consider our Governor as an abstract idea; he becomes now a familiar acquaintance, and as we peruse this book, seeing the trials he endures, the pleasures he enjoys, the abiding faith which increases with years, we gain an insight into his character, which brings him within the circle of our intimate acquaintances.

We are first shown the earliest known ancestor of the race in Adam Winthrop of Lavenham, co. Suffolk, whose son Adam was born there 9 Oct. 1498. The second of the name went to London, was apprentice and next member of the Clothworkers Company, and in 1550 master of the Company. He undoubtedly prospered in his calling, and in 1544 he bought the manor of Groton, in Suffolk. Hereafter we may trace the list of his descendants for the benefit of our readers; at present it is sufficient to note that Adam, third of his name, was born 10 Aug. 1548. He was a lawyer in his earlier years, but afterwards resided almost altogether at Groton. He has been one of the main contributors to our knowledge of the family, for his Diary, letters and almanacs have been preserved, and are full of memoranda concerning events in his daily life. From them we learn the baptisms, the marriages and the deaths of his children and grand-children, and even those of his more distant relatives.

We have his letters to his wife Anne Browne, and his niece, Lady Mildmay with their replies, and we learn also that he was a writer of verses after he had passed three-score and ten.

For some sixteen years he was an Auditor at Trinity College, Cambridge, and for a long time an active rural magistrate.

John Winthrop, the only son of Adam by his second wife, was born January 12, 1587-8. It has long been surmised that he was educated at Cambridge, but as the lists were imperfect it could not be proved. From the Diary however we learn that he was admitted into Trinity Dec. 8, 1602, where he stayed some eighteen months, and then left on account of sickness.

On the 16 April, 1605, he married Mary dau. and sole heir of John Forth, Esq., of Great Stambidge, co. Essex, being then a little over seventeen years old. By her he had John (Gov. of Connecticut), Henry, Forth and Mary, who m. Rev. Samuel Dudley.

The reader will find at this portion of the narrative a very interesting autobiography of John Winthrop, dating from Feb. 1606. From this we learn how deeply imbued he was with Puritanism at the time when he was commencing his life as a country gentleman of position and influence. If any one has ever felt a suspicion of the genuineness of the convictions of the founders of this commonwealth, let him read this journal and confess his error.

His second wife, Thomasine Clopton, died in about a year after her marriage, and the manuscript has a minute and most pathetic description of her death-bed. It is too long to be copied here, and too admirable to be warped by any attempt to abbreviate it; the closing tribute to her character is especially to be studied.

In 1618, Winthrop married his third wife Margaret Tyndal, and here we have three letters to her during the courtship, two from John and one from his father; as specimens of the epistles of that date they would be worth perusal, and as the actual words of so prominent a Puritan, they deserve a careful study.

From this date the letters from Winthrop to his wife and family and their replies, are frequent; nearly all of them are now in print for the first time. From them we learn that he was attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and as a lawyer spent much of his time in London.

In 1628 he was sick at London, and in June 1629 he lost his place. The next month he and Downing visited Isaac Johnson to consult about the Massachusetts enterprise. Chapter XVI. relates to agreement and considerations for justifying the Plantation, and it brings up the interesting point whether Winthrop was not the author instead of White or Higginson. The remainder of the volume opens too large a field for any brief notice. We have here the letters which were written after Winthrop became connected with the company, and while he was making preparations for the voyage. They form an important part of our knowledge of the events which led to the success of the colony.

We have space only to glance at the other new facts here given. We learn much of the various members of the family; we read their familiar letters on all subjects of personal interest. We read the letters of John Winthrop jr., from the expedition to Rochelle, and from the cities he visited in a prolonged tour to the East. We learn that the men who planned the new settlement were not ignorant visionaries in an obscure village, but educated gentlemen, learned in law and the ways of the Court, with minds enlightened by travel, experience and reflection.

This book we repeat is most valuable. It is edited throughout with the patient care of an enthusiast, and the material is worth the labor. We hope that Mr. Winthrop will be incited to continue his work, and give us a clear and connected view of John Winthrop's life and acts in New England. No other can do this work so well, and it is almost a sacred duty demanded at his hands. W.

Flowers for the Parlor and Garden. By EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND, JR.
Published by J. E. TILTON & Co., Boston. 1863. pp. 411. 8vo.

This book is elegantly got up, on tinted paper, ornamented with numerous vignettes, and in a type of great beauty. It is a luxury which deserves a place on every centre-table. It is full of happy illustrations, touching the cultivation of plants, whether in the conservatory, on the window-sill, or on the domestic stand of choice flower-pots. It is written in a style of sweet simplicity and purity, and presents a botanical assemblage of lovely plants to the eye of taste and lovers of refined enjoyment.

Our limits forbid a detail of the variety of floral productions which embellish this work. Mr. Rand has done himself honor; that amidst the dry pursuits and drudgery of the profession of the law he has found time to write a treatise of so much excellence.

Some may ask, *cui bono*, of what benefit is the cultivation of flowers or delight in the beauties of Nature? But may we not ask on the other hand, with Shakespeare,

"What is man,
If his chief good and market of his time
Be but to sleep and feed? a beast, no more."

A word in reply may suffice. If our great Creator has thought fit to clothe the mountains and valleys in their season with trees and flowers of exquisite forms, and has penciled the colors of light in the humblest petal—so ravishing that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like the LILY OF THE VALLEY—can man be so stupid and buried up in fleshy feelings, as to see no beauty nor charm in their cultivation.

It is to be hoped that this rich contribution by one of our members to a virtuous and elegant taste, may meet with general circulation and be duly appreciated.

S.

"My Days and Nights on the Battle-Field. A Book for Boys by Carleton." pp. 312. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1864. 18mo.

This work issues from the same fountain, which has given to the public no small library of books beautifully printed, and a delight to the eye of the reader.

Why this interesting and well written account of some of the early battles in this calamitous war of Rebellion, should be called "a book for boys", may appear singular, for it is no puerile affair; it is a Man's book, and as such is worthy of a general perusal. Charles Carleton Coffin, Esq., the author, it is well known, has been

among the foremost correspondents in the *Boston Journal*, and his description of battles, anecdotes and narrative of events, drawn in the camp, the battle-field, and amidst scenes of suffering and trial he has witnessed, have met with no small admiration.

The principal subjects of this book, are the history of the origin of the Rebellion—the defeat at Bull Run—the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson—the thrilling victory at Shiloh—the evacuation of Columbus—and the naval fight at Memphis. The narrative has the charm of romance and the truthfulness of history. The brief account of that great and good man, the lamented Admiral Foote, so remarkable for heroism and piety, is peculiarly touching. In a word it is a well written, meritorious production. S.

"Introduction and Early Progress of the Cotton Manufactures in the United States." pp. 107. LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1863 12mo.

There is a great deal of valuable information in this small volume; *Multum in parvo*. It comes from a gentleman of long experience in this branch of business, and who has himself invented several successful improvements in mills where he was interested. Cotton manufacture has been a matter of such preponderating importance, that the early account of its progress and development is now in a degree connected with our national prosperity. This manufacture has adorned several of our States with beautiful cities and villages, and given fresh vitality to agriculture and commerce.

The first machinery in this country for this purpose was introduced into Bridgewater, Mass., in 1786—the first factory was at Beverly in 1787—and the first power-loom was used in the Waltham factory in 1814. Such has been the wonderful increase since, that in 1860, there were 301 cotton mills and 1,688,471 spindles in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts alone.

An interesting account is also here given of the mechanical improvements which have gone hand in hand with cotton manufacture. Many of them have been the inventions of some of our own citizens—particularly the cotton-gin of such countless value to the grower of the *Royal* plant.

Whoever wishes to know the history of this great article of commerce will find much instruction in this small treatise, written in a plain and lucid style and rich in facts. Indeed it is a happy illustration of a little golden work, called "The Results of Machinery", published many years ago by Charles Knight of England. S.

History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, from the Discovery of the Territory included within its limits to the present time; with a notice of the Geology of the County, and catalogues of its minerals, plants, quadrupeds, and birds. Written under the direction and appointment of the Delaware County Institute of Science. By GEORGE SMITH, M. D. Philadelphia: 1862. 8vo., pp. 582.

Under the above title we have one of the most interesting and valuable local histories that has found a place in our library. Commencing with the discovery of the bay by Hudson in 1609, and its explorations by Hendrickson in the Manhattan built yacht *Restless* in 1614, it proceeds to give a minute account of the transient settlement in the bay by the Dutch in 1624, and of its permanent occupation by the Swedes in 1638, at Tennaconk (Tinicum) now in Delaware county.

After detailing the fortunes of the Swedes, it contains a full account of the arrival of Penn and the holding of his first court at Chester in 1682, and so on to the present time. The work is full of minute and interesting details, with many beautiful engravings, and what is rare out of New England a good genealogy of the settlers and their descendants.

We cannot but hope that ere long, some one competent to the task, will give us a full history of the "Swedes in America", as abundant materials still unused exist for such a work.

We would refer those desiring to learn other particulars of interest relative to the early Swedish colonists and their successors, to Clay's *Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware*, and to the more elaborate work by Ferris, entitled *Original Settlements on the Delaware*. K.

Memorial Volume of the Popham Celebration Aug. 29, 1862. Commemorative of the planting of the Popham colony on the peninsula of Sabino, Aug. 19, O. S., 1607—establishing the title of England to the continent. Published under the direction of the Rev. Edward Ballard, secretary of the executive committee of the celebration. Portland, BAYLEY & NOYES. 1863. 8vo., pp. 512.

The above named work contains matter of much historic value. Popham Gorges, and other worthies who by their exertions planted Colonies at so early a period on the shores of Maine, have not heretofore received their full meed of praise, and we are pleased to see that by the exertions of the friends of history in that State they are henceforth to be better appreciated. The great efforts which were made to plant a permanent settlement on the Kennebeck as early as 1607, was an event well worthy of commemoration. The publication of this volume will throw much light on its history and serve to perpetuate the known facts in relation to it, proving thereby a sure monument to the memory of its projectors. K.

Practical Strategy, as illustrated by the achievements of the Austrian Field-Marshal TRAUN. By J. WATTS DE PEYSTER. Catskill. 1863. Pamphlet, pp. 64.

General De Peyster has added another to his list of Military and Historical works in these sketches of the military life of one almost unknown, we presume, to the American public, though he occupied a position "the highest in the scale of the Austrian military hierarchy." Traun was born Aug. 27, 1677, and died at Hermanstadt, the capital of his Province, Feb. 28, 1748. He sprang from one of the most ancient and noble families of Bavaria, and is presented to us in these pages as "the greatest practical strategist (*i. e.* General in the true sense of the word), of the middle half of the XVIII. century,"—the "preceptor in the art of war" as is alleged, of his skilful opponent, King Frederick the Great of Prussia, that monarch being reported to have said. "*I went to school to Traun.*"

The author of this pamphlet raises a question as to the want of "practical strategy" in the present war. He quotes from Washington Irving—"The natural principle of war is to do the most harm to our enemy with the least harm to ourselves, and this, of course is to be effected by strategem, (*i. e.* practical strategy);" and from Shakspeare—"A victory is twice itself, when the achiever brings home full numbers."

A Funeral Discourse, delivered in the Universalists meeting house in Canton, Mass., on the day of the State Fast, April 2, 1863, commemorative of the death of Mrs. Emma F. Horrobin, wife of William T. Horrobin, Jr., of Biddeford, Me., and daughter of Dea. F. W. Deane, of Canton. By her Pastor, Rev. HENRY JEWELL, Worcester. Mass. Printed by TYLER & SEAGRAVE, Spy job office, 212 Main street. Pamphlet. 8vo., pp. 16.

A Sermon preached in the Second Presbyterian church, Albany, Oct. 18, 1863, the Sunday morning after the funeral of Joel Rathbone, Esq. By WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, D. D., with obituary notices. Albany: C. Van Benthuysen, printer, 1863. Pamphlet, 8vo., pp. 24.

There is not only comfort and consolation of a practical character imparted in these discourses to surviving relatives and friends, but there are also interesting particulars given, to some extent, of the lives and characters of the deceased.

The Necessity for Religion in Politics. A Sermon preached to the United Congregations of Universalists in Philadelphia, in the Second Church, Thanksgiving morning, November 26th, 1863. By Rev. RICHARD EDDY, Pastor of the First Universalist Church. Philadelphia: KING & BAIRD, Printers. 1863. 8vo., pp. 20.

Besides showing the necessity for religion in Politics, this sermon furnishes a clear statement of the origin of the Present Rebellion, drawn in a great measure from Southern sources.

Genealogical Sketch of the Bird Family, having its origin in Hartford, Conn. Hartford: ELIHU GEER. 1855. pp. 24.

This little book is intended to give a list of the male members of the family, omitting even of these those who left no issue. It may therefore be considered rather as a careful outline of a pedigree, and as such will not call for a long examination.

The first of the line was Thomas of Hartford 1644, who had sons Joseph and James Bird of Farmington, Conn. It is said by the author (Isaac Bird, Esq.,) that Joseph seems to have but two descendants of the name now living. The family is believed to be distinct from that descended from Thomas of Dorchester, whose descendants are numerous. W.

The Federalist. A collection of essays, written in favor of the New Constitution as agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September 17, 1787.

Reprinted from the original Text, with an Historical Introduction and Notes. By HENRY B. DAWSON. In two volumes. Vol. I. New York; Charles Scribner, 124 Grand Street. London; Sampson, Low, Son & Co. 1863. 8vo. cxlii and 615.

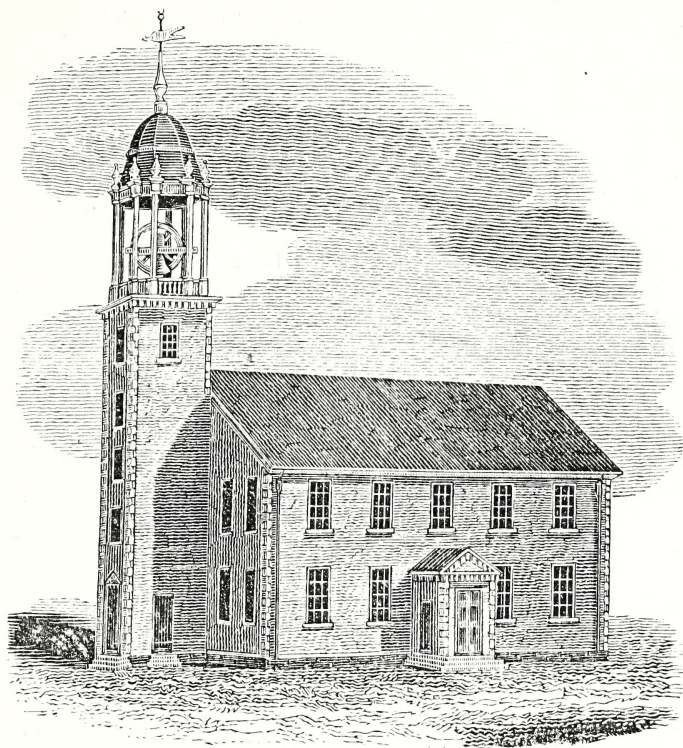
Now that the Southern Rebellion appears to be approaching its close, our attention is drawn more and more towards the form of government established by our patriot fathers of the revolution, the principles upon which it was founded, and the peril that then threatened it and that threaten it now. A successful experiment of more than seventy years has dispelled many of the terrors that appalled our fathers, as they looked into the untried future; but some of them at this day present themselves to our minds with as much force as they then did to theirs. In no other work are the principles of the Constitution so thoroughly discussed as in the *Federalist*, and Mr. Dawson has chosen a good time to bring out a new edition.

The first volume, now issued, contains an historical and biographical introduction, an analytical table of contents, and the whole of the *Federalist* as it originally appeared—the greater portion having been first printed in numbers, in New York newspapers. The second will contain the Notes prepared by Mr. Dawson, “embracing the more important alterations and corruptions of the text, which “have appeared from time to time, many of the manuscript notes, which have “been found on the margins and blank leaves of the copies which were formerly “owned by Mr. Madison, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Ames, Chancellor Kent, and other “friends of the respective authors,” and much other matter of interest, besides a thorough index. Mr. Dawson has evidently bestowed great labor upon the work and has produced an edition that will not probably be surpassed. No other edition that has been published can be compared to it. The mechanical part of the work is also deserving of praise. It is elegantly printed at the Riverside press, and is embellished with a superior engraved portrait of Hamilton, from the celebrated Talleyrand miniature. Authentic portraits of Madison and Jay are promised in the next volume, which we shall look for with interest, as well as for the other volume of Mr. Dawson’s *Constitutional Series*, upon which he is engaged, (See *Register* XVII, 87.)

CORRECTIONS.—Rev. Abner Morse informs us, that there must have been an error in the original or transcript of the list of Capt. Henshaw’s company, printed in this number. His father, Abner Morse, whose name appears on page 78, as of *Spencer* was of *Medway*, never of *Spencer*. He joined the company at the age of sixteen.

The extract from the book of affidavits, which appears on the 53d page, should have been inserted as a foot note to the article on Elder Brewster on page 20, it being the Dutch original which is quoted there.

GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY.—At the annual meeting of our Society, Jan. 6, 1864, a committee was chosen, consisting of William H. Whitmore, William B. Trask, Rev. Frederick A. Whitney, A. C. Goodell, Jr., and John W. Dean, to collect materials for a new Genealogical Dictionary. They have already commenced their labors, and invite those who have facts or dates relative to the early generations of our settlers, not in Mr. Savage’s Dictionary, to communicate them to W. H. Whitmore, Boston, Mass., their Chairman. Correspondents are requested to give authorities as far as practicable.



OLD CHURCH AT QUINCY.

A CHURCH OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL (UNITARIAN)
SOCIETY IN QUINCY, MASS., BUILT IN 1732.

[Communicated by Rev. FREDERICK A. WHITNEY of Brighton.]

The accompanying engraving represents the church belonging to the ancient religious society of Braintree, which, in 1792, became the first society of Quincy, on the incorporation of that town. Quincy was, indeed, the original settlement; the Mount Wollaston; the North Precinct of Braintree. This church was taken down in 1828, on the completion of the present elegant stone edifice. Here, two presidents of our nation, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams his son, were baptized, and here they regularly worshipped. The imposing funeral services at the burial of President John Adams in July 1826, were held in this church. Here too, was baptized, January 16, 1736-7, John Hancock, the patriot, President of the Continental Congress, by his father, Rev. John Hancock, fifth pastor of the church. The church has thus an historic name.

This engraving was originally made for the *History of Quincy*, published in 1827, by the late Rev. George Whitney of Roxbury, oldest son of the last pastor of the ancient church. The writer of the present sketch prepared a portion of it, some years since, for another publication. At the request of the editor of the *Register*, he has revised and enlarged the same, and sent it with the engraving for insertion in this number.

The church was built in the ministry of Rev. John Hancock, father of the patriot, the fifth pastor of the society, who was ordained November 2, 1726. A record by him informs us: "It was raised July 27th 8th 9, 1731 in peaceable times." Before its erection, the society worshipped in a stone church which stood near the present Second Congregational church, on Hancock street. This old stone church remained until Feb. 18, 1747-8, when a vote passed to sell it to the highest bidder. It was sold to Serg. Moses Belcher and Mr. Joseph Nightingale, for £100 old tenor. Whether or not this was the original church edifice of the society cannot be determined. In the absence of certain testimony, I incline to the belief that there had been an earlier building than the old stone church, probably on about the same site.

The church which we commemorate did not arise without many town meeting debates and votes. From the precinct record we learn that as early as Nov., 1695, a vote was passed for the erection of a new building, and there the matter was left. Dec. 22, 1729, the vote was again taken and decided in the affirmative.

"January 5, 1729-30," say the records: "Then, after a considerable debate of the precinct about a place where to set the said meeting-house, a vote was asked whether it should be set at Col. Quincy's gate; it passed in the negative.

"Then, whether where the old meeting-house stands, or near unto it; it passed in the negative.

"After more debate upon a place where the said meeting-house

should be set, the Moderator was desired to ask a vote whether the precinct would set it at the ten mile stone, or near unto it ; it passed in the affirmative."

This ten mile stone now stands, a venerable relic, against the land of Lemuel Brackett, Esq., a little north from the site selected, and marking the distance from Boston by "the old way;" over Milton Hill, and not, as of late years travelled, over Neponset turnpike and bridge.

"January 13, 1730-31. The question where the meeting-house should be placed was again discussed at the meeting. The question was put whether the said House should be erected on the training field within the said precinct, as near to the west corner of the land of Ensign Samuel Baxter, as the land would admit of ; it passed in the affirmative."

The church raised, as we have seen, in July 1731, was dedicated, October 8, 1732. "The text preached upon at the dedication," says the minister, Rev. Mr. Hancock, "was Isaiah, lx chapter, 13th verse." The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered. Upon this Sabbath, also, we began to read the Holy Scriptures in* course, in the public assembly. The portion then read was 1 Kings, 8th chapter. The Sabbath following we began the book of Job and the Gospel of St. Matthew.

"Deo Optimo Maximo, laus et gloria."

"Madam Norton then presented to the church a very handsome velvet cushion for the pulpit."

Thus much for the early erection of the old church. Something may be told of its after history. The church underwent repairs at different times; and in 1805, under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Whitney, being found too small for the accommodation of the society, it was opened through the centre, and a large addition inserted, to be presently described, by which more pews were obtained, and its general appearance was greatly improved. At this time, the square pews in the body of the church gave place to the modern pews ; the square form being retained to the last, against the walls. The following notice from the *History of Quincy*, describes its dimensions and appearance in 1827, the year in which the accompanying engraving was made. The old sounding-board hung above the pulpit.

"The dimensions of this house since the last alteration are as follows : Width, 56 feet; length, 61 feet; height of tower to bell deck, 50 feet; height of cupola from bell deck, 25 feet; height of ball above the vane from the ground, 75 feet. The appearance of the church, inside as well as out, is still very respectable. There are 87 pews on the lower floor, and all painted throughout. The galleries as well as the roof are supported by four large pillars which give the house rather a solemn and imposing appearance. The pulpit is in the ancient style of building—handsomely carved—with one flight of stairs. Below is the communion table forming the front part of a large pew, according to ancient custom, made for the accommodation of the Deacons, or, perhaps, for the Ruling Elders. In

* This custom was adopted at the old South church, Boston, April 24, 1737. See Wisner's *Hist. Old South Church*, 1830, notes p. 105.

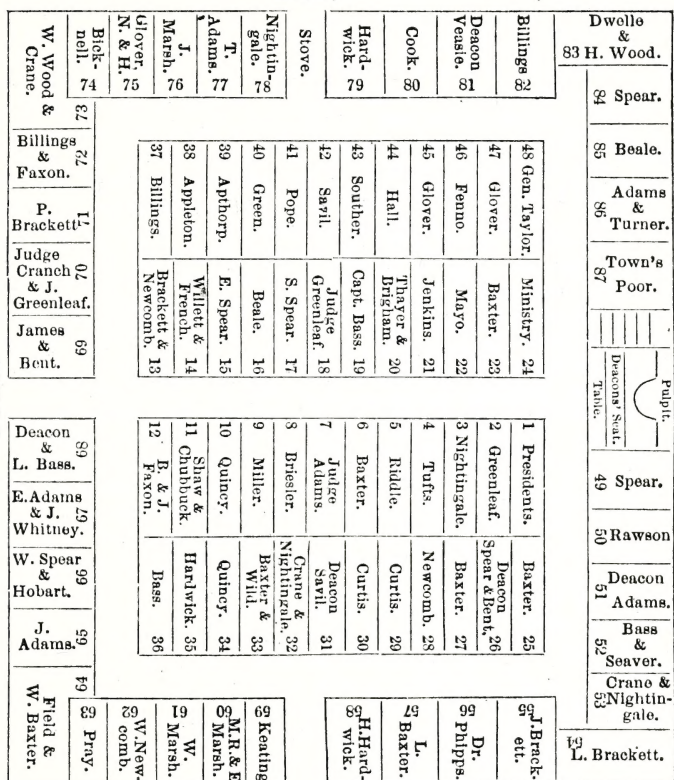
front of the gallery for the choir of singers is a handsome clock, presented to the society by two ladies; Madam Abigail Adams, wife of President Adams, Sen., and Madam Esther Black, widow of the late Moses Black, Esq."

The subjoined diagram, abridged from the original, represents the division of the ground floor after the alterations of the building in 1805, and when it was taken down in 1828. Square pews, as has been said,

Ground Plan of Church.

NORTH.—Fifty-six feet.

Tower,



SOUTH.

Porch.

For complete list of owners and occupants, see page 122.

were retained around the walls. As the dimensions, when the church was taken down, were sixty one feet by fifty-six, and, as fifteen feet were added in the width, in 1805, the original size was sixty-one by forty-one. At first the galleries were reached by stairs in the west corners of the church as customary in early times, and all the pews were

square. There were two rows of body seats in front, on which were seated men and women on opposite sides. Behind these were two rows for the singers. When the singers stood, they faced each other, with a partition between them, on which to lay their books. The Deacons sat in their place before the pulpit and lined off the Psalm. Mr. Lemuel Brackett, who was born in 1780, and is of the best authority on these matters of and near his time, informs me that when he was a boy, Mr. Babcock, who afterwards removed to Milton, led the singing, using a pitch-pipe.

At length a change was made, the stairs in the corners were removed. The west gallery was enlarged for the singers by adding the swell in front. Deacon Pierce, carpenter from Dorchester, was employed by the town to make these alterations, about 1793, or 4. He converted the body seats above named into pews, and the singers went into the gallery, and the poor were seated in a pew by the pulpit. Mr. Pierce at the same time, repaired the damage which the tower had sustained by lightning several years before. The lightning had destroyed the belfry, so that the bell had remained quite uncovered for many years. Rev. Mr. Wibird had long urged the repairing of the tower, which in its dilapidated state, brought merited reproach upon the town. When the stairs were removed from the west corners of the church, it was necessary to provide other means for reaching the galleries. The first porch on the south of the church was of one story only, without stairs; and the stairs in the tower on the north did not connect with the main building. Indeed I am credibly informed that the tower was not framed into the main building, but rather stood against it, so that in a furious gale it was once twisted a little from its proper position, and persons could look between it and the building. This great gale occurred while a military review was held in the north part of the town at the Farms; and the tents of the soldiers were blown down and other damage sustained. The small porch on the south was sold to Mr. James Brackett, father of Mr. Lemuel, who removed it to Germantown (the south eastern extremity of Quincy), and affixed it to the old stone house there which then belonged to him. A new two story porch was erected by Mr. Pierce, with stairs to the south, or women's gallery, and also to the south end of the west gallery, which remained when the church was taken down. Communication was also made with the tower on the north, by which access was had to the men's gallery, and also to the north end of the west gallery.

The removal of the singers from the seats before the pulpit to the gallery was not effected without some solicitation. They were at first quite unwilling to go up. But means were employed which, both before and since that period, have been found most efficacious for changing even the stubborn will. Mr. James Brackett, above named, chairman of the committee on the alterations, made a supper for the singers at his house. A fine festival was enjoyed, and the singers were no longer unwilling to go into the gallery. My informant further relates that among them at the feast, was Mr. Joseph Bass, whom many of the citizens of Quincy will remember as reaching a great age, and also his brother Mr. Hezekiah Bass who played the bass-viol. This instrument was first used in the church

when the singers changed their seats. Some of the congregation were much offended at the introduction of stringed instruments. One old man rose up and left, saying that "he did not want to go to God's House to hear a great fiddle."

On the removal of the corner stairs, room was made for pews below and above. March 3, 1800, an article in the warrant for a town meeting is in these words,—“To know if the Town will sell the floor where the stair ways was in the gallery.” Whereupon,—“Voted that the floor where the old stair ways was, the vacancy in the gallery be appropriated for the use of the black people to sit in.” Large square pews, somewhat elevated, were built in the corner of the west, or singers' gallery on this space here referred to; and the few colored persons in town were accustomed to sit there. In the appendix to the historical discourse in 1857, on the hundredth anniversary of the formation of the first church in Templeton, Mass., by Rev. Edwin G. Adams, junior pastor, may be seen a diagram on which these elevated corner pews are well represented.

At a Town meeting May 5, 1800, just three months after the ordination of Rev. Mr. Whitney, “voted Moses Black Esq., Mr. Thomas Pratt, Peter B. Adams, Esq., be a committee, and are hereby empowered to sell the floor on the back part of the end galleries sufficient to make a row of pews of.”

This vote does not appear to have been carried into effect. No pews were ever built in the north or men's gallery. And in the south gallery, a few pews were, several years after, built in the east end, leaving more than half the gallery in free seats for women. There was originally a row of pews on the back of the west gallery, and several of them in the middle were subsequently taken away to leave more space for the singers.

1804, Nov. 5. “Moses Black, Esq., Benjamin Beale, Esq., Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, Capt. John Hall, Peter B. Adams, Esq. were chosen to consult with some architect upon the plan of an enlargement of the house and to report to the town.”

1805, March 4. “This committee is empowered to contract with any person or persons that may incline to undertake the work, provided satisfactory bonds be given to the town that the house shall not be injured, and to be left in as good repair as it now is, they having the ground for their benefit.” Voted also, “that the meeting house shall not be enlarged more than 15 feet, nor less than 12 feet.”

The extreme caution of the town, evinced by these votes, not to be imposed upon by any fraudulent contractor in so momentous an enterprise as sawing apart a meeting house, sixty-one by forty-one, and inserting fifteen feet is most admirable. Mr. Bates of Weymouth, undertook the work; and, by the sale of new pews which he gained, the contract was very profitable to him. The town was furthermore so well satisfied that they had sustained no “injury”—that his bonds were not forfeited.

1805, July 22. “Voted to shingle all the old part of the meeting house, which Mr. Bates has not contracted to do; and that the subject be referred to the committee on alterations.”

The enlargement of the church here described, was effected by sawing the building, lengthwise with the ridge pole, from North to

south, moving the front, or west portion of the same fifteen feet forward, and framing in the intermediate space. The four large pillars which will be remembered as supporting the roof in the body of the church, were added at this time. Of course by this movement, the ridge-pole was elevated above its former height, and the roof on the east elongated as well as on the west. The tower and also the south porch were moved westward a few feet, to correspond with the new ridge line.

By a typographical error in the history of Quincy, this enlargement of the church is assigned to 1806. The number of weeks employed in the work may be inferred from the following entries made by Rev. Mr. Whitney in his private diary of preaching:

1805, July 21. "We had no meeting; our meeting house was opened." July 28. No meeting at Quincy, I preached for Mr. Whitney of Hingham." On the first sabbath of August, worship was resumed. November 17, following, is recorded in the diary. "No meeting.—painting pews, &c." November 24, worship was resumed.

It will be remembered by those who recall the old church, that it rested for under pinning on two rows of neatly hammered stone, and that the door steps were of similar material. The church as originally constructed had not this; but it was added about 1790. The town contemplated putting the hammered stone only under three walls of the church, leaving the back, or east side in its first rough finish. Now this side of the church looked towards Thompson Baxter's house in which Rev. Mr. Wibird boarded, and was that which the pastor first approached in coming to his pulpit. He heard of the purpose of the town, and exclaimed, 'why should not my side be hammered stone too?' It must be; I will pay for it myself." And, according to his accustomed liberality, he actually insisted on defraying the cost of that part of the stone. It was not uncommon, as I learned from my father, his successor in the ministry, for Rev. Mr. Wibird to look over the list of rates prepared for the payment of his salary, and erase some names, saying, 'this man has been unfortunate,'—or 'such an one needs the money more than I do,'—and thus, deductions were frequently made from his stated stipend. The hammered stones above named were used in the underpinning of the houses erected from the materials of the old church on Cottage Avenue.

When the church was taken down, the owners of pews, by a quit claim deed, which is in the possession of the parish treasurer Mr. Lewis Bass, and which he courteously loaned to me for these minutes, relinquished all right and title thereto,—each owner signing and sealing, and receiving fifty dollars for a pew below, and ten dollars for one above. As owners & occupants could not be described on the diagram, we add a brief notice of each—giving from the deed, the owners on the final disposition of the edifice.

- No. 1. Owner, President John Quincy Adams. His oldest son George Washington Adams, attorney, of H. U., 1821, signs for him. President John Adams, former owner, died July 4, 1826, in his 91st year. His wife, Abigail died October 28, 1818, aged 74. He was never absent from church forenoon, or afternoon, when in Quincy; and was accustomed in the latter years of his life

- to sit on the short seat across the head of the pew. His son, the President, as punctual at church, died February 23, 1848, in his 81st year. His widow, Louisa Catharine, died May 15, 1852, aged 77. For pedigree of Adams family see vol. vii. p. 39 of this Register.
- No. 2. Owner, Daniel Greenleaf who came from Boston 1797, and many years after, bought and occupied both the pew and the large and beautiful estate of Moses Black,—the original estate of Edmund, ancestor of the Quincy family. Mr. Greenleaf died March 25, 1853, aged 90 years, 6 mos. His wife died January 6, 1839, aged 73. He was brother to John of pew 70, and cousin to Thomas of pew No. 18, also cousin to his own wife Elizabeth Greenleaf.
- No. 3. Owner, George Nightingale, formerly town clerk and treasurer; who died Feb. 25, 1864, aged 77 years, 9 mos. Seth Burrill occupied before him. Asa Pope also occupied.
- No. 4. Owner, Cotton Tufts, H. U. 1777, died 1833, aged 76, a family living in Weymouth, attending constantly here. He was son of Dr. Cotton Tufts of Weymouth, H. U. 1749, and father of Quincy Tufts, who is still merchant at No. 105 Washington street, Boston, where he has been engaged longer than any other single trader, or firm on the street.
- No. 5. Owner, Isaac Riddle of Quincy Point. Nathan Josselyn also occupied it.
- No. 6. Owner, Anthony Wibird Baxter from west part of the town, died Sept., 1822. His widow Catharine signs the deed, as executrix.
- No. 7. Owner, William Hayden, Sen., deed signed for him by Wm. Hayden, jr., attorney. Judge Thomas Boylston Adams, of H. U. 1790, son of President John Adams occupied it. He died, 1832.
- No. 8. Owner, George W. Beale (see No. 85.) Occupied by John Briesler, merchant, now of the firm of Briesler & Whitney, Quincy.
- No. 9. Owners, Hannah Miller and her son Edward, of H. U. 1813, attorney. He died 1842.
- No. 10. Owner, Josiah Quincy. He owned, also, pew 34, and by a door connected the two for greater accommodation. This venerable statesman and true patriot, now in his 93d year, passed the last summer as usual, at his country seat at Quincy, where his ancestors settled and worshipped more than two centuries ago.
- No. 11. Owner, Capt. Oliver Jenkins from Quincy Point; died August, 1829. Occupants Ebenezer Shaw, and Perez Chubbuck, also of the Point.
- No. 12. Owners jointly and occupants, Benjamin and Job Faxon
- No. 13. “ “ “ “ Joseph Brackett, and widow Jerusha Newcomb.
- No. 14. Owner, James Hall. Occupants, Abner Willett, and Daniel French proprietor of the old tavern, afterwards called the Hancock House.
- No. 15. Owner, Elijah Spear, who owned and occupied 'till his death, the house still standing near the head of the Quincy canal, in which Rev. Mr. Wibird lived unmarried, through his ministry, then the estate of Thompson Baxter.
- No. 16. Owner, Jonathan Beale, whose house was on the western border of Quincy, close upon the Milton line.
- No. 17. Owners, Heirs of Samuel Spear. He lived at Hough's Neck, Quincy. The deed is signed by Daniel Baxter, jr. in behalf of the heirs.
- No. 18. Owner, Thomas Greenleaf, of H. U. 1784. He came from Boston in 1803—though a temporary resident here from 1790. His house in which he lived more than fifty years, west, beyond President Adams's, once belonged to Rev. Dr. Charles Chauncy of first church, Boston, who lived here for a few months of several successive years. Mr. Greenleaf died Jan. 5, 1854, in his 87th year. His widow Mary Deming (Price) died Feb. 22, 1856, in her 89th year. He was brother to the wife of Daniel, of pew No. 2. See Rev. Dr. Lunt's discourse after his death, for historical and genealogical notices.
- No. 19. Owner, Capt. Josiah Bass, whose estate on Neponset turnpike connected with Hon. Josiah Quincy's.
- No. 20. Owner, Deacon Daniel Spear. It was before owned by Theophilus Thayer; then by George his son. Josiah Brigham, merchant, occupied it.
- No. 21. Owner, Oliver Jenkins as of No. 11,
- No. 22. Owner, James Mayo of Quincy Point. Deed signed by his widow Lucinda. It was occupied by Capt. Ezra, Prior's family, also of Quincy Point.
- No. 23. Owner, Edward W. Baxter's estate. Josiah Baxter signs deed for one-half of it. John Colman also occupied it.
- No. 24. Parish pew for minister's family.

- No. 25. Owner, James Baxter, whose estate adjoined Thomas Greenleaf's.
- No. 26. Owners and occupants jointly, Deacon Daniel Spear, and Nedabiah Bent.
- No. 27. Owner, Jonathan Baxter of Quincy Point.
- No. 28. Owner, Bryant Newcomb, who also owned a pew in the east end of the south gallery where he always sat himself.
- No. 29. Owner, Adam Curtis, occupied also by his brother Samuel, sons of Noah, and all extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots.
- No. 30. Owner, Noah Curtis from Pain's Hill, town treasurer.
- No. 31. Owner, Deacon Samuel Savil, occupied also by his son Josiah Savil.
- No. 32. Owner, Ebenezer Crane, occupied also by his son-in-law, Josiah Nightingale.
- No. 33. Owner, Wm. Baxter, jr., occupied also by Paul Wild.
- No. 34. Owner, Josiah Quincy, connecting with No. 10.
- No. 35. Owner, Frederick Hardwick.
- No. 36. Owner, Josiah Bass, as of No. 19.
- No. 37. Owners, Edmund Billings' estate, by Lemuel Brackett administrator, one-third,—Jerusha and Mary Billings, each one-third.
- No. 38. Owner, Daniel Greenleaf (as of No. 2), occupied by his sister Priscilla, widow of John Appleton, and her son Alfred.
- No. 39. Owner, George H. Apthorp. The deed is signed for him by Rev. Benjamin Clark Cutler, of the Episcopal church, Quincy. Aaron Mason also, occupied, of the firm of Chamberlin and Mason, wheelwrights.
- No. 40. Owner, Lemuel Brackett (see 54), occupied by Ebenezer Green.
- No. 41. Owner, Lemuel Pope, from Squantum, north-east part of town.
- No. 42. Owner, John Savil, son of Deacon Samuel Savil.
- No. 43. Owner, John Souther, shipwright at Souther's wharf, Quincy.
- No. 44. Owner, James Hall, son of Capt. John Hall, former owner.
- No. 45. Owner, Ezra Glover.
- No. 46. Owner, Jesse Fenno. Deed signed by Daniel Spear, Executor.
- No. 47. Owners, Edward Glover, Polly Glover administratrix, one-half each.
- No. 48. Owner, General Thomas Taylor, from "the Farms."
- No. 49. Owner, John Quincy Adams; deed signed as No. 1. John Spear occupied.
- No. 50. Owners, Samuel and Ebenezer Rawson, one-half each.
- No. 51. Owner, Deacon Josiah Adams, occupied also by his son Josiah, jr. Deacon Adams died April 24, 1844, aged 80. He and his brothers of pews 67 and 77, were second cousins to President John Q. Adams. Deacon Adams' widow, Margaret died Feb. 3, 1849, wanting 9 days of 75 years.
- No. 52. Owner, John Bass, kindly remembered by many; living on Granite street to an advanced age, his sister Polly with him,—both unmarried. Occupied also by William Seaver, teacher. Dr. Woodward, Dart. Col. 1817, present senior physician of Quincy, when entering on his practise forty years ago, sat here.
- No. 53. Owner, Elisha T. Crane. Occupied also by Ebenezer Nightingale. This pew formerly belonged to Thompson Baxter, with whom Rev. Mr. Wibird lived.
- No. 54. Owner, Lemuel Brackett. Belonged, formerly, to his father James, who died August 16, 1825, in his 90th year, a constant attendant at church, and, in his latter years, sitting in the pulpit by reason of deafness. The present owner as constant an attendant at church and still in excellent health, in his 84th year, living (probably oldest man in town) at his house on Hancock street, which he built in 1826, when he left the very ancient house of his father. He is great-great-grand son of the original ancestor, Capt. Richard Brackett, Deacon, Boston, 1632,—who, with wife Alice, joined Braintree, now Quincy, first church,—town clerk,—third captain of the town, which office, by reason of infirmities, he begged to lay down in 1684, and the court appointed Edm. Quincy to succeed him. Richard gave a silver cup to the church which is inscribed with the initials of him and his wife, after the ancient custom, thus
- B
R. & A.
- He died March 5, 1690, aged 80. See Savage; also Genealogical sketch of the Brackett family by the late Jeffery Richardson, jr., grand son of Lemuel B., and member of N. E. Hist. and Gen. Society.
- No. 55. Owners, jointly, Capt. James Brackett, older brother of Lemuel, and Thomas Phipps as administrator. It was occupied also in latter years of the church by the families of William Whall and Charles Park. Capt. Brackett kept a store by his house, which was on the north east corner of Hancock and

- Elm streets. The old town hay scales, unlike what we see now, stood in front of this store. This house was built in 1794-5, by James, father of Capt. James, and was on the site of the old well known Brackett tavern kept by James, grand father of Capt. James. Capt. James Brackett removed from Quincy in 1825, to Philadelphia; and after residing some years at Greenport, L. I., died at Philadelphia, April 18, 1855, in his 86th year.
- No. 56. Owner, Dr. Thomas Phipps, who succeeded his father, Dr. Thomas of H. U., 1757, as physican in Quincy, and who fell dead August 30, 1832, from ossification of heart, as he was leaving his house on School street, walking to the Town Hall, to meet the officers of the regiment and resign his commission as its surgeon. He was at Cambridge commencement, with his family, seeming never in better health on the day before, when his son Harrison Gray Otis Phipps, afterwards minister at Cohasset, took part on graduating. The first owner of this pew was Capt. Joseph Neal Arnold who was named for old Deacon Neal.
- No. 57. Owner, Capt. James Brackett of No. 55. Lewis Baxter occupied it.
- No. 58. Owner, Henry Hardwick, who lived at foot of Pain's Hill.
- No. 59. Owner, Peter Keating. His son-in-law Lemuel Baxter, and Thomas Nightingale also occupied.
- No. 60. Owner, Elijah Spear, of No. 15. Occupied by Moses Reed Marsh, and Edmund, brothers, who carried on a boot factory on Hancock street, opposite house of L. Brackett.
- No. 61. Owner, Elisha Marsh, who died April 17, 1847, aged 65. His widow Lucy died Jan. 23, 1864, aged 81. Former owner, his father, Wilson Marsh, who died July 7, 1828, aged 78. Wilson was great-grand son of the original ancestor, Lieut. Alexander Marsh, Freeman, 1654, who married probable, Dec. 19, 1655, Mary, dau. of Gregory Belcher, and died March 7, 1698, aged about 70. Alexander's son John was father, probably, of John, of H. U., 1726.
- No. 62. Owner of one-half, Wm. Newcomb. Occupied also by his sons.
- No. 63. Owner, John Pray, who died at an advanced age; father of Lewis G. Pray, long engaged in business in Boston, now residing at Roxbury.
- No. 64. Owners, jointly, Joseph Field from foot of Pain's Hill, and William Baxter, School street.
- No. 65. Owners, jointly, Jedadiah and Peter Adams, brothers; from whose estate on Sea street, Rev. P. Whitney purchased land in 1801, on which to erect his house, and subsequently, in 1809.
- No. 66. Owners, jointly, Wm. Spear; and Daniel Hobart, Sexton for many years.
- No. 67. Owner, Ebenezer Adams. He died June 10, 1841, aged 79 years, 1 mo. His widow Elizabeth, died September 26, 1856, aged 81 years, 20 days. John Whitney merchant at Quincy Point, also occupied it, who died Jan. 2, 1850, in his 65th year. He was brother, and the wives of Ebenezer Adams, of Deacon Josiah Adams, and of Lemuel Brackett were sisters of Rev. Peter Whitney. Mr. Adams bought this pew of the estate of Gen. Palmer, who lived at Germantown.
- No. 68. Owner, Lewis Bass, now living on Granite street. Parish treasurer, son of Deacon Jonathan Bass, former owner.
- No. 69. Owner, Wm. James, jr., Hannah Bent and mother, also occupied it.
- No. 70. Owner, John Greenleaf, formerly judge Richard Cranch's pew, whose dau. Lucy he married April 4, 1795. His estate was the ancient Cranch estate on School street. He was son of sheriff Wm. Greenleaf of Boston. Rev. Dr. Lunt, in the appendix to his sermon after the death of Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, says, "there were two sheriffs of Suffolk at that time, and what is remarkable, they were brothers, one a Tory, Stephen Greenleaf, and the other, Wm. Greenleaf, an ardent Whig." A sister of Mr. John Greenleaf, Nancy, married his wife's brother, judge Wm. Cranch of Washington. Mr. Greenleaf died March 29, 1848, aged 84 years 6 mo. His wife died previous, Feb. 18, 1846, aged 79 years. Her mother and President John Adams's wife were sisters,—the daughters of Rev. Wm. Smith of Weymouth. Dr. Lunt concludes his excellent sermon on Mr. Thomas Greenleaf in these words. "And may it be our felicity, when our earthly work shall be ended, to leave behind us as untarnished a name, and as distinct, as unequivocal, and as reliable evidences of a useful and honorable life, as have been left behind him by the venerated friend, fellow-townsmen, and fellow-worshipper upon whose grave I lay this humble tribute of affectionate respect." And of Mr. John Greenleaf Dr. Lunt writes, as above. "This venerable man had been blind from his youth; but the care which his condition required was an office of love, and never a

burden through his uniform cheerfulness and Christian goodness. Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf were among the excellent of the earth; and the memory of their quiet worth is cherished in many hearts." Mr. G., we may add, though blind, was a constant attendant at church. He was likewise, proficient on the organ and other musical instruments.

- No. 71. Owners, Peter Brackett one-eighth; Betsey Brackett one-fourth and two-tenths; Mary P. Adams one-eighth; Frances Spear, Mehitable and Sarah Nightingale one-tenth each.
- No. 72. Owner, Daniel Spear. John Billings and Mrs. Faxon also occupied it.
- No. 73. Owner, Wm. Wood, master builder of the new stone church. The family of Thomas Crane, also occupied it.
- No. 74. Owner, Peter Bicknell from Germantown, south east part of Quincy.
- No. 75. Owners, Horatio N. Glover, one half; Nathaniel Glover and Thomas Adams one-quarter each.
- No. 76. Owner Jonathan Marsh, son of Wilson of pew 61. He was much interested in historical and genealogical research, and a subscriber to this *Register*. He endured a long and painful confinement in Christian patience and hope, and died, December 10, 1861, aged 74 years, 8 mos, 5 days. See a full notice in this *Register*, vol. 15, p. 179.
- No. 77. Owner, Thomas Adams, whose estate was on Neponset Turnpike. He was brother of Deacon Josiah and Ebenezer.
- No. 78. Owner, Solomon Nightingale. James Green also occupied it.
- No. 79. Owner, Adam Hardwick.
- No. 80. Owners, Jonathan Cook and Daniel Spear.
- No. 81. Owner, William Wood. George Veasie occupied it. Deacon Elijah Veasie, his father, formerly.
- No. 82. Owners, Oliver Billings, one-half; George M. Gibbens, one-quarter; Geo. B. Billings, one-quarter.
- No. 83. Owner, John Dwelle from Palm's Hill. Henry, brother of Wm. Wood, also occupied it.
- No. 84. Owners, Luther Spear, two-thirds; Frances, widow of Seth Spear one-third.
- No. 85. Owner, George W. Beale. He fell dead in his yard of disease of the heart, Nov. 19, 1851, aged 69. His father, Capt. Benjamin Beale, former owner, died in 1825, at a very advanced age. Their large and beautiful estate adjoined President Adams' on the west.
- No. 86. Owner, Peter Boylston Adams, brother to President John Adams. He died at a very advanced age. The deed is signed by Peter Turner as Guardian of Peter Boylston Adams, for one-third; Mary Turner for one-third; and Davis Boardman for one-third. Elisha Turner, also occupied it.
- No. 87. Parish pew for town's poor.

The quit claim deed relinquishing the pews, contains the signatures of the following persons who gave up pews in the galleries, Bryant Newcomb; Capt. Benjamin Page; Alpheus and Lemuel Spear, brothers, one; George Spear; Ebenezer Bent; Thomas Adams; Solomon and Josiah Nightingale, one; Ezra Glover; Daniel Spear. The first four pews were in the east end of the south gallery and were occupied by the owners. The others were on the back of the west gallery, most of the owners occupying their pews below.

The following vote relates to the pews in the south gallery, only. "Monday October 6, 1828. Voted that the persons owning pews in the gallery of the old meeting house may have the right of taking away the iron railings and curtains in front of their pews."

At the same meeting,—"Voted to put a new dial and glass to the clock now belonging to the parish, and put the same upon the new meeting house."

This clock is the one now on the west or singers' gallery of the new stone temple. It was a gift—as appears by the following vote from the town records, the old first parish then comprising the town,—

"Sept 30, 1799,—Voted that the thanks of the town be returned to President Adams and Mr. Moses Black for the present to the town of a clock in the meeting house."

We come now to the destruction of the old church, venerable, in wanting to its age but four years of a complete century. Owing to the increase of the inhabitants of the town and to the somewhat singular non-increase of religious societies, the edifice was found far too small for the accommodation of all who wished to worship in it. A new and larger one was contemplated. The bequests of President Adams, sen., of some granite quarries made to the town in 1822, with the request that from them a temple should be erected by the first parish, were a further incitement to the work; and on the 6th of Nov., 1826, the report of a committee appointed on the 11th of April previous, recommending the erection of a stone church, was almost unanimously accepted by the parish. The cellar was commenced on the 9th of April, 1827, the corner stone was laid with appropriate religious ceremonies on the 11th of June following, and the church was dedicated on Wednesday, November 12, 1828.* The account of the exercises, together with the address delivered at the laying of the corner stone by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Whitney, while the old church was still standing, may be found in the appendix to the history of Quincy. The new edifice was located on the north west of the old, and immediately contiguous. The portico of the new stone church, if shown in this plate, would appear directly fronting the observer, on the left of the old tower. So close, indeed, were the corners of the two buildings, that in order to complete the right end of the stone portico, it was necessary to remove the tower of the old church. On the 28th March, 1828, the tower was accordingly sold at public auction. It was bid off, with its underpinning and the door steps belonging with it, to Mr. John Spear, for seventy dollars. The vane and ball on the cupola were bid off separately from the tower, to Mr. Henry Wood, for three dollars and twenty-five cents, and were placed on his barn near his house in Quincy, where they now remain. On the eighth of April following the bell was moved from the cupola to the north-west end of the roof; and on the fourteenth, in the presence of a large number of spectators, the cupola was thrown down to the ground with a loud crash, the pillars having been sawn off. The writer of this sketch was present, and recorded in a diary at the time the incidents as here related. The cupola was found to be much decayed. The tower was wholly removed in a few days, being taken down in pieces.

Thus the old edifice stood towerless through the summer, while the new temple was progressing by its side. On the 3d of October, as the latter drew towards its completion, the bell was drawn up from its summer position on the old roof to the cupola of the new church without at all coming to the ground, leaving the old house ready to be taken down. Here the society gathered for the last time, for re-

* Beneath this granite church, in a massive tomb, repose the remains of President John Adams and wife, and President John Quincy Adams and wife. In the interior of the church are mural monuments with appropriate inscriptions,—copies of which may be found in the *Register*, vol. ix. p. 155.

ligious worship, on Sunday, October twelfth. In the afternoon, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Whitney, delivered a farewell discourse, appropriate to the occasion, from the words of the Prophet Zechariah i, 5. "Your Fathers, where are they? and the Prophets, do they live forever?" The following beautiful hymn, originally written for a similar occasion, by Rev. Dr. Flint, of Salem, was printed, distributed in the pews, and sung at the close of the service:—

(1.)

Here to the High and Holy One,
Our fathers early reared
A house of prayer, a lowly one,
Yet long to them endeared.
By hours of sweet communion,
Held with their covenant God,
As oft, in sacred union,
His hallowed courts they trod.

(2.)

Gone are the pious multitudes
That here kept holy time,
In other courts assembled now,
For worship more sublime.
Their children we are waiting
In meekness, Lord, thy call;
Thy love still celebrating,
Our hope, our trust, our all.

(3.)

These time-worn walls, the resting place,
So oft, from earthly cares,
To righteous souls now perfected,
We leave with thanks and prayers;
With thanks for every blessing
Vouchsafed through all the past,
With prayers, thy throne addressing,
For guidance to the last.

(4.)

Though from this house, so long beloved,
We part with sadness now;
Yet here, we trust, with gladness, soon
In fairer courts to bow;
So when our souls, forsaking
These bodies fallen, and pale,
In brighter forms awaking,
With joy the change shall hail.

It was not without emotions of regret that for the last time the congregation "trode those hallowed courts" where, through childhood or manhood and age, they had gone to praise and pray. The associations of earlier times gathered in that hour and place; and many like "the priests, levites and chief of the fathers who were ancient men," of whom the prophet tells us, "remembering the former days, wept" that no more they should go up to "the former house of the Lord."

In the afternoon of the next day the old church was sold at public auction by Deacon Daniel Spear; the tower, as we have seen, having been disposed of before. Its parts were separately sold and in the following order: The pulpit window, broad and handsome, with a semi-circular top, alone, had inside blinds, and these were first sold to Isaac Dodge for \$3.00. The stove, standing on the north-west side, opposite the tower door, was sold, with its appurtenances, to David Riddle, Esq., for \$42.50. The pulpit and pews below were also sold to him for \$53.00. The residue of the building was sold to Ebenezer Adams, for \$202. Stone underpinning and steps were sold to Cotton Pratt for \$82.50. Total \$383.00. Net proceeds of the old

church, including the former sale of tower, \$456.25. In the course of ten days it was wholly taken down and the spot graded, there having been no cellar beneath the building ; and on the 12th of November following, as we have seen, the present stone church, erected at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars, from granite quarries bequeathed for the purpose, by President John Adams, was dedicated. The society worshipped in the Town Hall on three Sabbaths previous to the dedication, religious services being suspended on the first Sabbath after the destruction of the old church edifice.

The materials of the old edifice were, in the following spring, converted into four dwelling houses still standing on a street then first opened for the purpose, now called Cottage Avenue, running from Webb's bridge on Hancock street, to Sea street. The houses were erected by Mr. Adams, who, as has been seen, purchased the building and who, with Samuel Capen of Braintree, owned the land and opened the street. This land belonged, originally, to Rev. Mr. Tompson, first minister of the church, and was long known as "the Tompson lot." Near its northern boundary was the residence of Rev. Mr. Flint, the associate of Mr. Tompson, who owned the estate of Jedadiah Adams, then including the estate of the late minister, Rev. P. Whitney.

We append a complete list of the ministers who have been settled over this ancient religious society. The principal portion of Rev. Mr. Hancock's ministry, the ministries of Rev. Messrs. Briant and Wibird, and most of the ministry of Rev. Mr. Whitney, were in the church here commemorated. The latter portion of Rev. Mr. Whitney's ministry, the ministries of Rev. Messrs. Lunt and Wells were in the present stone church.

I. Rev William Tompson, born in Lancashire, England. 1598 ; educated at Oxford. The exact year of his arrival here is uncertain. Eminent for zeal and eloquence as a preacher in England. Ordained here, November 19, 1639, (the church having been gathered Sept. 17, 1639), and died December 10, 1666, in the 69th year of his age. He ceased from his public labors as a preacher in 1659, by reason of ill-health.

II. Rev. Henry Flynt (associate), teacher, came to this country in 1635, probably from Matlock, Derbyshire, England ; ordained here, March 17, 1639-40, and died April 27, 1668, aged 61.

III. Rev. Moses Fiske, son of Rev. John Fiske, of Wenham, Mass., graduate H. U., 1662 ; ordained Sept. 11, 1672, and died August 10, 1708, in the 66th year of his age.

IV. Rev. Joseph Marsh, H. U. 1705, son of Daniel Marsh, of Hadley ; admitted to Cambridge church, November 28, 1703, as "Joseph Marsh, student," was ordained May 18, 1709, and died March 8, 1725-6, in 41st year of his age.

V. Rev. John Hancock, H. U., 1754, son of Rev. John Hancock, of Lexington, was ordained, November 2, 1726, and died, May 7, 1744, in 42d year of his age. His discourses in 1739, on the completion of the first century of the church, were published. He dedicated, as we have seen, the edifice here represented ; he died May 7, 1744, in the 42d year of his age. John Hancock, the patriot, President of the Continental Congress, was his son and second child.

VI. Rev. Lemuel Briant, H. U., 1739, son of Thomas Briant, of Scituate, Mass, was ordained December 4, 1745; dismissed at his request on account of ill health, October 22, 1753, and died at Hingham, October 1, 1754, aged 32 years, and was interred at Scituate.

VII. Rev. Anthony Wibird, H. U., 1747, born at Portsmouth, N. H., was ordained February 5, 1755, and died unmarried, Wednesday, June 4, 1800, aged 72, and was interred on 7th. For a few of the latter years of his ministry he was unable, from bodily infirmities, to attend upon the duties of his office.

VIII. Rev. Peter Whitney, H. U., 1791, born at Northboro, January 19, 1770, son of Rev. Peter Whitney of Northboro, of H. U., 1762, and grandson of Rev. Aaron Whitney, of Peterham, of H. U., 1737, ordained February 5, 1800, and died suddenly, as his father died, March 3, 1843, in 74th year of his age and 44th of his ministry.

IX. Rev. William Parsons Lunt, D. D., H. U., 1823, was born in Newburyport, April 21, 1805; son of Henry Lunt, ordained over the 2d congregational (Unitarian) church, New York city, June 19, 1828; left, November, 1833; installed associate pastor with Rev. Mr. Whitney, June 3, 1835. Surviving his aged colleague fourteen years he died at Ezion-Geber, on a fond tour to Jerusalem, March 21, 1857, in the 52nd year of his age and 22nd of his ministry at Quincy. His discourses in 1839, on the completion of the 2d century of the church, were published with valuable historical notes.

X. Rev. John Doane Wells, H. U., 1854, son of Rev. George Wadsworth Wells, H. U., 1823, was born at Kennebunk, Me., and was ordained at Quincy, December 27, 1860.—Present pastor.

The remains of all the deceased ministers, except Messrs. Briant and Lunt, repose in the ancient burial-ground, opposite the first church. See vol. ix, p. 151 of this Register. Two beautiful mural monuments in marble have been erected in this church commemorative of the eighth and ninth ministers, Rev. Messrs. Whitney and Lunt, by their parishoners. They are placed opposite similar monuments commemorative of the two Presidents, alluded to in the article here presented, and bear appropriate inscriptions both from the pen of Rev. Nathaniel L. Frothingham, D. D., of First Church, Boston.

We have spoken minutely of this ancient edifice, remembering that facts and events which, because connected with our own time, we perhaps little regard, soon pass into history, and their record posterity thanks us for and prizes. We love to look on this old plate. It calls back memories and associations dear and hallowed. It tells of the wise and good who so long united in the services of the church; of the chiefs of the Nation, who, from the strife and turmoil of political life, and from the council chambers of state, came on the peaceful sabbath, to sit beneath its Sanctuary, and at its Communion Table to commemorate the Saviour, and at its Altar to pray, where in infancy they had been baptized. It speaks of a great company of the meek and pious; of beautiful children; of young men and maidens; of fathers and mothers, who with the early spring and the falling leaves of successive years, went out from its worship to lie down in the silent grave. It tells of many words of counsel, warning and reproof; of consolation, strength and hope, uttered sabbath after sabbath within its walls from re-

vered lips long stilled. Its solemn voice, like the well-remembered echo of its uncarpeted aisles, yet speaks impressively of the change of all things earthly, and pleads with us for faithfulness to the Present from the hallowed Past.

LAKE FAMILY.

[Communicated by WILLIAM H. WHITMORE.]

In the *Register*, xiii, 116, will be found a brief notice of the family of Thomas Lake of Boston. The following abstract of the will of Sir Edward Lake, the first baronet, is taken from a contemporaneous copy, formerly owned by Capt. Thomas Lake, and now in the possession of J. Wingate Thornton, Esq.

He desires (1) that his body shall be buried in Lincoln Minster, with some decent monumental remembrance to be erected by his executors, and that his wife Anne's body shall also be placed there. (2) "I give to the church or Chappell of Normanton near Pontefract in Yorkshire (if there be a church or chappell there, which I know not) where my paternall Ancestors have lived for many ages," £5 for a clock. (3) "To my deare friend and loving kinsman, Henry Bigland of Worminghurst in the county of Sussex," a ring, and the same to "his brother, Mr. Edward Bigland of Graies' Inn." (4) "To my servant and kinsman Christopher Lake, £10." (5) Furniture, &c., to wife Ann, except "my watch, my carabin, with the barrill staffe, belonging to it, made by Harman Barne, my great faire chess board with the case with my crest on it, and all my horse armes and other armes, and my best sword and and seal at arms, the picture of the late blessed King and Martir, my most deare master King Charles the first, as it is in a frame, in the shape of a Martir, in a white robe with a psalm in his right hand and a Crown of stars upon his head, with an inscription in a table hanging under it, — as also the picture of my most noble Lord, Thomas, late Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Item, my patent of Baronett and Mr. Dugdale, Norroy King at Armes, his Testimoniall under his hand and the seale of his office of Herauld of the Coate of arms and crest of augmentation given me by the said King Charles the first to be borne for ever before my owne Coat of Armes." — all which were to go to his heirs for transmission.

(6) He requests his executor and his heirs, that as far as possible they may have "for their Christian name, the name of Biby in remembrance of and for the preservation of the paternal name of my said dear wife," and that the other children may "have no other Christian names than that of Biby as aforesaid, or else Seaman, in remembrance of my dear wife's mother's sirname, or of Caley in remembrance of Sir Hugh Caley, whose coheir my Ancestor in the time of King Edward the third, married, or Wardall in remembrance of my mother's daughter and co-beir of Edward Wardall." The heir was to have the name of Biby "in remembrance of my wife's father, Simon Bibye of Burkden in the county of Huntingdom."

(7) A ring to "cousin Francis Lake of Hatcliffe; one to my brother John Lake; and £5 to "the eldest son of my brother Luke Lake."
 (8) "I make my most deare and Loving Brother, Thomas Lake, full and sole Executor."

Signed 8 April, 1665.

A codicil of 6 Oct., 1670, explains that these names of Biby, &c., are only for children born after seven years after his death. It mentions also "Christopher Lake of Harpswell, and such of my name and kindred as live at (Petney, the capital letter is doubtful.—Ed.) or elsewhere,"—"cousin Henry Bigland of Long Whitton in the County of Leicester," makes Stephen Lake of Graies' Inn, eldest son of my brother, Thomas Lake, executor.

Codicil—17 Jan'y 1671, as Stephen Lake is dead he makes Thomas Lake, his brother, Executor, and "failing him the next heir male of my brother Thomas Lake."

The son Thomas Lake, Jr., succeeded to his uncle's property, and dying 22 May, 1711, was the father of Bybye, 3d bart., and thence through Atwell,⁴ James-Winter,⁵ James-Samuel-William,⁶ and James-Samuel,⁷ ancestor of Sir Atwell-King Lake, eighth and present baronet.

I believe that Mr. Savage has not recorded this connection though it is indisputable. Mr. Thornton has a fine impression of the seal of Capt. Thomas Lake of Boston, brother of Sir Edward. The services for which the title was conferred on Edward Lake, are recited "more particularly that at the battle at Edge Hill, where he received sixteen wounds to the extreme danger of his life, and his left arm being then disabled by a shot, he held his bridle in his teeth," in the patent printed in *Collier's Dictionary*.

DEPOSITION OF MARY ROE.—1664.

[The original deposition in the writing of Dept. Gov. Symonds, is in possession of
 WILLIAM S. APPLETON, A. M., of Boston.]

"The testimony of Mary the wife of John Roe—

She saith that she did heare Mary Davis say that John Megus did let her in, & that he did lye in one Cabbyn & she in an other. This was before Megus began his suit against Dutch.

Taken upon oath 28th of March 1664
 before me Samuel Symonds."

The deponent Mary Roe & John her husband probably appear in the *Genealogical Dictionary of N. E.* as John and Mary Rowe of Gloucester, which was the home of most of the names of Davis and Dutch. John Megus seems to be unknown to Mr. Savage, and I can find no other mention of him; possibly he was an Indian. It is also possible that Megus may not have been the name intended by the deponent; but it is so written in the very plain round hand of Gov. Symonds.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

[Delivered Jan. 6th, 1864, by WINSLOW LEWIS, M. D.]

Gentlemen, Members and Friends of our Society.

This day—the 6th of January—and the first of our meeting in the new year, is an anniversary of no slight note, in the annals alike of the Christian church, and in those of the social life of the old “Mother Country,” from which all derive, not only our descent, but so many bright and good old memories, associations, anniversaries, whose light, still gently gleaming down upon us, through the portals of the *Past*, gives a soft and mellowed mildness to the otherwise too keen and piercing glare of the practical, utilitarian, money-making *Present*. To-day the church celebrates the Feast of the Epiphany, or the manifestation of the Savior of Mankind by the leading of a star to the magi of the east—that event, so beautifully commemorated in Bishop Heber’s Hymn, which commences,

“Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid,
Star of the east, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our Infant-Redeemer is laid.”

This day is also an anniversary of joy and feasting in Old England, under the name of Twelfth-Day, so full of pleasant memories and happy anticipations, especially to the young and light-hearted. “Few are unmoved by either agreeable or painful feelings, on account of ancient customs coming to their notice. We are in general similarly and more affected by recollections of sports familiar and dear to our childhood; which man, more than time, has changed, sometimes, and always to our thinking, for the worse.”

If you ask, what have such associations and memories as these to do with our society and our meeting to-day? I answer *much, very much*.

In the first place, without giving countenance to any of those superstitious feelings which led the ancient Persians, Greeks and Romans to select fortunate or “lucky days” for the performance of any important work, and which even in our own time, make many a hardy mariner, who would fearlessly encounter the most terrible dangers of the sea, shrink timidly from leaving port on a Friday, there is, nevertheless, something cheering and encouraging in entering upon any important work, which strongly enlists our interests, sympathies and hopes, on a day that has become illumined by fortunate and happy associations. And thus I hail it as a good omen for the increasing success of our society during the ensuing year, that we thus hold our first meeting on the blessed and blissful double anniversary of the Epiphany and of Twelfth-Day. But something more than this has led me to revert to these memories. Such a society as ours, whose labors are mainly devoted to tracing back the history of our country and race, and the biography of our forefathers and friends, must, or ought to be, peculiarly alive to the interest and

importance of those old anniversaries, festivals of the church, festal gatherings of the castle, the manor-house, the homestead and the village green, which form so prominent a feature in the public and private life of the old homeland, to which we must still look lovingly and reverently back, as the parent and source of all that is best and noblest ; whether in the justice and wisdom of our laws, the freedom of our political institutions, or the energy, enterprise, perseverance and valor, that have raised the citizens and soldiers of America to the very front rank, alike of the pioneers of peace and civilization, and of the dauntless heroes of the most terrible and deadly war the world has ever witnessed.

We all have much to be thankful for at this opening of the new year, and no less ungrateful than ungrateful would it be to leave our thanks altogether unexpressed. The heart of each one of us here present will suggest many causes for gratitude to the Great and Good Being, who has given us to-day, in the midst of all earth's trials, so much cause for joy and comfort. For myself, at all events, who, during the past year, have suffered from an illness, which, in addition to its other trials, has prevented me, for many months, from sharing in your conferences and councils—I feel that I owe a deep debt of gratitude to the merciful Providence that has thus permitted me to resume my wonted place among those who have no less honored me by their public confidence, than they have cheered me by their private friendship and esteem.

But, over and above all considerations of a more personal nature, I think you will all agree with me, in deeming it to be a cause of congratulation, both to the two kindred countries, and to our society, every member of which, the further he pursues his historical and genealogical investigations, must feel the bond of relationship between New and Old England to be the closer and stronger—that those feelings of estrangement and almost of hostility, which had unhappily arisen between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, have now been very greatly done away with, partly by the acts of the British government, and *still more*, by the free, frank voice of the English people. I think I may venture to say, in the name of our society, that we should deprecate estrangement, and much more, hostility, between America and England, as a circumstance to be deeply deplored by every friend of freedom, civilization and progress. Sprung from a common parent stock, speaking the same language, sharing in a common heritage of so much of glory, won in every field of thought and action, by the great and good of by-gone ages, claiming a just and equal portion of the rich intellectual inheritance handed down to us from Spencer and Chaucer, Milton and Shakespeare, Goldsmith and Johnson, Robertson and Gibbon—united thus by a chain of kindred, whose links are formed from such firm and fair material as kinship, religion, language, literature, law and freedom, surely we, the strong sons of a strong sire, ought to feel that nothing short of the most direful necessity ought to be allowed to kindle in our hearts any hostile feelings against our “Old Home.”

And now, to turn from external affairs to those more intimately connected with our society, I find from the information afforded me by our treasurer, secretaries and librarian, that here we have much

cause for satisfaction and rejoicing. During the past year, our society has continued to make good and steady progress. It has added many distinguished members, both native and foreign, to its lists, and many valuable books and pamphlets to its library, so that, to-day, we can point with a just pride to a roll of about 500 members, and a catalogue of 6,000 volumes, and 10,000 pamphlets. To this number, is to be added the donation of the late Lt. Gov. Henry W. Cushman, of about 600 books, and 500 copies of the genealogy of the Cushman family, the last to be disposed of by the society, the proceeds to constitute a separate fund, to be set apart for binding, &c. The biography of this eminent friend and benefactor of our society, will be given in a short time by our historiographer, and detailed in a more faithful and more eloquent manner than I could flatter myself to be able to accomplish. If we compare this state of things with the small beginning of five members, with which the society started in 1844, so large a measure of success must equally excite our surprise, and stimulate our gratitude towards those officers and members, who have been so greatly instrumental in promoting this healthy and prosperous condition of our affairs. And, while I know that a fair and liberal share of that gratitude is due to the gentlemen who have formerly, at different times, occupied the working offices amongst us, I am sure you will all agree with me in acknowledging our deep indebtedness to our present staff, and especially to our respected and energetic treasurer, who continues to manage the pecuniary affairs of the society with such ability, punctuality and zeal.

I cannot advert, however, to this increasing success of the society, particularly in the library department, without once more dwelling upon the urgent need there is—*more urgent now than ever*—for better, more capacious, and *safer* premises. Now, more than ever before, we need, first of all, a fire-proof room to secure our books, pamphlets, and other documents. The same amount of rare and valuable documents on New England genealogy and biography is not to be found in the archives of any other society in existence; and were such a calamity as fire to destroy this collection, would be irreparable, not only alone to us, but to the people of New England at large. We require, also, and the present position of the society imperatively demands, that we should have a larger and more commodious hall, in which to hold our monthly meetings. Much mutual good would result from inviting the attendance of our wives and daughters and other ladies, to listen to the monthly lectures, which are as interesting as, and certainly more instructive, than many of a more pretentious character, delivered in other institutions. But a lecture-room, to be attractive to a fair and refined audience, ought to afford not only sufficient accommodation, but also something of artistic grace and beauty. However we may honor the stern simplicity of our Puritan ancestors, it can not be denied that greater knowledge of the human heart has been shown by those, who, in various ages, have striven to give to their ecclesiastical buildings, and other places of public resort, all the adornment that architectural science and æsthetic taste could bestow; and the more cultivated and refined society becomes, the more need is there for paying careful attention to

these outer accessories. For my own part, I do not hesitate to say, that in visiting the old cathedrals of England and of the Continent of Europe, I have felt my spirit to be raised and solemnized even by the architectural grandeur and beauty of the buildings—the long and lofty aisles—the rich tracery—the life-like sculpture—and then the dim and mellowed light streaming down through the old stained windows in their deeply mullioned recesses—and when, with feelings thus attuned by the eye to the contemplation of the lofty and sublime, there has arisen on my *ear* the grand and swelling peal of the organ, pouring forth some sacred, soul-stirring symphony of Mendelsohn or Handel, I have felt as though earth and earthly things were put away, while in their place there breathed around me the spirit and the voice of the holy and the heavenly.

And the same law of æsthetic association applies to halls devoted to the study of science, of history, of art, aye, and let me add even of politics, as well as to the edifices consecrated to religion. Well was the importance of this fact recognized by the free and enlightened people of ancient Athens.

Each temple, hall and portico—nay, every private house of any mark in that glorious centre and metropolis of philosophy and science, was not only built in a pure and graceful style of architecture, but was adorned with the images and statues of the great and good of former ages. By this means in *private* life, constant lessons of valor, virtue and knowledge were afforded to the young, in their fathers' homes, while in *public*, the patriot-orator could point to the statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton—of Cadmus, the patriot king, —Miltiades, Aristides, and all the rest of the heroic band who had fought and bled and died in defence of Greece's freedom. The teacher of philosophy could illustrate and enforce his lessons by the all but breathing images of Pythagoras, of Socrates, and of Plato. The poet could derive fresh inspiration from gazing on the rapt features of Homer, of Æschylus, of Sophocles, of Alcæus and Pindar and Sapphō. The mathematician was cheered and sustained in his arduous studies by contemplating the countenances of Anaxagoras, Anaximander, Euclid, and the other great Grecian masters of scientific research, to whom we, of this modern time, owe so deep and eternal obligations. Yes, all Athens was one vast temple, adorned with the images of all that was greatest, noblest, best and bravest in that olden time, in the united realms of poetry and philosophy, patriotism, valor and learning; and the high position accorded to her even in the days of her decline, "when captive Greece took captive conquering Rome," sufficiently attests the mighty and marvellous effects of this æsthetic teaching; nor is it less attested by the veneration in which her language and literature and remains of art are held to this day in all cultivated communities, as well as by the feeling of melancholy with which we think of her departed glory—a feeling so well embodied in Byron's words:

"Ancient of Days! August Athena! where,

"Where are thy men of might? thy grand in soul?

"Gone! glimmering through the dream of things that were.

"First in the race that led to Glory's goal,

"They won and passed away!—is this the whole?

"A schoolboy's tale, the wonder of an hour?
 "The warriors weapon, and the sophist's stole
 "Are sought in vain—and o'er each mouldering tower,
 "Dim with the mist of years, gray flits the shade of Power."

It must be almost superfluous to point out how peculiarly the example of Athens, is worthy of all possible imitation by such a society as ours. Surely, it is not our purpose or mission, to pursue our historical and genealogical inquiries, merely for the gratification of a spirit of antiquarian curiosity. Our real and ultimate object is something far nobler, wider and grander than this, which is, indeed, only the necessary means to the end in view. In tracing back the genealogical history of our forefathers, the pioneers and planters of New England's prosperity and power, we desire to do honor to departed worth, and to hold forth its example for the imitation and emulation of our own and after generations; and in this way we are hoping and endeavoring to discharge our duty as citizens and patriots to our beloved country. To a great extent this is in course of accomplishment by means of our Biographical Papers, and by our Periodical, The N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register, a work to which, I shall have to allude again. But we are all conscious that there is as much force to-day, as in the age of Augustus, in the proverb of Horace:—

"Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem,
 "Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, et quæ
 "Ipse sibi tradit Spectator."

Our lectures may do much—the able memoirs of our learned historiographers may do much—pages of the advertiser may do much, to bring the lives and character of our country's worthies before the "mind's eye" of ourselves and our children: but to render such teaching thoroughly telling and effective, and to enable this society to discharge fully and faithfully this, its high and responsible duty, of holding up the beacon-light of the *Past* for the guidance of our youth, through the dangerous shoals and quicksands of the stormy *Present*, we must have over and around and before us in our public place of meeting, the *presentments*, in sculpture or on canvass, of the Fathers and friends of American freedom and greatness; and, on the same principle, should be encouraged the preservation, in our private residences, of like memorials, ever present to the eye, of our progenitors. What more likely to arrest and check a son, about to commit some mean, dishonorable or cowardly action, than a sudden, unpremeditated glance at the picture or statute of a father or forefathers, who had left behind him a name consecrated by the memory of all that was honorable, manly and noble? and who shall say what powerful influence may be exercised upon the hearts of our members and visitors, by seeing before them, whenever they enter our Hall, the honored and revered representatives of the heroic Fathers of American Independence, the men, who were no less illustrious for their private virtues, than for their public services? Surely the Hall of an Historical and Genealogical Society ought, beyond every other building, to be richly furnished and adorned with these embodied lessons of life-teaching!

I do trust, that the Society, will at once vigorously take up this vitally important subject, and that the year, on which we are entering

may, before its close, see us located in a building, combining the requisites I have enumerated of *size, safety, tasteful architecture, and pictorial and sculptural adornment*. "Dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet," "He has accomplished half his task, who has begun it," says a Latin proverb, and the familiar French one is no less true, "Ce n'est pas que le premier pas qui coûte," It is only the first step that costs, (or is troublesome,) and I feel quite sure, it only requires this first step, to be vigorously and resolutely taken, to insure success. Every member can help in some way, if not with a large subscription, yet with a small one,—if not with his purse, yet with his personal exertion and influence, exercised upon others. Let us realize the duty incumbent upon us in this matter, elevate our minds to a proper sense of its dignity and importance, and then let us set to, with a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether, "and we shall soon bring our boat into the wished-for haven of safety, security and success!"

And now, permit me to revert again to what I may term the official organ of our Society : I mean of course the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," a work, whose merits and value, have not, I think, been as yet so generally appreciated, as they have deserved. Even in the matter of portraits, it constitutes a valuable contribution towards that apparatus of pictorial and sculptured teaching, on which I have dwelt at some length. There are published in the Register, no less than 64 engravings, and with two exceptions, portraits, with also many wood engravings of the armorial bearings of the families recorded in the work, and I mention as among the names of our great departed ones, thus preserved ever-present to our eye, those of Woodbury and Mather, Chief Justice Sewall, Winthrop, Winslow, Chauncy, Oliver Wolcott, Prince, Adams, Trumbull, Webster, Parsons and Appleton—it will appear more plainly what a valuable repertory of illustrated New England Biography exists in this publication. The Register now consists of 17 octavo volumes, being a consecutive series from the year 1847 to the present time; and speaking for myself, I can thankfully assert, that as I look around my library, my eye does not fall upon any set of volumes more graceful in outward appearance, or more valuable, and dear to my heart as a New Englander, from the nature of their contents. I believe the work to be in every way worthy of the support, not only of this Society, but of every patriotic American, and above all, of every son of *New England*, to whose heart the memories of the *Pilgrim Fathers* and their descendants are venerable and dear. We owe it to ourselves, to the objects of our Society, and to the interests of our common country, to foster and encourage this valuable publication, and I trust my appeal in its behalf will not be altogether in vain. It may be made, allow me to add, even more than hitherto, a powerful means of advocating and advancing the interests and objects of our institution.

I feel that I have but very weakly and inadequately expressed what I have wished to say to you, at this first meeting of our New Year, a year likely, I think and trust, to prove an auspicious and happy one in the annals of our Society. But you will, I know, kindly make allowance for a deficiency, which is the necessary result of a weakened state of health ; and I also know that you will give me

credit for sincerity in what I have ventured to suggest or advise. I believe my views are practicable and feasible and I am quite sure that if carried out by you, they will place the Society on so solid a basis, and elevate it to so dignified and useful a position, as will render it an organization of the most valuable and beneficial kind to America at large, and to New England in particular. Surely, not one of us can need any other spur or stimulus to urge us to the attainment of so grand, so glorious an object!

I can leave no nobler, or more soul-inspiring thought resting on your minds, and will therefore close with the Trojan Hero's words:

"The one best omen is our country's cause!"

SUDBURY RECORDS.

[Copied from Middlesex Records by A. H. WARD, A. M., of Newtonville, Mass.]

Continued from page 48.

Deaths.

	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
Sarah, dau. of William & Sarah Walker,....	died	28 Aug.	1688
Thomas, son of Thomas & Martha Walker,..	"	25 Sept.	1688
Henry Loker,.....	"	14 Oct.	1688
Elizabeth Whall, (Whale,).....	"	8 Nov.	1688

Births.

Abigal, dau. of Benjamin & Dorothy Mann,..	born	2 Dec.	1688
Dorothy, dau. of Edmund & Dorothy Goode- now,.....	"	17 Jan.	1688
William, son of William & Margaret Brown,	"	30 Sept.	1688
Daniel, son of Samuel & Sarah How,.....	"	24 Feb.	1689
Hester, dau. of Joseph & Mary Graves,.....	"	3 Apl.	1689
Thomas, son of Thomas & Ann Gibbs,.....	"	11 Apl.	1689
Jonathan, son of John & Elizabeth Brewer,	"	21 June,	1689
Thomas, son of William & Sarah Walker,...	"	15 Aug.	1689
Samuel, son of Jacob & Elizabeth Moore,...	"	15 July,	1689
Edmund, son of Edmund & Sarah Bonker,..	"	5 Aug.	1689
Joseph, son of Joseph & Abigail Curtis,.....	"	15 July,	1689
Sarah, dau. of Thomas & Mary Knapp,.....	"	15 July,	1689
Elizabeth, dau. of David & Hannah Rice,...	"	8 Sept.	1689
Joanna, dau. of Dennis & Joanna Heyland, (Healey).....	"	25 Sept.	1689
Samuel, son of Thomas & Martha Walker,..	"	24 Sept.	1689

Deaths.

Thomes Gibbs,.....	died	14 Mar.	1689
Mrs. Ann Brown, wid. of Pastor Brown, of Sud.	"	— — —	— — —
Thomas, son of John & Sarah Allen,.....	"	23 Mar.	1688-9
Samuel, son of Samuel & Jane Allen,.....	"	19 May,	1689
Moses, son of Joseph Noyes,.....	"	19 May,	1689

Dorothy, wife of Edmund Goodenow,.....	died	2 Apl.	1689
Elizabeth, wife of John Rutter,.....	"	15 May,	1689

Marriages.

Ephraim Rice, of Sud. & Hannah Livermore, of Watertown,.....	21 Feb.	1688-9
Thomas Rutter & Jemima Stanhope,.....	15 Oct.	1689
Thomas Read & Arabella Thong,.....	29 Dec.	1689
James Haines & Sarah Noyes,.....	21 Dec.	1689
John Goodenow Jr. & Ruth Willis,.....	28 Feb.	1689-90
John Rutter & Hannah Bush,.....	12 Mar.	1690
Jonathan Willard & Mary Brown,.....	8 Jan.	1690-1
Noah Clapp & Mary Wright,.....	28 July,	1690
Benjamin Wight of Sud. & Elizabeth Newell of Boston,.....	10 Apl.	1690
Jonathan Rice & Elizabeth Wheeler,.....	12 Feb.	1690
Samuel Howe & Abigail Mixer, (Mixer) of Wat.....	11 Dec.	1690-1

Births.

Hannah, dau. of Thomas & Mary Read,.....	born	17 Oct.	1689
Edward, son of John & Tabitha Rice,.....	"	23 Dec.	1689
William, son of Richard & Rebecca Adams,.	"	29 Jan.	1689-90
Mary, dau. of Zachariah & Mary Maynard,..	"	2 Jan.	1689-90
Caleb, son of Richard & Hannah Taylor,....	"	27 Feb.	1689-90
John, son of John & Martha Bent,.....	"	29 Nov.	1689
Hannah, dau. of Ephraim & Hannah Rice....	"	5 Mar.	1690
John, son of John & Elizabeth Howe,.....	"	5 Aug.	1690
Hannah, dau. of Stephen & Hannah Jenyns, (Jennings),.....	"	11 Mar.	1690
Abigail, dau. of Joseph & Abigail Allen,....	"	2 Mar.	1690
Eleazer, son of Eleazer & Dorothy Whitney,.	"	5 Mar.	1690
Jonathan, son of Nathaniel & Sarah Stone,..	"	24 Mar.	1690
Mary, dau. of Peter & Elizabeth Haines,....	"	6 Mar.	1690
Lydia, dau. of Edmund & Joice Rice,.....	"	24 May,	1690
Mary, dau. of George & Mary Mounjoy,.....	"	28 May,	1690
Prudence, dau. of Benjamin & Dorothy Moore,	"	14 July,	1690
Abraham, son of Jacob & Sarah Smith,.....	born	29 June.	1690
Sarah, dau. of Samuel & Jane Allen,.....	"	30 May,	1690
Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas & Jemima Rutter,	"	1 Sept.	1690
Thomas, son of Thomas & Ruth Drury,.....	"	29 Aug.	1690
Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph & Dorothy fireman,	"	25 Oct.	1690
Charles, son of John & Hannah Adams,....	"	20 June,	1690
John, son of John & Ruth Goodenow,.....	"	17 Dec.	1690
Joseph, son of Joseph and Hannah Stanhope,	"	11 Sept.	1690
Joseph, son of John & Hannah Rutter,.....	"	1 Jan.	1690-1
Experience, dau. of Capt. Thomas & Patience Brown,.....	"	7 Sept.	1690

Deaths.

Widow Elizabeth Moore,.....	died	14 Dec.	1690
Rebecca, wife of Jonathan Rice,.....	"	22 Dec.	1689

Solomon Johnson,	died	28 July,	1690
James Ross,	"	18 Sept.	1690
John Toll,	"	4 Nov.	1690
Zaccheus Bent,	"	20 Mar.	1690
Mary Frost,	"	6 Jan.	1690-1
John Brewer,	"	1 Jan.	1690-1
Mary, wife of Benjamin Rice,	"	3 Jan.	1690-1
Jacob Moore,	"	17 Feb.	1690
Mary Frost,	"	20 Feb.	1690
Deborah Mann,	"	2 Feb.	1690-1

Births.

Silence, dau. of Samuel & Hannah Winch, ..	born	10 Nov.	1690
Thankful, dau. of Roger & Ruth Willis,	"	14 Sept.	1690
Jane, dau. of Benjamin & Elizabeth Wight, ..	"	6 Apl.	1691
Mary, dau. of Thomas & Mary Knapp,	"	27 Jan.	1690-1
Mercy, dau. of John & Ann Gibbs,	"	3 Aug.	1691
Ann, dau. of Noah & Mary Clapp,	"	10 Sept.	1691
Mary, dau. of Benjamin & Mary Parmenter, ..	"	7 Sept.	1691
Sibil, dau. of Isaac & Sibil Rice,	"	9 Sept.	1691
Hopetill, son of Hopetill & Abigail Brown, ..	"	26 Aug.	1691
Sarah, dau. of William & Sarah Walker,	"	15 Oct.	1691
Ebenezer, son of Edmund & Sarah Goodenow, ..	"	25 Oct.	1691
Thomas, son of John & Alice Shears,	"	28 Nov.	1691
Hannah, dau. of David & Hannah Rice,	"	5 Jan.	1691-2
Elizabeth, dau. of Zachariah & Hannah Maynard,	"	3 Jan.	1691-2
Jemima, dau. of Joseph & Anne Stanhope, ..	"	9 Oct.	1691

Deaths.

Experience, dau. of Capt. Thomas Brown, ...	died	29 Mar.	1691
Joseph, son of John Rutter,	"	17 Mar.	1691
Hannah, wife of James Smith,	"	22 Nov.	1691
Sarah, wife of Edmund Goodenow,	"	6 Nov.	1691
Hannah, dau. Thomas Read,	"	3 Aug.	1691

End of Sudbury *Births and Deaths* in Middlesex Records.

Marriages.

Benjamin Rice & Mary Graves,	1 Apl.	1691
Thomas Frost & Hannah Johnson,	9 July.	1691
Josiah Hayden of Braintree & Elizabeth Goodenow of Sudbury,	6 Mar.	1691
James Smith & Hannah Rutter, both of Sud.	5 Mar.	1693
Thomas Brentnel & Hannah Willard, both of Sudbury,	23 May,	1693
John Brewer of Sud. & Hannah Jones of Watertown,	5 July,	1693
Obadiah Ward of Sud. & Johanna Harrington of Wat.	20 Dec.	1693
Joseph Noyes & Ruth Haines, both of Sud...	23 Dec.	1693*

* From this date occurs an hiatus in Middlesex Records of Sudbury *Marriages*, extending nearly to the close of the year 1716.

RECORDS OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

[Communicated by CHARLES H. S. DAVIS.]

[Continued from page 86.]

Anna Taylor d. of Jonathan Taylor borne ye 6 day of ye 2 mon. 1651.
 Thomas Coulton s. of George Coulton borne ye 1 day of ye 3 mon. 1651.
 Anna Stebbin d. of John Stebbin borne ye 10 day of ye 2 mon. 1651.
 Danniell Cooley s. of Benjamin Cooley borne ye 2 day of ye 3 mon. 1651.

James Sikes s. of Richard Sikes borne ye 11 day of ye 4 mon. 1651.
 Samuall Smith s. of Mr. henry Smith borne ye 23 of ye 4 mon. 1651.

Mary Bliss d. of Nathaniel Bliss borne ye 23 of ye 7 mon. 1651.
 Eliztzur holioko s. of Mr. Eliztzur Holioko borne ye 13 day of ye 8 mon. 1651.

Mary Cooper d. of Thomas Cooper borne ye 15 of ye 3 mon. 1651.
 Benjamin Dorchester, s. of Anthony borne ye 9 of ye 3 mon. 1651.
 Mary Hermon d. of John hermon borne ye 12 day of ye 9 mon. 1651.
 Samuell Bedortha s. of Reese Bedortha borne ye 1 day of ye 10 mon. 1651.

Elizabeth Clark d. of John Clark borne ye 26 of ye 12 mon. 1651.
 Flaake morgan s. of miles morgan borne ye 12 of ye 3 mon. 1652.
 Benjamin edwards s. of Alexander edwards borne ye 24 day of ye 4 mon. 1652.

Mary Bridgman d. of James Bridgman borne ye 5 day of ye 5 mon. 1652.

Joseph Ashley s. of Robert Ashley borne ye 6 of ye 5 mon. 1652.
 Samuall Taylor s. of Jonathan Taylor borne ye 8 day of ye 7 mon. 1652.

John Leonard s. of John Leonard borne the 10 day of ye 7 mon. 1652.
 Joseph Stebbin s. of Thomas Stebbin borne the 24 of ye 8 mon. 1652.
 elizabeth Burt s. of Jonathan Burt borne the 29 of ye 10 mon. 1652.
 John mun s. of Benjamin mun borne the 8 day of ye 12 mon. 1652.
 Abigall Smith d. of mr. Henry Smith borne ye 10 day of ye 12 mon. 1652.

Samuel Parsons s. of Joseph Parsons borne ye 23 of ye 11 mon. 1652.
 Sarah Coulton d. of George Coulton borne the 24 of ye 12 mon. 1652.
 mary exell d. of Richard exell borne ye 1 day of ye 1 mon. 1652.
 mercy dumilton d. of John dumilton borne ye 2 day of ye 1 mon. 1652.
 Nathaniell Bliss, s. of Nathaniell borne ye 27 of ye 1 mon. 1653.
 Benjamin Thomas s. of Rowland Thomas borne ye 23 of ye 3 mon. 1653.

edward Stebbin s. of John Stebbin borne ye 12 day of ye 5 mon. 1653.
 ebenezzer Jones s. of Griffith Jones borne ye 14 day of ye 5 mon. 1653.
 William Pinchon s. of mr. John Pinchon borne the 11 day of ye 8 mon. 1653.

Thomas miller s. of Thomas miller borne the 1st of April 1653.
 mercy marchfield d. of Samuall marchfield borne ye 1 of ye 3 mon. 1653.
 John Lamb s. of John Lamb borne the 20 day of ye 12 mon. 1653.

- Sarah Cooley d. of Benjamin Cooley borne the 27 of y^e 12 mon. 1653.
Nathaniel herman s. of John herman borne the 13 of y^e 1 mon. 1654.
Mary Clark d. of John Clark borne the 31 of y^e 1 mon. 1654.
John Couper s. of Thomas Couper borne the 12 day of 2 mon. 1654.
Liddia morgan d. of miles morgan borne 8 day of 2 mon. 1654.
James osborne s. of James osborne borne the 8 day of y^e 3 mon.
1654.
Nathaniell Lumbard s. of John Lumbard borne the 6 day of y^e 7 mon.
1654.
John Bedortha s. of Reese Bedortha borne the 12 day of y^e 4 mon.
1654.
Thomas marchfield s. of Samuel marchfield borne the 6 of y^e 6 mon.
1654.
Sarah Stebbin d. of Thomas Stebbin borne the 18 of y^e 6 mon. 1654.
elizabeth mirrick d. of Thomas mirrick borne the 26 day of y^e 8 mon.
1654.
Benjamin Leonard s. of John Leonard borne the 5 day of y^e 7 mon.
1654.
Jonathan Burt s. of Jonathan Burt borne the 12 day of y^e 7 mon.
1654.
Samuell Wright s. of Samuell Wright borne the 3^d day of y^e 8 mon.
1654.
Sarah edwards d. of Alexander edwards borne the 21 day of y^e 8
mon. 1654.
Sarah Dummelton d. of John Dummelton borne the 5 day of y^e 11
mon. 1654.
deborah Coulton d. of George Coulton borne the 25 day of y^e 11 mon.
1654.
Benjamin mun s. of Benjamin mun borne 1 day of 1 mon. 1655.
Jonathan Taylor s. of Jonathan Taylor borne the 11 of y^e 1 mon.
1655.
John excell s. of Richard excell borne the last day of the 1 mon. 1655.
Josias Thomas s. of Rowland Thomas borne the 4 day of y^e 2 mon.
1655.
Liddia Bancraft d. of Thomas Bancraft borne the 6 day of y^e 2 mon.
1655.
Samuel miller s. of Thomas miller borne the 20 day of y^e 2 mon. 1655.
John Lamb and Thomas Lamb sonnes of John Lamb borne the 15
day of y^e 3 mon. 1655.
Thomas Jones s. of Griffith Jones borne the 8 day of y^e 4 mon. 1655.
Liddia Chapin d. of David Chapin borne the 19 day of y^e 4 mon. 1655.
Benony Stebbin s. of John Stebbin borne the 23 day of y^e 4 mon.
1655.
William Brouk s. of William Brouk borne the 18 day of y^e 6 mon.
1655.
Liddia Bliss d. of Laurence Bliss borne the 29 of y^e 8 mon. 1655.
Lazarus miller s. of Obadiah miller borne the 23 day of y^e 7 mon.
1655.
Sarah Gilbert d. of Thomas Gilbert borne the 19 day of y^e 12 mon
1655.
Joseph Sackett s. of Lyman Sackett borne the 23 of y^e 12 mon. 1655.

- hannah morgan d. of miles morgan borne the 11 day of y^e 2 mon.
1656.
edward stebbin s. of Thomas stebbin borne the 14 day of y^e 2 mon.
1656.
mirriam mirrick s. of Thomas mirrick borne the 1 day of y^e 3 mon.
1656.
Abell Leonard s. of John Leonard borne the 22 of y^e 5 mon. 1656.
Sarah parsons d. of Benjamin parsons borne the 13 of y^e 6 mon. 1656.
Benjamin Cooley s. of Benjamin Cooley borne y^e 1 day of y^e 7 mon. 1656.
Sarah Burt d. of Jonathan Burt borne the 4 day of y^e 7 mon. 1656.
margritt Bancraft d. of Thomas Bancraft borne the 16 day of y^e 8
mon. 1656.
hester Dorchester d. of Anthony Dorchester borne the 25 of y^e 8 mon.
1656.
mary holioko d. of elitzur holioko borne the 14 of y^e 9 mon. 1656.
hepzibah Coulton d. of George Coulton borne the 7 of y^e 11 mon.
1656.
Sarah marshfield d. of Samuell marshfield borne the 2 of y^e 12 mon.
1656.
James mun s. of Benjamin mun borne the 10 of y^e 12 mon. 1656.
John Brook s. of William Brook borne the 10 of y^e 12 mon. 1656.
Caleb Chapin s. of David Chapin borne the 2 day of the 2 mon. 1657.
Sarah Bliss d. of Laurence Bliss borne the 11 of the 2 mon. 1657.
John Beaman s. of Lyman Beaman borne the 12 of the 2 mon. 1657.
John miller s. of Thomas miller borne the 23 of the 2 mon. 1657.
Samuell Dumelton s. of John Dumelton borne the 12 day of the 3
mon. 1657.
Rebeck Cooper d. of Thomas Cooper borne the 15 day of the 3 mon.
1657.
Rebeka Taylor d. of Jonathan Taylor borne the 4 of the 5 mon. 1657.
ebenezer hermon s. of John hermon borne the 12 of the 6 mon. 1657.
Joanna Lamb d. of John Lamb borne the 20 of the 7 mon. 1657.
John Gilbert s. of Thomas Gilbert borne the 18 day of the 8 mon.
1657.
Josias Thomas s. of Rowland Thomas borne the 22 of the 8 mon.
1657.
Liddia excell d. of Richard excell borne the 4 day of the 9 mon. 1657.
Sarah Osborne d. of James Osborne borne the 3 day of the 12 mon.
1657.
Obadiah Miller s. of Obadiah Miller borne the 26 of y^e 1 mon. 1658.
Josias Leonard s. of John Leonard borne the 28 of the 1 mon. 1658.
Sarah Bliss d. of Laurens Bliss borne the 4 day of y^e 2 mon. 1658.
Benjamin Stebbins s. of Thomas Stebbins borne the 11 day of y^e 2
mon. 1658.
Sarah Brook d. of William Brook borne the 4 day of y^e 3 mon. 1658.
Samuell Dumelton s. of John Dumelton borne the 15 day of y^e 3 mon.
1658.
Griffith Joanes s. of Griffith Joanes borne the 4 of the 4 mon. 1658.
mercy morgan d. of miles morgan borne the 8 of the 5 mon. 1658.
John Burt s. of Jonathan Burt borne the 23 day of the 6 mon. 1658.
Jonathan Wood s. of John Wood borne the 26 of y^e 6 mon. 1658.
Anna Bancraft d. of Thomas Bancraft borne the 1 of the 7 mon. 1658.

- Hannah Bagge d. of John Bagge borne the 8 day of ye 7 mon. 1658.
Benjamin parsons s. of Benjamin parsons borne the 15 day of ye 7 mon. 1658.
John mirrick s. of Thomas mirrick borne the 9 day of ye 9 mon. 1658.
Daniell Beamon s. of Lyman Beamon borne the 1 day of ye 1 mon. 1659.
Thomas Gilbert s. of Thomas Gilbert borne the 15 day of ye 1 mon. 1659.
Samuell marsfeild s. of Samuell marsfeild borne the 25 of the 1 mon. 1659.
John Coulton s. of George Coulton borne the 18 day of ye 2 mon. 1659.
John Cooper s. of Thomas Cooper borne the 19 day of ye 3 mon. 1659.
Mary Cooley d. of Benjamin Cooley borne the 22 of ye 4 mon. 1659.
Joseph miller s. of Thomas miller borne the 27 of ye 7 mon. 1659.
Mary Brooks d. of William Brooks borne the 21 of the 10 mon. 1659.
Joanna miller d. of Obadiah miller borne the 6 day of ye 5 mon. 1659.
Thomas Bancraft s. of Thomas Bancraft borne the 21 day of ye 11 mon. 1659.
hannah Leonard d. of John Leonard borne the 19 day of the 12 mon. 1659.
Abraham Swinck s. of peter Swinck borne the 22 day of ye 12 mon. 1659.
Griffith Joanes s. of Griffith Joanes borne the 28 of the 1 mon. 1660.
Samuell Bliss s. of Laurens Bliss borne the 7 of the 3 mon. 1660.
Abigall excell d. of Richard excell borne the 20 of the 3 mon. 1660.
Sarah Lamb d. of John Lamb borne the 15 day of the 4 mon. 1660.
Joseph Crowfoot s. of Joseph Crowfoot borne the 29 day of the 4 mon. 1660.
Thomas Taylor s. of Jonathan Taylor borne the 9 day of the 6 mon. 1660.
Joseph Wright s. of Able Wright borne the 1 day of ye 7 mon. 1660.
Josiah miller s. of Thomas miller borne the 27 of ye 7 mon. 1660.
Hanna Stebbin d. of Thomas Stebbin borne the 1 day of ye 8 mon. 1660.
Rowland Stebbin s. of Thomas Stebbin borne the 2 day of ye 8 mon. 1660.
mercy Bag d. of John Bag borne the 23 day of ye 9 mon. 1660.
mary parsons d. of Benjamin parsons borne the 10 day of ye 10 mon. 1660.
Thomas Beaman s. of Syman Beamon borne the 29 of ye 10 mon. 1660.
Henry Gilbert s. of Thomas Gilbert borne the 1 day of ye 1 mon. 1661.
Lidda Dumelton d. of John Dumelton borne the 16 day of ye 2 mon. 1661.
Benjamin Coulton s. of George Coulton borne ye 26 of ye 2 mon. 1661.
Rebecka Leonard d. of John Leonard borne ye 26 of ye 3 mon. 1661.
patience Brooks d. of William Brooks borne ye 5 of ye 4 mon. 1661.
elizabeth mirrick d. of Thomas mirrick borne ye 4 day of ye 5 mon. 1661.
Samuell Terrey s. of Samuell Terrey borne ye 18 day of ye 5 mon. 1661.

Hannah marshfeild d. of Samuell marshfeild borne y^e 20 day of y^e 5 mon. 1661.

Nathaniel mun s. of Benjamin mun borne y^e 25 day of y^e 5 mon. 1661.

mercy Burt d. of Jonathan Burt borne the 7 of y^e 6 mon. 1661.

Sarah Stiles d. of John Stiles borne the 12 of y^e 7 mon. 1661.

Susannah Swinck d. of peter Swinck borne the 3 day of y^e 9 mon. 1661.

mehetabell pinchon d. of mr. John pinchon borne the 22 of y^e 9 mon. 1661.

Samuell Glouer s. of mr. pellatiah Glouer borne the 28 of y^e 9 mon. 1661.

mary Crowfoot d. of Joseph Crowfoot borne the 4 day of y^e 10 mon. 1661.

margrett Riley d. of John Riley borne the 8 of y^e 12 mon. 1661.

Samuell ely s. of Samuell ely borne the 1 day of y^e 1 mon. 1662.

John noble s. of Thomas noble borne the 6 day of y^e 1 mon. 1662.

Joseph Cooley s. of Benjamin Cooley borne the 6 day of y^e 1 mon. 1662.

Thomas Day s. of Thomas Day borne the 23 of y^e 1 mon. 1662.

Samuell Thomas s. of Rowland Thomas borne y^e 6 day of May 1662.

James Petty s. of Job & Anna Petty borne y^e 25 of May 1662.

Nathaniell Horton s. of Jeremy Horton Borne y^e 22 of June 1662.

Experience Joanes d. of Griffith Joanes borne y^e 12 Aug. 1662.

Samuell Bliss s. of Laurence Bliss borne y^e 16 Aug. 1662.

John Ferry s. of Charles Ferry borne y^e 6 Nov. 1662.

Deborah miller d. of Thomas miller borne y^e 9 Nov. 1662.

Martha Wright d. of Abell Wright borne y^e 29 Nov. 1662.

Sarah Hunter d. of Wm. Hunter (a sojourner here), borne y^e 16 Dec. 1662.

Ebenezer Brookes s. of William Brookes borne y^e 21 Dec. 1662.

Abigall Parsons d. of Benjamin Parsons borne y^e 6 Jan. 1662.

Elizabeth Henryson d. of John Henryson borne y^e 27 Jan. 1662.

Josias Beamon s. of Symon Beamon borne y^e 4 Feb. 1662.

Anna Bancroft d. of Thomas Bancroft borne y^e 5 May 1663.

John Glover s. of mr. Pelatiah Glover borne y^e 1 July 1663.

John Crofoote s. of Joseph Crofoote borne y^e 2 Aug. 1663.

Joseph elye s. of Samuell elye borne y^e 20 Aug. 1663.

Ephraim Terry s. of Samuell Terry borne y^e 26 Aug. 1663.

Samuell Lambe s. of John Lambe borne y^e 28 Sept. 1663.

Deborah Lenard d. of John Lenard borne y^e 1 Oct. 1663.

Sarah Scot d. of Jno. & Sarah Scot borne y^e 19 Oct. 1663.

Henry Burt s. of Jonathan Burt borne y^e 11 Dec. 1663.

Thomas merrick s. of Thomas merrick borne y^e 2 Jan. 1663.

Nathaniell Burt s. of Nathaniell Burt borne y^e 13 Jan. 1663.

Hannah Noble d. of Thomas Noble borne y^e 24 Feb. 1663.

Daniel Bagg s. of John & Hannah Bagg borne y^e 10 Nov. 1663.

Samuell Osbourne s. of James Osbourne borne y^e 1 Feb. 1663.

Nathaniell Brookes s. of William Brookes borne y^e 9 May 1664.

Nathaniell Dumbleton s. of John Dumbleton borne y^e 10 June 1664.

Sarah Day d. of Thomas Day borne y^e 14 June 1664.

Abisene Marshfeild d. of Samuell Marshfeild borne y^e 2 April 1664.

Abell Wright s. of Abell Wright borne y^e 25 Sept. 1664.

Martha Miller d. of Thomas Miller borne y^e 10 Nov. 1664.

Mary Derborne d. of Walter Derborne borne y^e 16 Jan. 1664.
Pelatiah Jones s. of Griffith Jones borne ye 22 July 1664.
Samuell Ashley s. of David Ashley borne y^e 26 Oct. 1664.
Priscilla Hunter d. of William Hunter borne y^e 2 March 1665.
Thomas Terry s. of Samuell Terry borne y^e 6 March 1665.
Samuell Ely s. of Samuell Ely borne y^e 4 Nov. 1664.
Charles Ferry s. of Charles Ferry borne y^e 4 April 1665.
John Bag s. of John Bag borne y^e 26 March 1665.
Hannah Bliss d. of Laurence Bliss borne y^e 26 May 1665.
A child of Rowland Thomas borne 31 Aug. 1665 which soone dyed.
Samuell Chapin s. of Japhett Chapin borne 4 Aug. 1665.
Samuell Crowfoot s. of Joseph Crowfoot borne 13 Oct. 1665.
Jonas Marshfeild s. of Samuel Marshfeild borne y^e 29 Sept. 1665.
Martha Miller d. of Thomas & Sarah Miller borne y^e 4 Nov. 1665.
Rachell Leonard borne 6 Nov. 1665.
Mary Riley d. of John Riley borne 2 June 1665.
Rebeca Burt d. of Nath. & Rebeca Burt borne 20 Dec. 1665.
Thomas Noble s. of Thomas Noble borne 4 Jan. 1665.
John Scot s. of John & Sarah Scot born 4 Jan. 1665.
Abagaill Brooks d. of William Brooks born 25 Jan. 1665.
Pelatiah Glover s. of Pelatiah Glover borne 27 Jan. 1665.
Sarah Cooper d. of Timothy Cooper borne 17 March 1665-6.
Jeremiah Horton s. of Jeremiah Horton borne 22 Nov. 1665.
Samuell Parsons s. of Benjamin Parsons borne 10 Oct. 1666.
Samuell Warrenner s. of James Warrenner borne 21 Nov. 1666.
Mary Day d. of Thomas & Sarah borne 15 Dec. 1666.
Henry Chapin s. of Henry & Bethiah borne 1 Jan. 1666.
Sarah Keepe d. of John & Sarah Keepe borne 5 Aug. 1666.
Hannah Bliss d. of Samuell & Mary Bliss borne 20 Dec. 1666.
Sarah Thomas d. of Rowland & Sarah Thomas borne 14 Sept. 1666.
Hannah Petty d. of John Petty borne 9 Nov. 1666.
Benjamin Wright s. of Abell Wright borne 14 March 1666-7.
David Ashley s. of David and Hannah Ashley borne 10 March 1666-7.
Mary Terry d. of Samuell & Ann Terry borne July 1667.
Mary Ely d. of Samuell and Mary borne 29 March 1667.
Ebenezer Miller s. of Samuell & Katherine Miller borne 6 Sept. 1667.
A daughter of John Hitchcock borne 4 Sept. 1667 which died y^e same day.
Samuell Horton s. of Jeremiah & Mary Horton borne 20 Sept. 1667.
Mary Hunter d. of William Hunter borne 15 Aug. 1667.
Samuell Ferry s. of Chas. Ferry borne 27 Oct. 1667.
Sarah Bliss d. of Laurence & Lidia Bliss borne 27 Nov. 1667.
Tilly mirick s. of Thomas mirick borne 20 Oct. 1667.
John Petty s. of John Petty borne 11 Dec. 1667.
Joseph Brookes s. of William Brookes borne 17 Oct. 1667.
Thomas Cooper s. of Timothy Cooper borne 12 Jan. 1667.
James Crowfoot s. of Joseph Crowfoot borne 23 Jan. 1667.
Thomas Bliss s. of Samuell & Mary Bliss borne 1667.
Samuell Bancroft s. of C***** & Margaret Bancroft borne Jan. 1667.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DOOP-BOEK, OR BAPTISMAL REGISTER OF THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

[Communicated by Prof. JONATHAN PEARSON, of Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.]

Schenectady was first settled by about a dozen families in the Spring of 1662.

The exact date of the organization of the church is not known. In 1681, it was in so prosperous a condition, pecuniarily, as to loan money to the citizens upon bond. The records of the church (except the Deacon's Account Book) were probably burned in the destruction of the town in 1690; at the same time the first minister, Dominie Petrus Thesschenmaecker was killed, and the church was without a settled minister from that time until 1700. During this vacancy, Dominie Dellins, of Albany, usually administered the ordinances of the church three or four times a year, ordained its deacons and elders, and audited its accounts. The first entry in the earliest Doop Boek now extant is in his hand writing.

Early Dutch names present many vexatious difficulties to the genealogist.

There were three systems in common use :

1. The Patronymic system.
2. The Tribal system.
3. The Mixed system.

1. The first consisted in prefixing the child's christian name to the father's, terminating in *se* or *sen*: thus the present Van Antwerp family, of Schenectady, is descended from Daniel Janse, whose children were named Pieter Danielse, Daniel Danielse, Jan Danielse, Arent Danielse, Simon Danielse, Rebecca Danielse, and Maritie Danielse. The Veeders, of Schenectady, are descended from Symon Volckertse, sometimes called De Backer, by way of distinction; and his children were Pieter Symonse, Johannes Symonse, Gerrit Symonse, and Volckert Symonse.

When, however, this method did not seem sufficiently distinctive, and on occasions of great formality, as in the execution of deeds, wills, &c., an additional name was sometimes used, for example: Daniel Janse Van Antwerpen, Symon Volckertse De Backer or Veeder, Jan Barentse Wemp, &c.

This additional name, however, was not always the same; thus the first miller of Schenectady wrote his name, Sweer Teunise, Sweer Teunise Van Velsen, and Sweer Teunise Van Westbroeck.

In after times, this additional name, or some modification of it, usually became the fixed surname of the family, though not always; sometimes a Patronymic was assumed in its stead; thus the Segers of Albany county dropped the early local name of Van Voorhout, and adopted that of Segerse, an early Patronymic; some of the de-

scendants of Brandt Peelen Van Nieukerke go by the name of Brandt; and one of the sons of Albert Andriese Bratt was usually designated in the early records as Storm Vanderzee.

2. The Tribal system. This is the system now in common use, in which a fixed family name is used, with one or more prefixed christian names. Double and treble christian names, however, are modern.

Examples of this system are: Clute, Vedder, Groot, DeGraaf, &c. Some of these surnames have undergone considerable variations; thus our modern name, Truax, was anciently written Du Trieux, and was pronounced Du Trou; and Jan Fort, of Niskayuna, had the following aliases: Jan Fort, Jan La Fort, Jan Vandervort, and Jan Libbertee.

3. In the mixed system those of the first and second were combined. Had this method generally prevailed it would have proved a notable help to the genealogist.

Thus the first settler, Vedder, of Schenectady, was sometimes called Harmen Albertse Vedder or Vedderen:—the first Groot, Symon Symonse Groot, the first De Graaf, Claas Andriese De-Graaf or Graven. These designations contain the christian name, the patronymic and the tribal name.

In a few cases this compound system extended one step farther back and comprehended the grandfather's christian name also:—thus we have Samuel Arentse Samuelse Bratt;—i. e., Samuel Bratt, the son of Arent, who was the son of Samuel.

The Registry of baptisms is believed to have been essentially the same in form in all the churches of New Netherland. It was made in three columns:

First, that headed "Kinderen," (children);

Second, "Ouders" (parents);

Third, "Getuygen" (witnesses or sponsors).

The mother was always registered under her maiden name; the same may be said, generally, of the female sponsors.

An attempt has been made in the following Register to indicate the surnames of the fathers;—and to distinguish such additions from the original, they are enclosed in brackets.

[*Beginning of the Baptismal Registers—by Dominie Dellius, of Albany.*]

In den jaere 1694,

op den xi April.

Syn dese na volgende kinderen op Schenegtade gedoopt.

<i>Kind :</i>	<i>Oud :</i>	<i>Getuigen.</i>
Abraham,	{ Johannes Sanderse Glenn, Diwer Wendell,	Barent Wimp, Antje Glenn.
Wouter,	Esaias Swart, Eva Teunisse,	Jacobus Van Dyck. Jacomyntie Glenn.

Margriet,	*Johannes Vedder, Grietje Van Slyck,	Harmen Van Slyck, Grietje Rykman.
Jacomyntje,	Teunis Vile, Lysbeth Van Eps,	{ Gysbert Gerritse, (Van Brakel,) Lysbeth Janse.

Is gedoopt op den 9 Oct. 1694.

Jacob,	Isaac de truas, Marie Brouwers,	Barent Wimp, Jacomyntie Glenn.
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Syn op den 3^{en} Jann 1695 dese na volgende kinderen gedoopt.

Johannes	Jan Vroman Geesje Symense (Veeder)	Gerrit Symense (Veeder) tryntje Helmerse (Otten)
Eva	Simon Groot de jonge Geertruy Janse	Abraham Groot Elsje Wendell
Gysbert	Gysbert Gerritse (Van Brakel) Lysbet Janse	Isak Swits Maria Teunise
Jacobus	Samuel Bratt Susanna Van Slyk	Harmen Van Slyk Geertruy Van Slyk
Maria	Daniel Janse (Van Antwerpen) Maria Groot	Evert Wendell de jonge Elisabet Robbertt

Syn op den 27^{en} mart 1695 dese na volgende kinderen gedoopt

Elisabeth	Jacobus Peek Elizabeth Teunise	{ Johanne Sanderse (Glen) Barent Wimp Jacomyntie Sanderse
Elisabeth	Hendrick brouwer Marittie Pieterse (Mebie)	Jacobus Van Dyk Lysbeth Drinkvels
Annetje	Jonathan Stephens Lea (Claese)	Maria Dirkse.

POTTER FAMILY RECORDS.

[Communicated by ABNER G. GOODELL, Jr., of Salem.]

From Essex Registry of Deeds, B. 10, Leaf 190. Southwick and Gascoyn's Evidence for Anth^o Neadham, entred July 22, 1695.

Daniel Southwick, aged about fifty-eight yeares, Samuel Gaskill, aged sixty yeares, & Provided Gaskin, aged fifty-six yeares, Testify on Oath that they have been Inhabitants of y^e Towne of Salem all their Time, & That more forty yeares past, Ann Potter came into this Countrey, vnto Salem, to her Aunt Rebecca Bacon, & it was then Comonly knowne and Reported that y^e father of y^e said Ann Potter was slain in that great & General Massacre that had been in Ireland, & to our Certain knowledge, Wee being neer Neighbours, y^e said

* This is a mistake—it should be Harmanus.

Ann Potter, dwelt with her said Aunt Rebeccah Bacon vntill her death, who by her will gave vnto y^e said Ann a Considerable Legacy & y^e possession & vse of her Estate vntill her son Came of Age, & after her Aunt's Death y^e sd Ann Potter Married with Anthony Needham of s^d Salem, & are both now living & present at Our giving this euidence; also these deponants further Testify, that the aboues^d Mrs. Bacon Informed Them, That her Maiden Name was Potter, & that Humphry Potter, y^e father of said Ann, was her Owne Brother.

Daniel Southwick, Samuel Gaskin, & Provided Gaskin personally appeared Before me, y^e Subscriber, one of y^e Councill & Justice of y^e peace in y^e province of y^e Massachusetts Bay in New England, & Made Oath to y^e Truth of their above written euidence, in Salem, this 18th Day of July 1695.

Exam^dBARTH^o GEDNEY.

Edward flintt, John Traske &c^a y^r Euidences for Anth^o Neadham Entred July 22, 1695.

Edward flintt aged about fifty-seven yeares, John Traske aged about fifty-Three yeares, & Mary Looms aged about fifty-Eight, Testify on Oath, that they have been dwellers in y^e Towne of Salem, in y^e County of Essex, in New Eng^d, all their Time, and have knowne Ann, y^e Wife of Anthony Needham of s^d Salem more than forty yeares, who before her marriage went by y^e name of Ann Potter, & wee being Theer Neighbours to her Aunt Rebeccah Bacon, while she liued, haue often heard her said Aunt Say, that y^e Said Ann Potter was her Brother's Daughter who was killed in y^e generall Massacre in Ireland, & to Our Certain knowledge y^e said Rebeccah Bacon guae her a Considerable Legacy at her death, & possession of all her Estate during Minority of her son, Isaack Bacon, vntill he came of age, & wee further Testify, that y^e said Ann with her husband Liut Anthony Needham, are now living in s^d Salem, & present at our giuing this Euidence.

Edward flintt, John Traske, & Mary Loomes personally appeared before me, y^e Subscriber, one of y^e Councill & Justice of y^e peace in y^e province of y^e Massachusetts Bay in New England, & Made Oath to y^e Truth of their aboue written Euidence, this 18th July, 1695.

BARTH^o GEDNEY.

These may Certifie whom it may Concerne, that Ann, The wife of Lieu^t Anthony Needham, now present before me, on my Certaine knowledge, at her arrivall In New England & vntill she married with sd Neadham, was known by y^e name of Ann Potter.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seale.

BARTH^o GEDNEY & a Seale.

J. P.

*Mr^s Osgoods Euidence Entred July 22^a 1695.**

The Deposition of Mrs. Mary Osgood (alias) Clemence, now of

*[Mrs. Osgood's deposition has been once printed in the Register (*ante* XIII, 272), but that the series may be complete it is reprinted here.—Ed.]

Andouer, in y^e Countey of Essex, in New England, formerly of y^e City of Coventry, in Warwickshire, in old England, aged 58 yeares, Who Testifieth & saith, that before y^e yeare Anno Domⁱ 1652, I liued in y^e City of Coventry aboues^d & boarded in y^e house of M^r Biddle, in Hay lane, & was then well acquainted with M^{rs} Ann Potter, Granddaughter To Thomas Potter Esq^r, who had been Mayor of y^e City; y^e said Mrs. Ann Potter, her fathers name was as I haue been informed Humphrey Potter, y^e Only Son of s^d Thomas Potter Esq^r y^e aboues^d Ann Potter (whose parents as I have heard were Murdered in Ireland) is now liuing in Salem, in New England, & Wife to M^r Anthony Neadham, & also s^d Mary Osgood does further Testifie, that M^{rs} Rebbecca Bacon, Aunt to y^e aboues^d Ann Potter, sent to England for her, which Invitacôn she accepted: M^{rs} Mary Osgood made Oath to what is aboute written this 19th of July 1695.

Exam^d p^r. S. Sewall, Reg^r.

Before me

DUDLEY BRADSTREET

Justice o peace.

The Deposition of Nathaniel Felton, of Salem in ye County of Essex, in New England, aged 78 yrs.

Who Testifieth and Saith: That I, this deponent, for many yeares have liued a Near Neighbour to Mrs. Rebbecca Bacon, whose Maiden Name was Rebbecca Potter, her ffather being Alderman Potter, in Coventrie In Warwickshire in England, and haue been many Tymes Employed by y^e said M^{rs} Rebbecca Bacon in her occasions, and Nominated & appeinted in her last Will & Testament Overseer to her Estate during the Minority of her only son Isaack Bacon, & this I doe Testify & Say, that Ann, y^e Wife of Anthony Needham, who att this present are both liuing in perfect health, to my vnderstanding, the said Ann, to my knowledge, was allwayes knowne by y^e Name of Ann Potter, her Maiden Name, who through gods mercey Escaped in y^e bloody Massacre in Ireland wherein her father & most of his family were slaine, as y^e said Mrs. Rebecca Bacon had certaine intelligence, and the Said Ann came Ouer to New England to y^e said M^{rs} Rebbecca, her Auntt, who owned her to be her said Brothers Daughter, and kept y^e s^d Ann vnto y^e Tyme of her decease, & then left her in y^e possession of her Estate during the minority of her Son, y^e Said Isaack, & gaue her a Considerable legacy.

Nathaniel Felton personally appeared before me, y^e Subscriber, One of y^e Councill & Justice of y^e peace in y^e province of y^e Massachusetts Bay in New England, and Made Oath to y^e Truth of this above written Euidence. In Salem this 19th of July 1695.

Examined per S. Sewall, Reg^r.

BARTH^o GEDNEY.

NOTES.

Daniel Southwick, the first deponent, was b. about 1637, and was the son of Lawrence and Cassandra S. who were banished in the Quaker-persecution days to Shelter Island where they shortly after died. Daniel and his sister Provided were ordered to be sold to Barbadoes, but no inhuman shipmaster could be found willing to take them away: *vide* Hist. Coll. Essex Inst. III. 244-245. D. married Hester

Boyce 23. 12. 1663. and had ch.: Hester, b. 26. 4. 1665; Elizabeth, 24. 4. 1668; Daniel, 25. Mar. 1671; Eleanor, 25. 4. 1674, and Hannah, 7 Aug. 1677.

Samuel Gaseoyne, Gaskin or Gaskill, the 2d deponent, was also a Quaker, and m^d Provided Southwick aforesaid, 30. 10. 1662; & had ch. Sam^l b. 23. 11. 1663; Edward, b. 23 Oct. 1667; Hannah, b. 2. Jan. 1669; Provided, 22 Apr. 1672.

Edward Flint, 3d deponent, m. to Elizabeth Hart, by Maj. Dennison 20. 8. 1659 & had ch. John, 26. 1. 1660; William 12. 6. 1661; Thomas, 1. 12. 1662.

John Trask, 4th deponent, was son of William, who came prior to the arrival of Endicott—bap. 13. 7. 1642 and died 14. Apr. 1700 in his 59th year—so says his gr. stone in Beverly.

Mrs. Mary Osgood, 5th deponent, was wife of John Osgood, Jr., of Andover.—(See Reg. xiii, 118.)

Nath^l Felton, 6th deponent, came to Salem 1633, ret to England 1634, came back 1635, joined 1st ch. 1648, and made a deposition in 1705, concerning the site of the old indian settlement at Naumkeag. He d. July 30. 1705. ae 90, according to Derby's MS.

Ann Potter's uncle, William Bacon, died testate & left £184.16s. Hist. Coll. Essex Inst. I. p. 10. Will proved, 9 mo. 1653. His son Isaac (under age) survived him, as, also, did his widow Rebecca, whose will was proved 9 mo. 1655. See Hist. Collec. I. p. 50. By the foregoing, and by sundry allusions, to persons known to be Quakers, in the wills of the deceased, it appears that the Bacons, Needhams, &c., were related to, and remained intimate with the Quakers of that day. Probably they were members of that sect, which, so far as family & wealth were concerned, was a most respectable community—at least in Salem. From the same old City of Coventry came the famous Thomas Maule the Quaker champion, and the personal and steadfast friend of the parties named in these depositions.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE EARLIEST WILLS ON RECORD AND ON THE FILES IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, MASS.

[Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK, of Dorchester.]

[Continued from vol. XVII, page 346.]

NATHANIEL ROBINSON. I giue vnto Goodman *Greenleafe* & Goodman *Shaw* & each of their wiues a pr. of gloues. Also to *Thomas Savage* his wife & children, each, a pare of Gloues, to Mrs. [] & each of her children a pare of Gloues, to Mr. *Hez: Vsher* & Capt. *William Davis* & each of their wiues a pare of Gloues; to each of the bearers of my Corps a pr. of Gloues; to Mr. *John Wilson*, to *John Gilbert* & his wife, Each a pare of Gloues. To my bro. *Jonathan* & sister *Mary*, Each, a ring of tenn shillings price, to bee sent to Mr. *Henry Barton* if they bee yet living. I make my freind *Thomas Savage* Ouerseer of this my will, & what shall remaine aboue the debts & funerall charges & legacies aboue mentioned, I giue vnto him the said *Savage*, with thankfulness for all his loue, with what comes from England also in returne of trases sent thither by Mr. *Forwell* to sell for mee. 2d day of March 1667. *Nathaniell Robinson.*

Wittnes hereunto

Thomas Savage,

John Greenleafe.

25 July 1667. Capt. *Thomas Savage* Appearinge before the Gour. & Major Generall &c. declaring that hee did refuse to haue to doe, with the imperfect will on the other side, that the Creditors of the late *Nathaniell Robinson* may haue their just dues soe far as the Estate will reach.

Power of Administration to the Estate of the late Nathaniell Robinson deceased granted to *John Gilbert* in whose House hee died, hee bringing an Inuentory of that Estate, & giuing security to Administer according to Law.

Edw : Rawson, Record^r.

Inventory of the Goods & Estate as is found in the possession of *John Gilbert*, Tanner, of *Nathaniel Robinson* deceased, the 15th of June 1667, taken by *Nathaniell Bishop*, *Henry Rust*. *John Gilbert* deposed 25 July 1667.

[Prefixed to this will is "A noate of Goods in my chest," consisting of clothing, &c.; "a parcel of bookes at Mr. *Atlifes* amounting to 4^s;" "a booke at Goodman *Carrington* at 14^s price;" "As for the bookes aboue mentioned I had of Mr. *Forwell* & I sent pay for the bookes by the said *Forwell*, which was trases to bee sold in London, the bookes were about 8^s. worth, & what hee had of mee about 20^s worth soe much in London." "I owe as followeth—To Mr. *Atwater* 24^s; To Goodman *Collemore* 3^s; To Mr^s. *Tilly* 2^s; To a woman of *Charstow*ⁿ 4^s; To Goodman *Greenleafe* 4^s; To Capt. *Clarke* about 50^s.]

THOMAS PAINE. 29 July 1667. Power of Administration to the Estate of the late Mr. *Thomas Paine*, marriner, is granted to *Hannah*, his Relict she bringing a true Inuentory of that Estate to the next Countie Court, & giuing security to Administer thereupon according to Law. p^r Order.

Edw. Rawson, Record^r.

BENJAMIN WARD. 26 Dec. 1666. Att a meeting of the Gour. Major Generall & Record^r. Power of Administration to the Estate of the late *Benjamin Ward*, shipwright, deceased, is granted to *Mary* his Relict, shee bringing in an Inuentory of that Estate to the next County Court & giving security to Administer thereupon according to Law.

Edw. Rawson, Record^r.

Inventory of the Estate of *Benjamin Ward*, taken 26 Jan. 1666, by *Peter Olliuer*, *Henry Allen*. Amt. £940. *Mary Ward*, Relict, deposed, Feb. 15, 1666. Book V, page 188.

MARY WARD.—PETITION. To the Honorable the Generall Court now Assembled. The Humble Petition of *Mary Ward*, Widdow—Humbly Sheweth :

That it hath pleased God lately to take to himselfe the late *Benjamin Ward*, youre Petitioner^s deare Husband, before hee did or could settle that Estate, which God hath bestowed on him, by his & youre Petitioner^s labor & Care for about Forty & five yeares, wherein they liued together with the Constant & faithfull Service of *Stephen Butler*, sonn to the Petition^r by a former Husband, who was very deare to youre Petitioner^s late Husband Ward, who alwayes told youre Petition^r. that hee resolved to manifest his loue & affection to her said sonn Butler, as to his owne that God had giuen to themselues, as a reward of all his faithfull & dilligent service both before & after hee was for himselfe, but hee dying intestate & youre Petitioner very aged & weake, & vnfit to mannage what is Left & being desirous that the Estate of her late Husband may bee diuided & settled on herselfe & her three grand-children which is all the issue that God hath pleased to spare the Petitioner & her late Husband, the one halfe

thereof to youre Petitioner & her dispose whereby shee may bee Enabled to lue in some measure Comfortably the remainder of her life, but also leaue behind her some Testimony of her loue to her sonn Butler & his children to whome her Husband intended soe well. And the other halfe of the whole to her said Grand-Children, to bee giuen to them at the day of marriage, & youre Petitioner as in duty bound shall pray.

In answer to the Petition of Mary Ward, Widdow, the Court on perusall of the Petition declare that the Cognizance thereof belongs to the County Court of Suffolke to whome it is referred.

Edw. Rawson, Secrety.

At a County Court held at Boston 31 July 1667 :

The Court on due perusall of the late Mary Ward's Petition to the Gennerall Court in May last, & the Court's Answer thereunto, with the Euidences of *Richard Gridley & Henry Allen*, together with the last will & Testament of the said Mary Ward, now Also proued in this Court by sufficient Euidences to bee her last will & Testament, consideringe her Equall minde & due Care to her Children both by first & second Husband, doe allow & Confirme the said will to bee a fynall issue for the settling of the Estate betweene the Children, ordering that her Petition & Euidences therewith bee Recorded with that her will.

Edw. Rawson, Recordr.

MARY WARD.—WILL—I, Mary Ward, Relict of the late *Benjamin Ward* of Boston, being weake of body, but of perfect vnderstanding, Considering the trouble I haue mett with & benn put vnto, by Reason Sicknes came soe on & death soe suddenly issuing, taking my Husband out of this world before hee settled his Estate, & knowing that hee often declared vnto mee, that hauing from a Child brought vp my sonn *Stephen Butler*, that I had by a former Husband, that hee found soe dutifull, hopefull, & seruiceable to him as if hee had benn his owne, hee alwayes telling mee hee minded to giue him a Considerable part of his Land & Estate, that had soe great a hand & helping to gett it, least after my decease my deare Husbands mind should not bee vnderstood, I hauing alwayes a hand also in getting of the Estate, judge it for peace sake, that my sonn & sonn in Lawe & grand-children may lue in loue & peace, necessary to make this my last will & Testament, being sole Administratrix to my said late Husbands Estate, hereby annulling any late or former will of mine. I Giue to my Reuerend Pastor Mr. *John Wilson* 40^s ; to Mr. *Thatcher* & Mr. *Allen* 40^s a peece ; to the poore of the Church of Boston Fowre pounds. To my sonn in lawe *William Holloway* Tenn pounds. Unto my much Honored Freinds Major Generall *John Leueret* & Mr. *Peter Olliner* my Ancient & neere neighbors alwayes helpfull to mee Thee [Three] pounds a peece, to buy them a Ring. I bequeath all the rest of my Estate, both Reall & personall, in Houses, Lands, wharfes, goods & Household stuffe & whatsoever my Husband left & now I possess, the one halfe thereof, that is of all the Houses, Lands & goods to my Three grand-children, *Mary Holloway* whome my Husband and I brought vp, *William Holloway* & *Benjamin Holloway*, to bee divided Equally betweene them when they come to bee of Age, and that they bee heires Each to other. And in Case of their de-

cease, the one halfe to their Father *William Holloway* & the other halfe to *Stephen Butler*, my sonn and his heires. I giue the other halfe of the Houses, Lands & goods to my beloued sonn *Stephen Butler* & his Children hee hauing soe industriously laboured with & for my Husband, & in Case of his & all his Childrens decease, before my grand-children being of Age, in such Case what I giue to them, my mind & will is it should goe to my Grand children or the longer liuer of them. My will is, that my sonn in Law *William Holloway* shall giue security to my Executor to Render it vp what I haue giuen to my grand-children, that during their non-Age he shall have the benefit & improuement thereof. I Appoint my sonn *Stephen Butler* to bee sole Executor of this my last will & Testament & desire my Honnored Freinds Major Generall *John Leuerett* & Mr. *Peter Olliuer* to bee ouerseers of the same. 4 July 1667. *Mary × Ward.*

In presence of vs,

William Salter, Henry Allen, John Prince, John Saunders.

21 July 1667. *William Salter & Henry Allen* deposed.

The Testimony of *Henry Allen* aged 47 yeares or thereabouts, Testifyeth & saith that hauing conference with Brother Ward, deceased, not long before his death, Concerning the disposall of his Estate, & to my best remembrance that hee did Answer mee that it should be diuided amongst them, & that his sonns did Carry on the worke together as wittnes my hand.

Deposed in County Court 31 July 1667 : by *Henry Allen*, as Attests.

Edw. Rawson, Recordr.

The Testimony of *Richard Gridley* aged 65 yeares, Testifyeth & saith that hauing had Conference with Brother Ward, deceased, about 2 yeares since, hearing of him Complaine of the trouble hee had with his servants, I did ask of him, how hee did Carry on his work now. And hee did Answer mee that hee was Eased of his trouble by his two sonns, for they did Carry on the worke Comfortably & that they did agree very well & then I did ask of him, how hee did thinck to dispose of his Estate lying as it did abroad & at home, hee did tell mee that they did the better it should bee for them, for it should bee diuided together, for they did Each one the worke to his great Comfort.

his marke

Richard × Gridley.

Sworne to in Court by *Richard Gridley*, 1 Augst 1667.

Edw. Rawson, Recordr.

Inventory of the Estate of *Mary Ward*, widdow, deceased, taken 19 : 5 mo. 1667. by *Richard Woodde, Henry Allen*. Mentions twelue Acres of land at Muddy ryver, £24 ; two parsell of land at Billerica at 12^d an acre, £4. Amt. £46. 10.

31 July 1667. *Stephen Butler* deposed. Book V, page 193.

RICHARD CARTER. Boston, 28 Feb. 1667. Power of Administration to the Estate of the late *Richard Carter* is granted to *Ann*, his Relict.

ELIZABETH ROBINSON.—21 Aug. 1666. I, *Elizabeth Robinson*, being in a weake Condition of Body, yet of competent vnderstanding & memory, concerning such Estate as it hath pleased God to leaue to my disposing I doe Order & bequeath as followeth. That the Estate

Giuen by the last will & Testament of my former Husband, *Richard Shearman*, I doe hereby will & desire that it may bee performed accordingly & for the Ouerplus of what the House & Land shall yeald I doe out of the same giue vnto *John Browne*, sonn of *Edmond Browne* of Dorchester, £5. To *Samuell Deman*, sonn of *John Deaman* of Redding, 40^s. To *Elizabeth Spaule*, dau. of *Thomas Spall* of Boston, 40^s. To my sister *Bridget Locks* children of *Faucet* in England, if liuing, to Each of them £5, Provided that if the Ouerplus aboue mentioned shall fall short of these legacies aboue written, that then they are to haue proportionably as it shall fall, the which I referr to my Executo^{rs} hereafter named. I giue to my kinsman, *John Greenleafe*, my Orchard, to him & his heires foreuer, Provided hee pay to his sister *Mary Greenleafe*, £20 within six months after my decease, the which I doe hereby giue & bequeath to my said kinswoman. To my said kinsman, *John Greenleafe*, one bedstead in the Chamber with the furniture to it. Vnto *Mary Spall*, dau. of the said *Spall* afore-said, one feather bed, boulster & pillow. I giue vnto *Mary Greenleafe*, one feather bed & bedstead with furniture belonging to it as it now standeth in the Parlor, together with one Table, Fowre Stooles & fowre Quishions. And whereas there is due vnto mee the sune of £50, from the Estate lately of my Husband *Thomas Robinson* as by Couenant vpon marriage, I doe referr the whole or what shall bee recovered of the same to bee disposed the one halfe of it among my Husband *Shearman's* children or Grand children, according to the discretion of my Executo^{rs}, the rest of the said sune & other monables after my debts funerall & other necessary charges paid to bee disposed of at the discession of Deacon *John Wisewall* & Mr. *William Bartholomew*, whome I Appoint Executo^{rs} of this my last will.

In presence of

Elizabeth × *Robinson*.

Nathaniell Bishop, *Joseph Bartholomew*.

16 Nov. 1667. *John Dammon* appeared in Court, with *Thomas Spall*, *Edmond Browne* & *Joseph Knight* & Acknowledged themselves to bee agreed with Deacon *John Wisewall* Executor to *Elizabeth Robinsons* will, & was willing it should bee proued, the said Deacon *Wisewall* presenting *Joseph Bartholomew* & Mr. *William Bartholomew* Euidences. Taken before Mr. *Edward Tyng*, which the Court Orders to bee Recorded with the will & approved of them as a probate of the same. As Attests, *Edw. Rawson*, Record^r.

The Testimony of *Joseph Bartholomew*, Aged 29 yeares or thereabouts, Concerning the last will & Testament of *Elizabeth Robinson*, bearing date, 21 Aug. 1666, now deceased, this deponent Testifyeth that the said *Elizabeth* came diuers times to this deponants Fathers house very earnestly desiring to haue her will drawne, as not willing to haue her former Will stand, but to alter it. And after many times comming, the Father of this deponant, on a day brought a Coppie drawne as from her, & written to my best Remembrance, hee said by Mr. *Wisewall* & himselfe, the which this deponant wrought out & meeting with the Widdow *Robinson* afterwards shee Exprest her selfe very joyfull that it was done & very well satisfiied with it & Owned it as her will & Testament, after Goodman *Bishops* hand was at it; soe when shee had soe Owned it, to bee her Act & deed I set to my hand also, at which time I tooke her to bee of a disposing

mind, only shee had a great defect in vttering her mind, vntil shee had tyme to make her mind knowne by degrees, & further saith not.

Taken upon Oath Augst 21, 1667.

Before mee,

Edward Tyng, Commissr.

The Testimony of *William Bartholomew*, Concerning the last will & Testament of *Elizabeth Robinson* deceased saith, that the said *Elizabeth* came often to the House of this deponant, diuers times weeping to him, to get her will formerly drawne to bee Altered & to bee, new drawne. My business being more then Ordinary, I could not in some Weekes attend it, but sometime before the date of her last will, went to Mr. Wiswall at her request, and wee together tooke this her last will from her Owne mouth, wording of it as meetly as wee might, but in nothing altering the sence of her mind Expressed to vs. I doe not remember wee dictated any thing to her of it, but only when shee was speaking of some bequeathed to her kindred in England wee wished her to insert that clause, vizt. if the Estate might afford; & whereas shee had drawne two formes of wills before, I doe account this will the most rationall of them all, & the Reasons shee gaue for altering her former will, were upon rationall grounds, & I doe affirme to my best vnderstanding, that at the drawing & at the signing & sealing of this her last will & Testament shee was of a Composed & disposing mind, also shee declared her selfe seuerall times to this deponant, after the will was signed & finished, to bee well satisfi'd & quieted in her mind, who indeed seemed restless till it was done; further this deponant testifyeth, that hee this deponant meeting her the Euening before shee sickned, going from her House, it being a uery cold Euening, asked her why shee would hazard her health soe, as to goe forth in soe cold an Euening, shee Answered mee, that shee was going to a priuate meeting. And to my best Remembrance I then asked her as I had done vpon occasion at times before, whether shee heard with vnderstanding at the meetings & shee said yea, shee praysed God for it.

Taken vpon Oath the 29th of the 7: 1667.

Before *Edw. Tyng, Commissr.*

EDWARD YARD. 25th March, 1668. Power of Administration to the Estate of the late *Edward Yard*, Fisherman of neere Dartmouth In the County of Deuon, in old England, deceased, is granted to Mr. *Peter Olliuier* of Boston, merchant, in behalfe of himselfe & other Creditors with such others as are neerest of kinne to the said Yard, hee bringing in a true Inventory of the Estate to the next Countie Court, & giuinge bonds to Administer thereupon according to Lawe:

By Order, *Edw. Rawson*, Recordr.

SPEAR FAMILY RECORD.

[Communicated by JAMES SPEAR LORING, of Brooklyn, N. Y.]

George Spear, the emigrant, had five sons, and settled at Braintree, Mass. His third son, Ebenezer, married Rachel Deerings, 1679. Among his children was Joseph, born Feb. 25, 1688, who settled at Hull. He was master of a Philadelphia packet, and was attacked

with small-pox May, 1738, when he was conveyed from Boston to Rainsford's Island, by order of the selectmen, where he died. He m. Mary, dau. of Gershom and Elizabeth Collier, Dec. 12, 1720. His widow m. Richard Stubs. Their children were : Joseph, b. Ap. 10, 1722 ; Gershom, b. Ap. 7, 1723 ; David, b. 1726 ; Nathan, b. May 29, 1728 ; Paul, b. June 30, 1733 ; Poole, b. Sept. 21, 1735 ; Mary, b. June 1, 1738 ; and Elizabeth, b. Oct. 27, 1731. He had thirty-five grandchildren.

1. Joseph, a lighterman, m. Phebe Binney, of Hull, 1743. He m. again Mary Dawson. The children were : Barney ; Joshua, b. 1749, d. 1789 ; Joseph, b. 1747, d. 1794, surveyor and soldier of the revolution. He m. Elizabeth, dau. David Spear. He d. at Port au Prince, Sept., 1787.

2. Gershom, a cooper, m. Elizabeth Bradlee, 1770. Hannah, m. Joseph Sargent ; Phebe m. Asaph Harlow, and d. 1814 ; Elizabeth, b. 1755, m. Thomas Harlow, d. 1829 ; Mary, b. 1760, d. Jan., 1846 ; Nathaniel, m. Sally Trueman ; Hannah, b. 1765, d. Nov., 1845, m. Jeremiah Kahler.

By Boston overseers' records : Joseph Spear, wife and three children, of Hull, Aug. 3, 1758, time of residence in Boston six months, were warned out of town, by Abijah Adams, constable. Several thousand were warned out of town for many years, that in case of extreme poverty they may not be chargeable to Boston.

Gershom, a guineaman, m. Lucy Witherell, of Cape Cod ; m. 2d. time the widow Eldredge, June 18, 1744, and had Joseph 1744, and Lucy, who m. Capt. Oakes, of Pembroke. Capt. Gershom d. at sea.

3. David, a cooper, d. at Boston, July 8, 1803, m. Elizabeth Oliver, Annapolis, Canada, 2d wife, Sarah Stoddard, 3d wife, widow Mary Holland, who was a Hammett, 4th wife, Sarah Loring, of Hull. The children were : Elizabeth, who m. Joseph Spear, and m. 2d. time, Joseph Cordies ; Sarah, m. Lieut. John Ingersoll, 1776 ; David, m. Marcy Higgins.

Gershom, son of Joseph Spear, fell from a wharf near the South Battery. His father, while removing his lighter, discovered the boy under the water, and conveyed him home, apparently a lifeless corpse, but after great exertions, he was restored.

David Spear was a maritime juror. Excise duty on his chariot, 1798. Was a culler of staves, 1769. At a meeting of Boston tradesmen, Jan. 1788, at Green Dragon Tavern, in favor of adopting the Federal Constitution, Capt. David Spear was chosen on the standing committee. The Free and Independent Whig Society of Observation was established in Boston, June 25, 1778. A committee was chosen, June 9, 1779, to wait upon David Spear, about the Nantucket molasses, who has orders to sell for nothing but hard money to the exclusion of the continental currency. Mobs often assailed the stores of merchants who adopted this exclusive policy, and destroyed large amounts of merchandise. He was captain of a military company.

4. Nathan, m. Grace Willis, who d. 1791. The children were : Grace, m. William Foster ; Martha, m. John Johnson, an artist ; Mary ; Nathan ; William, m. Miss. Jackson ; Josiah, m. a Jackson ; David, m. Peggy Hall, 2d wife, Williams of Roxbury. Nathan's slave Cato was admitted to Dr. Stillman's church July 4, 1773, excluded Aug. 30, 1779, because of adultery. Nathan, sen., in 1763, was at-

tacked with the small-pox, and was removed to the Rainfordland Hospital at New Boston; was a culler of staves in 1769. In 1768, Zachary Johonnot, Nathan Spear, William Foster and others complained to the selectmen of Boston against John Watson, esq., of the 59th Regiment of foot for inducing their negro servants to enter into a dangerous conspiracy against their masters, promising them their freedom as a reward. June, 1776, he was a jurymen; was foreman of the jury in a maritime court, Aug., 1779, held in Boston. In Dec., 1776, he was one of 597 militia drafted in Boston, by order of the General Court, to serve as a reinforcement of the Continental army.

In the Boston Gazette of April, 1778, is a statement of the attempt of Perez Morton, esq., to liberate slaves in Boston without the consent of their masters, on the charge of Col. Isaac Sears and Nathan Spear. The following is the testimony of Mr. Spear: "I, Nathan Spear, of Boston, Suffolk Co., cooper, testify and declare that sometime in Nov., 1777, I was met in the street in said Boston, by Perez Morton, esq., when he addressed me in the following manner, viz: "One of your negro lads has been with me on account of his freedom." I then told him the said negro was under age. Said Perez Morton replied to me: "You have no right to keep him, but had better set him at liberty, and added, "had I not better come to you in person about this affair, than send you a writ?" A few weeks afterwards the said Perez Morton came to me again, and told me the meaning, said negro kept coming to him about the matter of his freedom. The deponent then told said Perez Morton if he did not leave troubling him about the negro, he, the deponent, would send off the negro, upon which Perez Morton expressed himself in the following words, viz: "By God, I will follow you to hell, but I will have satisfaction of you if you send him off," still meaning said negro. The said Perez added that he would not have the deponent offended with him, for the whole corps of lawyers had taken up the matter. Nathan Spear, Ap. 8, 1778, Samuel Pemberton, Joseph Greenleaf, justices. Nathan Spear's wharf was next south of Codman's wharf.

Capt. Gershom Spear was the master of a slave ship to Africa, and when entering Boston harbor, some of the slaves mutinied, and one of them attempted his life with a pistol. He afterwards, about 1760, commanded the British brig Anson, and in a contest with a French ship off Gibraltar, nearly succeeded in its capture, and so great was the bravery that he was received in Gibraltar with public rejoicings.

In 1784, Nathan, son of Nathan Spear, visited France in company with William Foster, of Boston, who m. his sister Grace. Mrs. Adams, the wife of John Adams, in a letter to Mrs. Cranch, dated July 6, 1784, describing passengers on board of ship Active, in which she sailed for London, writes of Mr. Foster as a merchant, a gentleman soft in his manners, very polite and kind, loves domestic life, and thinks justly of it. I respect him on this account. Mr. Spear brings up the rear, a single gentleman, with a great deal of good humor, some wit, and much drollery, easy and happy; blow high and blow low, can sleep and laugh at all seasons. "Mr. Spear reading Thomson's Seasons with his hat on."

5. Paul, m. Clemence Weld, of Roxbury, who was admitted to Dr. Stillman's church, Sept. 7, 1766. He d, in 1792.

6. Poole, deputy sheriff, m. Christiana Turner, of Pembroke, had Joseph, Daniel, Oliver; Paul, m. Mary Bacon; Christiana, m. Jabez Hatch; Abigail, m. Mr. Abbot.

In the deposition of Richard Palmes, published in the Narrative of the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770, he states that he "saw Mr. Pool Spear going towards the town-house. He asked me if I was going home. I told him I was; I asked him where he was going that way. He said he was going to his brother David's. But when I got to the town-pump, we were told there was a rumpus at the Custom House door [north side of King street.] Mr. Spear said to me, you had better not go. I told him I would go and try to make peace. I immediately went there and saw Capt. Preston at the head of six or eight soldiers, in a circular form, with guns breast-high, and bayonets fixed," etc., etc.

7. Mary, d. Nov. 7, 1799, m. Capt. John Bray, second time, Dea. James Loring, of Hull, who d. July 20, 1775. Her children were: John Bray, b. 1761, m. Sarah Chapman; James Loring, b. 1770, m. Mary Cushing, 2d wife widow Prudence C. Morris; Mary, m. Ebenezer Paine.

8. Elizabeth, m. Mr. Ewing, and had: Elizabeth, m. Arthur Kane. Paul. Nathan Spear's daughter, Grace Foster, had: Sally, who m. Hon. H. G. Otis in 1790. Col. John T. Apthorp m. Grace, who d; 1795, and Mary, twin sister of Sally Foster. Major John Bray, selectman of Boston, had Sarah, m. John, a son of Gen. John Winslow, and Maria m. Zachariah Whitman, author of the History of the Ancient and Hon. Artillery Company. At a garrison court martial, Cambridge, 1775, James Spear, of Capt. Flagg's company, in Col. Church's regiment, for abusive language, the court find him not guilty, and order that he be discharged from the guard-house.

Jacob Spear, of Col. Russell's regiment, for absenting himself from the White House guard, without leave — the court sentence him to be tied to the whipping post five minutes.

STATEMENTS OF GRACE HIGIMAN AND OTHERS IN RELATION TO BEING TAKEN CAPTIVE BY THE INDIANS.

Grace Higiman saith, That on the second day of August 1689, the day when Pemaquid was assaulted and taken by y^e Indians, I was then taken Prisoner and carried away by them, one Eckeon, a Canada Indian pretending to have a right in me, & to be my master, I apprehend that there were between two and thee hundred Indians at that assault, (and no French, who continued there for two dayes, and then carried away my selfe and the other Captives, (about Fifty in number), unto the Fort at Penobscot. I continued there about three yeares, removing from place to place as the Indians occasionally went, and was very hardly treated by them, both in respect of Provisions & Cloathing, having nothing but a torn blanket to cover me during the winter season, and oftentimes cruelly beaten. After I had been with the Indians three yeares, they carried me to Quebeck, and sold me for Forty Crowns unto the French there, who treated me well, gave me my liberty, and I had the Kings allowance of Provisions,

and also a Room provided for me and liberty to worke for my selfe. I continued there two yeares and a halfe. During which time of my abode there, several of the Eastern Indians came, Vizt: Bomaseen, Moxishis son and Modockawando's son & divers others, and brought in English Prisoners & Scalps, and as the French told me, received for each Scalp (being paid by the Intendent), Twenty French Crowns, according to a Declaration, which the Governour there had emitted for their Encouragement, and the Captives they sold for so much as they could agree for with the purchasers. The Indians also had a Reward allowed them for bringing Intelligences from time to time. Soon after the Submission made by the Indians at Pemaquid in the year 1693, Bomaseen came to Quebeck and brought a paper containing the Substance of the Articles of that Submission which he shewed unto me, and told me that the Governour of Canada said to him, That he should not have made any Peace with the English and that he seemed to be much displeased for their having so done, however said they might carry it friendly to the English till they should meet with a convenient opportunity of having an advantage to do mischief, and after the mischief done at Oyster River, Bomaseen returned with Monsr Le Ville, Captain of a party of the French that joyned with them in that action, and the s^d Bomaseen (as he told me himselfe), brought with him then, ten scalps and Two Prisoners. And I left Bomaseen at Quebeck when I came from thence, being the 4th of September 1694. And whilst Mr. Nelson remained a Prisoner at Quebeck he discoursed the Governour there about his setting a price upon Englishmen's heads objecting against it as Unchristian and not agreeable to the Custom of Nations, at which the Governour seemed to be much disturbed and said the English had begun the practice of it by giving a Reward to y^e Mohawks. On the 4th of September afores^d I came from Quebeck in Company with three Frenchmen, who carried me to St. John's where I stayed three weeks, being lodged at a Gentleman's House without the Fort named De Chuphore, and was once in the Fort being invited thither by Villebone, but can give no accompt of the State thereof, apprehend there may be about Fifty men, and do not understand that they want any thing, receiving a yearly supply by a Ship from France both for y^mselves and the Indians. I was transported from St. Johns to Port Royal in a Barque being a Prize lying there that belonged to Capt. Belcher, and I continued there all the last winter. The Vessells that infest the Coast are fitted out from Port Royal tho' I do not understand that it is with the Countenance or approbation of the Inhabitants, who profess their dislike thereof and would be glad That it were in their power to prevent it, but they are over awed & menaced by the Privateers & Villebone with his party, being in danger of having the Indians set upon them to destroy what they have. And the occasion of Abraham Boudroits going the last Spring to St. John's was (as I understand) to see if he could purchase some of the English Captives, and I know nothing but that he is true and cordial to the English Interests.

The Indians about John's River have the last Winter (as I am informed) been very sickly, and upwards of an hundred of them died. And I apprehend That if the yearly supply from France to St. John's

could be intercepted they would be greatly distressed and forced to draw of, if Port Royal be not so stored as that they cannot have supplies from them. The Ship that comes from France is expected about the middle of June. On the 5th of May last I came from Port Royal with Abraham Boudroit, and arrived at Boston about the 18th of the same month. About 2 yeares since 500 Souldiers were sent from France to Canada.

Grace H Higiman.

Further I add that when I saw Bomaseen at Canada after the time that Oyster River was destroyed, he had on a pair of red plush breeches, a close bodied Coat of Searge, and a cane with a Silver head and in a boasting manner, related to me as above that he brought in Ten Scalps and two English Prisoners, and was greatly caressed and treated kindly by the French Governour.

Signed,

Grace H Higiman.

Sworn 31st of May 1695

Bomaseen being present

Before the L^d. Gov^r & Council.

Js^a ADDINGTON Secry.

Hezekiah Miles al^s Hector Indian of full age sworn saith that he being employed in his Maj^{ty}s service against the Indian Enemy, and posted at Major Frosts Garrison at Barwick in the year 1691, was surprised and carried away Captive by the Eastern Indian Enemy and became servant to Sampson Hegin with whome he continued for the space of neer Four years, haveing his chief residence at the new Fort called Amsaquonte above Naridgwack. And that in the month of July 1694 there was a gathering of the Indians at the said new Fort and preparations to go forth to war, and that two or three days before they intended to set out, they kild and boyled several dogs and held a Feast, where was present Egeremet, Bomascen, Warumbee, & Ahasombamet with divers others of the chief among them. They discoursed of falling upon Oyster River and Groton, and Bomaseen was to command one of the Company, & the day before they intended to set forth, myself with Four Indians more were dispatched away to Canada with a Letter from the Fryar and were upon our Voyage thither and back again about Fourth days and brought down about two barrels of powder, shot proportionable & some fire armes. About the time of our return, the Indians came in after the mischief done at Oyster River & Groton, and in particular, I saw Bomaseen in his Canoo, which was well laden; there was two English Captives, some scales, and a large pack of plunder brought in that Canoo, and Bomaseen two or three days after his return home went away to Canada. The depon^t further adds that Sheepscot John^s two sons, now in Boston Prison, were present at the Feast at y^e Fort & preparing to go forth wth y^e other Indians and another son of Sheepscot John^s & that he saw these two Indians at their return.

Signed

Hez: X Miles al^s Hector.

Sworn 31st of May 1695. Bomaseen being present

Before the L^d. Gov^r. & Council.

Is^a: ADDINGTON, Secry.

An Jenkins of full age Testyfieth & saith that at Oyster River on the eighteenth of July last past in the morning about the dawning of the day my husband being up went out of the dore & presently returning Cried to me & or Children to run for or Lives For the Indians had beset the Town whereupon my husband and myself fled with or Children into or Cornefeild & at or entrance into the feild Bomaseen whoume I haue seen since I came out of captivity in the prison Came towards vs, & about tenn Indians more & the s^d Bomaseen then shot at my husband & stroke him down, Ran to him & struck him three blowes on the head with a hatchet scalped him and run him three times in the breast with a baganet. I also saw the said Bomazeen knock one of my Children on the head & tooke of her scalp & then put the Child into her father's armes & they both Lay gasping together. He also then stabbed the Child in the breast And Bomazeen also then killed my husbands grandmother & scalped her & then Led me up to or house & plundered it & then set it on fire & Carried me & my three children into Captivity together with the Rest of my Neighbors whose Lives were spared, being at first forty nine but in one miles goeing or thereabouts they killed three Children so there remained forty six Captives & that night the Company parted & the Captives were distributed, but before they parted I this deponent numbered one hundred & fourty Indians & fourteen french men & then when I tooke the account there were more fireing at Woodmans garrison & at Burnams garrison, but the number unknowne to me. Myself with nine captiues more were Carried up to penecook & were Left with three Indians & that party went to Groaten Bomazeen being their Commander. In nine dayes they returned & brought twelue Captiues & from thence with their Cannoes sometimes afloat & sometimes Carried untill that we Came to Norridgeawocke which tooke us fifteen dayes & staid about two months there then dispersed into the woods twoe or thre families in a place & kept Removinge toe and froe staieing about a week in a place untill they brought vss down to pemaquid & delivered vss to Cap^t. March. Bomazeen was my Master, his wife my Mistress vntill Bomazeen was taken at pemaquid; after that I belonged to his wife untill about two months before I was brought down to pemaquid for then the Indian Minister Called Prince Waxaway bought me when I was brought to great weekness & extremity by their Bad usage & shewed me great kindness by whose meanes vnder God my Life was preserved. My Mistress was very Cruell to me & I was Cruelly whipt seaven times & they intended so to proceed once a week untill they had killed me but that the Indian Minister had Compassion on me & rescued me. That Indian Minister also bought three Captiues more & freed them from their hard vsage. Their Names are Nicholas Frost, Sarah Bragginton & Thomsand drue.

The mark of X An Jenkins.

Ann Jenckins made oth to the Truth of this Her within written Evidence this 11th day of June 1695. Before me

Barth^l Gedney, Just. Peace.

The Deposition of Damson Drew* lately dwelling att Oyster River in Piscataqua.

This Deponent maketh Oath that on or about the last day of August in the year 1694 she this Deponent being in Bed with her Husband they heard a great Tumult and Noise of firing of Guns which awakened her out of her sleep, and she understanding that the Indians were in Arms & had encompassed the House willing to make her Escape she endeavored & att last got out of the Window and fled, but the Indians firing fast after her she returned to the House and her Father in law took her by the hand and haled her into the House again, where upon she endeavored to get out att another Window, but the Indians had besett that, so she returned to the other Room where her friends were and the Window of that Room being open an Indian named Bombazine (as she was then informed & has since seen and known him in the Prison att Boston) caught hold of her Arm and pulled her out att the Window & threw her violently upon the Ground she being then with Child & when she had so done he went into the House to plunder when another Indian named Assurowlaway (who could speak good English came to her & told her she should receive no hurt & took her and carryed her into the Woods. And further this Depon^t. saith not.

The mark of
Damson + Drew.

Boston May 23d 1698.

The Depon^t. Drew was Examined, & sworn to what is above written, Bombazeen the Indian being present and caused to understand it.

read Novr. 18th, 1698.

Cor. Js^a. ADDINGTON.

[The following opinion of eight prominent ministers of Boston and vicinity, in relation to the subject of showing mercy to the savages then in prison at Boston, is found in the archives connected with the foregoing depositions.]

<p>2 Sam., 3. 39, with 1 Kin.. 2. 31. Jon. 1., 12, 14, 15.</p>	<p>I. The Capital Execution of a Murderer is a point which doubtless may bee superseded by the Hazards which the public safety may evidently suffer from it</p>
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* Among these prisoners were Thomas Drew and his wife who were newly married. He was carried to Canada, where he continued two years and was redeemed. She to Norridgewog, and was gone four years, in which she endured every thing but death. She was delivered of a child in the winter, in the open air, and in a violent snow storm. Being unable to suckle her child, or provide it any food, the Indians killed it. She lived fourteen days on a decoction of the bark of trees. Once they set her to draw a sled up a river against a piercing north-west wind, and left her. She was so overcome with the cold that she grew sleepy, laid down and was nearly dead, when they returned; they carried her senseless to a wigwam, and poured warm water down her throat, which recovered her. After her return to her husband, she had fourteen children; they lived together until he was ninety-three and she eighty-nine years of age; they died within two days of each other and were buried in one grave.

These particular circumstances of the destruction at Oyster river were at my desire collected from the information of aged people, by John Smith, Esq., a descendant of one of the suffering families.

Belknap's *Hist. of New Hampshire*, i. 276. edition 1792.

1 King. 2, 5.

Numb. 35. 30.
Deut. 17, 6, and 19,
15.

II. Great is the difference between the blood shed by declared enemies, tho' very perfidious ones, in a state of war, and the blood shed by professed subjects, under circumstances of the law and not so engaged in arms.

III. When the death of a murderer is to be formally as such proceeded unto, there must be that full evidence of the murder which amounts unto two sufficient testimonies.

Upon the Whole,
The Case being putt unto us, Whether the Lives of Certain Salvages now in Hold, may Lawfully bee spared.

Or Answer is, That, not being Concerned with the Expediency of the Matter or the Methods of Managing it which are Left with the publick Wisdome wee Judge the Thing Lawful to bee done.

INCREASE MATHER.
JAMES ALLEN.
SAMUEL TORREY.
SAM^L WILLARD.
MOSES FISKE.
PETER THACHER.
THOM^S CLARK.
COTTON MATHER.

From Mass. Archives, viii, 36-42.

TESTIMONY OF MOSES EYERS OF DORCHESTER (1688), WHO WAS TAKEN CAPTIVE BY THE INDIANS.

The Exaiacōn of Moses Eyers* of Dorchester in y^e County of Suffolke, aged twenty one yeares or thereabouts, taken y^e 22th day of October 1688.

The s^d Examinant sayth that about y^e beginning of September last, he went in a Canoe with Capt. Walter Gendall & two other men & a Negro of y^e s^d Gendalls & two men more in a Bouch Canoe, In-

* This was no doubt the Moses Ayres born 10 Sept., 1667 (*ante* xv. 56). It would seem from the following record, that he or another person bearing the same name was captured in or previous to 1684. The date below agrees with the church records, but is given erroneously in vol. xv, 56.

1684, "Sept. 20th, there was a contribution for Moses Ayers, being a captive, amounting to £6 2s 8d, which was delivered to Thomas Tilestone, who, together with Thomas Pierce, were to convey it into safe hands for his redemption. It appearing that the son of widow Robinson, for whose release from captivity there had previously been a contribution, was redeemed without making use of the money, and as there had been a promise that if it was not used it should be returned, it was voted to call for it and add it to the sum raised for Mr. Ayers, if necessary." *Hist. Dorchester*, page 249.

tending to goe to y^e s^d Gendalls house, & roweing neere the same, both Cannoes putt ashore, & it beginning to Raine Capt. Gendall sent this Examinant & y^e Negroman to goe to his house & fetch a Bagg of Gunpowder w^{ch} he had Hung out to Dry, & by the way, as they were goeing to ye house, they heard a man (who Capt. Gendall had sent to bring up his Cows) Cry out Indians, & therefore this Exain^t & y^e negro man Runn back towards y^r Canoes, but before they could reach them this Exain^t was taken by y^e Indians & they went towards the other men that soe soone as y^e Indians were seene by Capt. Gendall & y^e others y^e two men that came in ye Burch Canoo Launched her & went away, but Capt. Gendall & the two men with him stayed, & Gendall p^resented his Gunn att y^e Indians ; that thereupon y^e Indians layed downe their Armes & Called to Capt. Gendall to Come to them, saying they Come to heare News & would Doe him noe harme, that then y^e s^d Gendall putt his Gunn into y^e Canoe & went to them, & the Indians asked him what was the Reason that y^e Englishmen went from their houses & why Capt. Blackman tooke y^e Indians att Saco & sent them away, & y^e s^d Gendall told them, that there was News come from the Westward that severall Indians & English were lately Killed by Indians on Conechicott River att Northfield, w^{ch} the Indians sayed they Knew nothing off. And while they were in discourse, some other of y^e Indians went downe to y^e Canoe & took the Armes w^{ch} belonged to Capt. Gendall & y^e other men with him & fired them off, & then seized & bound them all & Carryed them about two miles into y^e woods, from s^d Gendalls house to a swamp, where they lett Capt. Gendall goe, but Kept this Exain^t & other three persons all that night, & the next day Carryed them to a place ab^t twenty miles from y^e Water side, where there Wigwams were. That y^e Indians that tooke them, were about Twelue in number, & that amongst them were Ned Higgins, who was their Captaine. Niconumby and his sonne called Young Niconumby, Sorry Ned, Saragumby, Peecenose his Brother, Amoscoggin Sam & Asamewes, whom this Exain^t Knew. That about teun dayes after they were taken, & y^e Indians sent to Boston from Saco were Come back againe, two Indians & two Englishmen were sent from Lieu^t. Coll. Tyng att Falmouth to the place where this Exain^t & y^e others were Kept, to speake to y^e Indians & Demand those English taken by them, & to tell them that if they would deliuer the Captiues, & what other things they had taken from the English, the Indians should be sett att Liberty, & desired y^e Sachems to goe downe & speake with y^e English ; whereupon the Indians Released this Exain^t & one more that was with him (the other two haneing before made their Escape) & three Indians, by Name, Hope Hood, Ned Higgins, & Young Niconumby, came with them to Falmouth to speake with y^e English & further sayth not.

MOSES EYARES.

Sworne y^e day & yeare before written before me,

Ed. Randolph.

Mass. Archives, Book 129, page 252.

BOSTON RECORDS.

BOSTON DEATHS.

Continued from Vol. XVI. page 49.

- Alford.* John^{ye} sonne of William Alford & of Anne his wife deceased 29th January, 1658.
- Roberts.* Symon^{ye} sonne of Symon Roberts & of Christian his wife dyed y^e Last January 1658.
- Jones.* Elizabeth y^e Daughter of Rice Jones & of Anne his wife deceased y^e 31th January 1658.
- Sands.* Samuell Sands sonne of y^e Late Henry Sandes & of Sibella his wife deceased 20th Febr. 1658.
- Newgate.* Joshua Newgate Senior deceased 12th November 1658.
- Townsend.* Mary y^e Daughter of William Townsend & of Hannah his wife deceased 29th November 1658.
- Jackson.* Mary y^e wife of Edmund Jackson dyed 11 M^{ch} 1658.
John y^e sonne of John Jackson & of Jane his wife deceased 18th January 1658.
- Rix.* Ezekeiell y^e sonne of William Rix & of Grace his wife deceased 17th 12 mo. 1658.
- Sheafe.* Jacob Sheafe deceased y^e 22th of M^{ch} 1658-59.
- Prout.* Benjamine y^e sonne of Timothy Prout & of Margaret his wife decease 5th Aprill 1659.
- Pease.* Martha y^e Daughter of Henry Pease & of Gartred his wife deceased 15th Aprill 1659.
- Greenough.* William y^e sonne of William Greenough & of Elizabeth his wife deceased 27; Aprill 1659.
- Raynolds.* Robert Raynolds deceased 27th Aprill 1659.
- Walker.* Ann y^e Daughter of Thomas Walker & of Anne his wife deceased [—————]
- Baker.* John y^e sonne of John Baker & of Johanna his wife deceased 23 May 1659.
- Webb.* Richard Webb deceased 2^d July 1659.
- Brisco.* Sarah ye Daughter of Benjamine Brisco & of Sarah his wife deceased 26th June 1659.
- Turell.* Lydia y^e wife of Daniell Turell deceased 23th of June 1659.
- Francklin.* Jane Francklin Widdow deceased 16th July 1659.
- Stebbins.* Jane y^e wife of Martine Stebbins deceased 24 July 1659.
- Vpshall.* Experience Vpshall y^e sonne of Nicholas Vpshall & of Dorothy his wife deceased y^e 2^d August 1659.
- Kimball.* Giles Kimball deceased the first August 1659.
- Burrell.* Anne Burrell widdow deceased 3 August 1659.
- Sheafe.* Jacob y^e sonne of y^e Late Jacob Sheafe deceased 4th Aug^t 1659.
- [Walker.] Thomas Walker deceased 11th August 1659.
- Shrimpton.* Elizabeth Shrimpton y^e Daughter of M^r Henry Shrimpton & of Elinor his wife deceased 12th August 1659.

- Read.* Jonathan y^e sonne of William Read & of Ruth his wife deceased 2^d July 1659.
- Holloway.* John y^e sonne of William Holloway & of Elizabeth his wife deceased 6th August 1659.
- East.* Hannah y^e Daughter of Hannah East & of Mary his wife deceased y^e 15th June 1659.
- Brookline.* John y^e sonne of John Brookline & of Elizabeth his wife deceased 16th August, 1659.
- Millam.* Abigail y^e Daughter of Humphery Millam & of Mary his wife deceased 7th May 1659.
- Scottow.* Thomasine y^e daughter of Thomasine Scottow & of Sarah his wife decease 26th August, 1659.
- Barnard.* Sarah y^e wife of Mathew Barnard deceased 31th August 59.
- Blake.* Hannah y^e Daughter of John Blake & of Mary his wife deceased 30th August 1659.
- Webb.* Stephen Webb servant to Leiu^t. William Phillips deceased 18th Sept^{ber} 1659.
- Lake.* Mary y^e Daughter of Mr Thomas Lake & of Mary his wife deceased 25th October 1659.
- Pacy.* M^{rs} Sarah Pacy deceased 3^d November 1659.
- [*Harbert*]. Samu^{el}l y^e sonne of Silvester Harbert & of Lucy his wife deceased 6: November 1659.
- Travis.* Ephraime y^e sonne of Daniell Travis & of Ester his wife deceased first November 1659.
- Stevens.* Joshua y^e sonne of Henry Stevens & of Mary his wife deceased y^e 10th November 1695.
- Munnings.* Mehalaliell Munnings sonne of Mehalaliell Munnings & of Hannah his wife deceased 22th November 1659.
- Martine.* Mary y^e wife of Richard Martine deceased 28 November, 1659.
- Pearse.* Martha y^e Daughter of William Pearse & of Ester his wife deceased 11th December 1659.
- Waldren.* Elnathan y^e Daughter of Capt. Richard Waldren & of Ann his wife dyed 10th December 1659.
- Amey.* Martha y^e Daughter of John Amey & of Martha his wife deceased 20th December 1659.
- Scottow.* Joshua y^e sonne of Thomas Scottow & of Sarah his wife deceased y^e 8th January 1659.
- Garrett.* Lydia y^e Daughter of Richard Garrett & of Lydia his wife deceased 28th December 1659.
- Flacke.* John y^e sonne of Samu^{el}l Flacke & of Mary his wife deceased y^e 30 December 1659.
- Harwood.* William y^e sonne of Thomas Harwood & of Rachell his wife deceased 4th December 1659.
- Peacocke.* Caleb y^e sonne of Richard Peacocke & of Jane his wife deceased 26th September.
- Starr.* Mr. Comfort Starr deceased 2^d January 1659.
- Hedges.* Grace y^e Daughter of Tristram Hedges & of Ann his wife deceased 4th January 1659.
- Burnam.* Deborah Burnam servant to Benjamine Ward dyed about y^e 11 or 12th Sep^r 1659.

- Megdaniell.* John y^e sonne of John Megdaniell & of Elizabeth his wife deceased 4th Janvary 1659.
- Jackson.* Ruth y^e Daughter of Edmond Jackson & of Susanna his wife deceased 20th Janvary 1659.
- Blott.* Susanna y^e wife of Robert Blott deceased 20th Jan. 1659.
- Stockbridge.* John y^e sonne of Charles Stockbridge & of Abigail his wife deceased first February 1659.
- Webb.* Dowsabell y^e wife of M^r Henry Webb deceased the 28th Febr. 1659.
- Munnings.* Mahalaleel Munnings was drowned the 27th Febr. 16⁵⁹/₈₀.
- Thornell.* Capt. Thomas Thornell deceased 11th March 16⁵⁹/₈₀.
- Anderson.* Anna y^e Daughter of John Anderson & of Mary his wife deceased 12th March 16⁵⁹/₈₀.
- Barlow.* Elizabeth y^e Daughter of Thomas Barlow & of Elizabeth his wife deceased 17th Aprill 1660.
- Robinson.* Josiah Robinson Apprentice to M^r Joseph Rocke deceased 17 Aprill 1660.
- Smith.* Christopher Smith of Plymouth in England Carpinter of the shipp Walsingham deceased 10: Aprill 1660.
- Wiborne.* Abigaile y^e wife of Thomas Wiborne deceased 24th Aprill 1660.
- Norgrave.* Anne Norgrave Widdow deceased 4th Aprill 1660.
- Wharton.* Rebecca y^e daughter of Phillip Wharton dyed the 10th May 1660.
- Soper.* Joseph y^e sonne of Joseph Soper & of Elizabeth his wife deceased 28th Aprill 1660.
- Rawlins.* Thomas Rawlins, deceased y^e 15 M^{rch} 16⁵⁹/₈₀.
- Ballantine.* William y^e sonne of William Ballantine & of Hannah his wife deceased 12th May 1660.
- Dawes.* Hannah y^e Daughter of Dawes & of Susanna his wife dyed 14th Janvary 1659.
- Bridgham.* Nathaniell y^e sonne of Henry Bridgham & of Elizabeth his wife deceased first June 1660.
- Griggs.* George Griggs deceased 23 June 1660.
- Sherman.* Richard Sherman deceased 30th May 1660.
- Pearse.* Mary y^e Daughter of George Pearse deceased the 10th July 1660.
- Harrison.* Ebinezer y^e sonne of John Harrison & of Persis his wife deceased 11 July 1660.
- Kneeland.* Mary y^e Daughter of John Kneeland & of Mary his wife dyed 19th October 1660.
- Frery.* John y^e sonne of Theophilus Frary & of Hannah his wife deceased the 31 July 1660.
- Johnson.* Hannah ye Daughter of Cap^t. James Johnson & of Abigail his wife deceased 3^d August 1660.
- Holloway.* Simeon y^e sonne William Holloway & of Elizabeth his wife deceased 17th August 1660.
- Paine.* Mr William Paine deceased 10 October 1660.
- Wing.* John y^e sonne of John Wing & of Josabeth his wife deceased the 26th August 1660.

- Greenough.* Israel y^e sonne of William Greenough & of Elizabeth his wife deceased y^e 5th Sept. 1660.
- Rocke.* Joseph y^e sonne of Mr Joseph Rocke & of Elizabeth his wife deceased 10th Sept. 1660.
- Bitfeild.* Samuel Bitfeild deceased 10th Sept. 1660.
- Webb.* Mr Henry Webb deceased 7th Sept. 1660.
- Hull.* William y^e sonne of Thomas Hull & of Hannah his wife deceased 27: Sept. 1660.
- Goodier.* Sarah Goodier deceased 19th November 1660.
- Bolston.* Elizabeth y^e Daughter of Jonathan Bolston & of Mary his wife dyed 26 Sept. 1660.
- English.* Johanna y^e Daughter of James English & of Johanna his wife deceased 17th November 1660.
- Simpkins.* Miriam y^e wife of Pilgrim Simpkins deceased 10th of November 1660.
- Demsdall.* Thomas y^e sonne of William Demsdall & of Martha his wife deceased 13 Janvary 1660.
- Woodmansey.* Margaret Woodmansey y^e wife of Mr. John Woodmansey deceased 29th December 1660.
- White.* Charity White deceased the 28th Janvary 1660.
- Manning.* Elizabeth y^e Daughter of George Manning & of Hannah his wife deceased 4 Febr. 1660.
- Cole.* John y^e sonne of John Cole & of Susanna his wife deceased 22th Janvary 1660.
- Broome.* George Broome dyed 24th Febr. 1660.
- Smith.* Mr. Ralph Smith Pastor of y^e Church of Plymouth deceased first M^{ch} 16^{gg}.
- Stone.* Daniell y^e sonne of Daniel Stone deceased the 27th of Febr. 1660.
- Martine.* Michael y^e sonne of Michael Martine & of Susanna his wife deceased 14: Febr. 1660.
- Glover.* John y^e sonne of John Glover & of Mary his wife dyed 19th Aprill 1661.
- Bumsteed.* Thomas y^e sonne of Thomas Bumsteed & of Susanna his wife deceased 3d May 1661.
- Wiborne.* Thomas y^e sonne of Thomas Wiborne & of Abigail his wife deceased 11th May 1661.
- Williams.* Searg^t. Nathaniell Williams deceased 23 Aprill 1661.
- Read.* Thomas y^e sonne of Thomas Read & of Mary his wife deceased 11th May 1661.
- Abdy.* Tabytha y^e wife of Mathew Abday deceased.
- Coffine.* Joan Coffine deceased 30th May 1661.
- Allen.* John y^e sonne of Edmund Allen & of Martha his wife deceased 29th Aprill 1661.
- Mahoone.* Dorman Mahoon deceased 2^d Aprill 1661.
- Checkley.* Ann y^e Daughter of John Checkley dyed 20 June 61.
- Shore.* Susanna y^e Daughter of Samson Shore & of Abigail his wife deceased 22 June 1661.
- Collicott.* Ebenezer y^e sonne of Richard Collicott & of Tomasin his wife deceased 24th June 1661.
- Saxton.* Anne the wife of Thomas Saxton deceased 23 June 61.

- Rocke.* Benjamine y^e sonne of Mr Joseph Rocke & of Elizabeth his wife deceased 20 June 1661.
- Lane.* Anne y^e Daughter of Mr. Edward Lane & of Anna his wife deceased 27 June 1661.
- Knight.* Mercy y^e Daughter of Richard Knight & of Johanna his wife deceased 27th July 1661.
- Bucknell.* Nathaniell y^e Sonnell [sic] Bucknell & of Sarah his wife deceased the 22th July 1661.
- Roberts.* Samuell y^e sonne of Symon Roberts & of Christian his wife deceased 27th July 1661.
- Param.* Ruth y^e Daughter William Param & of Francis his wife deceased 4th July 1661.
- Nash.* Thomas y^e sonne of Joshua Nash & of Elizabeth his wife deceased first July 1661.
- Stroud.* Mary y^e Daughter of Robert Stroud & of Mary his wife deceased 30th June 1661.
- Gillam.* Mary y^e Daughter of Zechariah Gillam & of Phebe his wife dyed 14th August 1661.

WILL OF HERBERT PELHAM, ESQ., 1672.*

[Communicated by SAMUEL G. DRAKE, A. M.]

Among the early promoters of the settlement of New England, was Herbert Pelham, Esq., of Ferrers in Essex. He came to New England in 1639, resided at Cambridge, and was five years connected with the government of Massachusetts. Among other employments he served as a commissioner of the United Colonies, and returned to England, where he died before the 30th of March, 1676. The towns of Pelham in New England perpetuate his name.

The family is traced to a period anterior to the conquest of England by the Normans, with a degree of certainty of which few families can boast. The name is derived from the lordship of Pelham in Hertfordshire, which, in 1292, was possessed by Walter de Pelham. The arms of the family (the Pelicans) were painted in the Church of Pelham at a very early date. The estate of Swinsted, mentioned in this will was owned by this Walter de Pelham, who died 21 Edw. I, leaving sons William de Pelham and Walter de Pelham. Thomas de Pelham was son and heir of the latter, who also had a son Thomas. This Thomas was father of John de Pelham "of great fame in the reign of Edward III, and in memory of his valiant acts, his figure in armor, with the arms of the family on his breast, was painted in glass in the Chapter house at Canterbury." He accompanied Edward in his French wars and was at the battle of Poitiers, 19 Sept., 1356, and claimed to have had a principal share in taking the French king, John, prisoner.†

The wife of this John de Pelham, was Joan, daughter of Vincent Herbert; and thus was introduced the name of Herbert into the Pelham family. Vincent Herbert was the ancestor of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, flourishing about one hundred years ago. He was succeeded by his son of the same name, Sir John Pelham, knight, upon whom great honors were bestowed. He died 12 Feb., 1428, leaving an only son, John. Without noting the intermediate generations, it is sufficient for this note to observe that the immediate ancestor of our testator was named Herbert Pelham, his grandfather was Anthony Pelham of Buxstead in Sussex. His mother was Elizabeth, one of the six daughters of Thomas West, Lord de la Warr. His wife was Penelope, also daughter of the Lord de la Warr. His father died 31 July, 1625, aged 39. Herbert was born 1601, died before 31 March, 1676.

* Mr. Savage, in his *New Eng. Dictionary*, refers to the will of Herbert Pelham, but it does seem from his article that he never saw a copy of it.

† For minute particulars see Collins' *Peerage*, edition 1711, i, 395.

His father had three brothers, John, Thomas and William, and two sisters. John died *sine prole*, Thomas died unmarried, and William thus became the principal heir from whom was descended the Lord Thomas Pelham, of Laughton, Sussex, whose second wife was Grace Holles, daughter of the Earl of Clare, and sister to the Duke of Newcastle. Their son Thomas became Duke of Newcastle, 1715. Herbert Pelham's cousin, Sir John Pelham, named him in his will, as one of its overseers. This Sir John married Judith, daughter of the celebrated lord, Oliver St. John, of Bletsoe.

ARMS.—Azure, three pelicans argent, wounding themselves in the breast, Gules.

In the name of God, amen. I Herbert Pelham of Ferrers in Bewers Hamlet, in the County of Essex, Esq^r: weighing the Certainty of Death and the uncertainty of the time thereof, and being desirous to settle such temporal Estate as the Lord hath entrusted me with all, in such case as I would have it go after my Decease, to make & ordain this my last Will in manner & forme following: Imprimis I give unto my Son, Waldegrave Pelham all those lands, tenements & hereditaments, with all the rents & arrearages of rents, due which belong to me by virtue of a settlement of James Thacker, late of Paristhaws in the County of Sussex Esq^r: or by virtue of any Settlement of William Thacker and John Thacker Sons of the said James Thacker or by any other ways or means Whatsoever which were Settled by him or them upon Katharine Pelham, my Grand mother, and Sister of the Said James Thacker and descend upon me as Heir of the Said Katharine Pelham, and Whereas I have Settled my Mannor at Swinstead alias Swineshead in y^e County of Lincolne upon my Son Waldegrave Pelham, and the Heirs male of his Body, which Settlement according to my Deed thereof made I do hereby confirme, and whereas by my Indenture made the twelfth of December in the nineteenth year of King Charles the Second Anno Domini one thousand Six hundred Sixty Seven. I have Settled after my decease the Farme late in the Tenure of James Browning, and now in the Tenure of Thomas Larry lying and being in Swinstead Northend, in the County of Lincolne, My Will now is that the yearly Rent of the Said Farme be paid viz^t to my Sister Penelope Bellingham wife to Richard Bellingham Esq^r: Thirty Pounds yearly dureing the Terme of her natural life and Ten Pounds a year unto Elizabeth Pelham my Sister for and dureing the Terme of her natural life and the Residue of Said Rent, being Ten Pounds, My Will is it be paid unto Penelope Winslow my Daughter for and dureing the Terme of her Natural life and what Taxes may be laid on Said Farme to be borne by Each according to the Rents they Receive, and from and after the death of the Said Penelope Bellingham My Will is that my Sister Elizabeth Pelham (if she survive her) receive Ten Pounds a year more out of the Said Rents for and During the terme of her natural Life and my Will is that my Daughter Penelope Winslow if She Survive my Sister Bellingham receive likewise Ten Pounds a year more out of the Said Rents for and dureing the Terme of her natural life and my Will is that my Son Edward Pelham if he Survive my Sister Bellingham Receive Likewise Ten Pounds a year out of the Said Rents dureing the Terme of his natural Life, and that after the death of my Said Sisters and Daughter the Whole Rent to be paid unto Edward Pelham, my Son for and dureing the Terme of his natural life, and after his decease my Will is that the Said Lands be to my Sone Wal-

degrave Pelham and the Heirs Males of his Body lawfully begotten and for want of such Issue, to the Heirs Male of Edward Pelham Lawfully begotten and for want of such Issue to Henry Pelham, and the Heirs Males of his Body Lawfully begotten, and for want of Such Heirs to my Right Heirs for Ever, and Whereas, I have Settled by Deed upon my Son Edward Pelham for life my Lands at Smeeth Hall in the Tenure of Mr: Hart and others, being Four Hundred and four-score acres of Low ground and late part of a great ffeñn called the Eight Hundred ffeñn with a House and Land which I Purchased of Christopher Pridgeon, Situate in Chapell Hill in the County of Lincolne, after that my Debts are paid with Power of Revocation, now my Will is hereceive not any Rent till my Debts are all paid, and after my Debts be paid my Will is that the Next years Rent growing due as aforesaid be paid to my Daughter Anne Pelham, and the next year after that to my Son Henry Pelham and Jeremiah Stonnard Viz^t Twenty Pounds to my Son Stonnard, and the Residue to my Son Henry, and my Will further is that the third Years Rent after my debts be paid be unto my Son Josias Winslow in Satisfaction of a debt which he Says my Sone Nathanel Pelham owes him, and the fourth years Rent be paid to my Daughter Penelope Winslow if She be then liveing if not to Such Children as She Shall have then liveing to be divided between them, and my Will is that the next three Years Rent, which Shall grow due after those mentioned as aforesaid be paid into the hands of my Son Winslow for the use of my Son Edward Pelham to be paid unto him in New England if he Reside there upon the Conditions hereafter Expressed, That is to Say If he the Said Edward Pelham Shall so behave and Demean himself that he can procure either the hands of the Governour and four of the Majestraits or assistants of the Collony of the Massachusetts Bay or of New Plimoth Government that he is now grown Serious, Sober and Solid, and follows his Study and Avoids all Idle and Profuse Company, and that they Verily believe there is a real change in him for the better and not only to attain his ends thereby, then upon such Certificate under the hands of Five of either Government that then Such three years Rent so paid as aforesaid for his benefit be for his use and paid unto him by my Son Winslow, and that afterwards he Receive the Said Rents mentioned as aforesaid for and dureing the Terme of his life, as in the Said Deed is Expressed but if in all these years he will not be reclaimed, then my Will is Dureing his life the Said Rents be paid yearly as Followeth, that is to say, the First Years Rent after the three years formerly mentioned be Received by my Sone Waldegrave Pelham, the Second by my Daughter Winslow, the Third by my Daughter Clark, the fourth by my Daughter Anne, the fifth by my Son Henry and then to begin again to my Son Waldegrave and the Rest Successively Dureing the Life of the Said Edward. Item, I give all my Lands in the Realm of Ireland, Lying and being in the Parish of Owenboy in the Barrony of Kerrycurry, in the County of Cork, and now in the Tenure of Edward Goble, Robert Porter and Edward Porter or their assignees unto my Son Henry Pelham and the Heirs males of his Body Lawfully to be Begotten and for want of Such Issue male, to my Son Waldegrave Pelham and the Heirs males of his Body Lawfully to be begotten, and for want of Such Issue, to my Right Heirs

forever, with all Such Rents as are Due at the time of my Death that are in the Tenants hands to be paid unto my Son Henry Pelham and for any Lands in Wigtofte in the County of Lincolne, my will is that my Daughter Katharine Clark receive Twenty Five pounds a year out of the Said Rents dureing the Terme of her Natural Life and That my Daughtler Anne Pelham receive Twenty Five pounds a year Dureing the Terme of her Natural Life and the remainder of y^e said rent in Wigtofte to be unto my Son Henry Pelham, for and Dureing the Terme of his natural life and after the Death of them or either of them, their part so Dyeing to be paid to the use of Waldegrave Pelham and Herbert Pelham my Grand children for and dureing the Terme of their Natural lives, and the Reversion of the Said Lands to go as the other to the Heirs Male of the Family afterwards. Item, I give unto my Son Edward Pelham, all my Lands, Tennements and Hereditaments in New England in the Massachusetts Bay in America, Situate, lying and being in Cambridge, Watertown, Sudbury or elsewhere within the Said Collony, which are laid out unto me, also all others which are Due to me from any of the Said Towns or from the Country which are not yet laid out unto me, together with all Such Rents and arrearages of Rents as Shall be Due unto me at the Time of my Death, for any Lands letten within Said Collony. Item, I give all my Plate in New England to my Son Edward Pelham with one great Silver Tankard, w^{ch} was given him by his Grandfather Godfry Bosseville, Esq^r with the inlaid Cabinet and all in it that Stands in the Kitchen Chamber at Ferrers, and all other Brass, Beding and Linnin with all my Books and other Utensills and moveables which I have in the Massachusetts Bay in New England. My Will is that it be Equally Divided between my Son Edward Pelham and my Daughter Penelope Winslow. Item, I give unto my Daughter, the Wife of Mr Cutlach Elliot, the Great Red Cabinet which was her Mothers, and used to Stand in the Hall Chamber, and the Little Silver Cup with the cover to it, I give to her Daughter Elizabeth. Lastly I make and ordain My Son Waldegrave Pelham, Executor of this my Last Will and Testament, and Do hereby Revoke all other Wills by me formerly made. In Witness whereof I have Sett to my hand and Seal this first Day of January in the Year of our Lord God, one thousand Six Hundred Seventy and two and in the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second y^e four and twentieth being four Sheets in Number,

Testes *Robert Chaplin,*
Samuel Gibson,
 & *William Gibbs.*

Herbert Pelham.

Probatum Londini &c: Coram Venti viro Hento Fauconberge Legum Doctor Surrō: &c. Tricesimo Die mensis martii. Anno Domi. 1676. Juramento Waldegrave Pelham filii et extōis, &c. O'ni &c: de bonis &c: Juram^t.

Thomas Welham, Regrui: Dep^{tus}:

BRIEF MEMOIRS AND NOTICES OF PRINCE'S SUBSCRIBERS.

Continued from Vol. xvii, p. 240.

[Communicated by WILLIAM H. WHITMORE.]

WALDO, MR. CORNELIUS, Merchant. This family has been one of note, but very little has been done towards tracing the pedigree.

The first of the name here was Cornelius¹ Waldo, who was of Ipswich, 1654, m. a dau. of John Cogswell, removed to Chelmsford, was deacon and d. 3 June, 1701. He had certainly three sons, Daniel,² Cornelius,² and John.² The Middlesex probate files contain a license to him as innkeeper, 9 May, 1690, in consideration of his not allowing "cards, dice, table, bowls, ninepins, billards, or any other unlawful game."

Daniel² Waldo m. before 1668, Susanna dau. of Samuel Adams, and lived at Chelmsford. He had a son Jonathan,³ b. 1668, Hannah, b. 17 July, 1687, and another dau. John² Waldo, m. Rebecca, another dau. of Samuel Adams,* was of Boston, and d. before 1701, when his widow styles herself of Windham, Conn. His children were Shubael, John, Edward, b. 23 Apr., 1684, Catherine and Rebecca, b. 6 Aug. 1686.

Cornelius² Waldo, was of Lancaster and afterwards of Boston. He married Faith Peck, widow of Jeremiah Jackson, as appears by the following deed on record at Boston. 8 June, 1697, Thomas Peck, senr., shipwright, gives land to his dau. Faith Waldo, widow. In 1709 Faith Waldo, widow, sells land to son Jeremiah Jackson, "only surviving son of my first husband, Jeremiah Jackson." Her first husband was a mariner and d. intestate, she being appointed administratrix, 13 May, 1681. Cornelius² and Faith Waldo, had Cornelius³ b. 17 Nov. 1684, Elizabeth³ b. 7 Jan'y, 1686-7 (recorded at Lanc. and Boston), Rachel³ b. 20 April, 1690 and Judith³, b. 25 Jan'y, 1691-2.

CORNELIUS³ WALDO, m. 28 Aug., 1711, Faith Savage, and had Faith b. 1 Jan'y, 1713-4, m. — Cookson; Cornelius b. 25 Apr., 1715; Elizabeth, b. 14 Oct., 1716, m. Benjamin Austin; Thomas b. 21 Aug., 1718; John, b. 30 Oct., 1720; Joseph, b. 11 Jan'y, 1722; Daniel, b. 29 Oct., 1724; Lydia, b. 22 June, 1727, m. Timothy Austin. These children are all mentioned in his will of 4 Oct., 1748. His first child, who d. early, is recorded as born 17 Nov., 1711, but the entry was made several years after and should be 1712 no doubt. This no doubt was the Subscriber.

We now return to the line of Daniel² Waldo. His son Jonathan³ Waldo, m. Hannah Mason, 28 Nov., 1692, and had Samuel⁴ b. — 1693-4; Jonathan,⁴ b. 14 May, 1697; Cornelius,⁴ b. 13 Feb., 1700-1; Hannah,⁴ b. 23 Jan'y, 1702-3, m. Thomas Fayerweather; Mary,⁴ b. 25 Feb., 1705-6, m. Jeremiah Allen; Anne,⁴ b. 13 Apr., 1708, m. Edward Tyng; Josiah,⁴ b. 13 Aug., 1709, d. young prob.; Abigail,⁴ b. 28 Sept. 1711.

* The other heirs of Adams, were Samuel Webb, of Dorchester, Joseph Adams and Benjamin Adams. Webb and the Waldos were executors, 29 June, 1694.

His wife d. 1 July, 1727, aged 58, say our records ; yet he was published, 8 Feb. 1726-7, with Mrs. Priscilla Sparhawk of Bristol. He d. 26 May, 1731, aged 63. His will dated 15 same month, mentions sons Samuel and Jonathan, daus. Hannah and Annie.

SAMUEL⁴ WALDO, we learn was son of Jonathan, not only by his will, but by a deed of his father dated, 22 Apr., 1728, to his "oldest son Samuel." He was published 20 June, 1722, to Mrs. Lucy Wainwright of Ipswich, and had Samuel,⁵ b. 7 May, 1723 ; Lucy,⁵ b. 23 Jan'y, 1724-5 ; Francis,⁵ b. 13 June, 1728 ; Ralph⁵ Gulston, b. 25 Aug., 1735. His wife d. 7 Aug., 1741, aged 37, and Rev. Charles Chaunev preached the funeral sermon, which was printed.

He was the well-known Gen. Samuel Waldo, and being, like all the family, a large purchaser of lands, he owned the Waldo patent in Maine, lying between the rivers Penobscot and Muscongus, containing 1,000,000 acres. He was a colonel with Pepperrell, and was made brigadier-general. His sudden death, 23 May, 1759, in Maine has often been related.

His sons Francis and Ralph, d. unm., the latter at the age of 20. Francis was collector at Falmouth, Me. and a refugee. SAMUEL⁵ called Col. m. 23 Feb., 1762, Sarah, dau. of John Erving of Boston, and d. 16 Apr., 1770. His children were Samuel,⁶ d. young ; Sarah,⁶ m. Judge William Wetmore, 8 Oct. 1782, and — who m. Mr. Wolcott, of Conn. ; Lucy,⁵ dau. of the general, m. Thomas Flucker, secretary of the province, and had a dau. who m. Gen. Henry Knox, and left issue.

Jonathan⁴ Waldo, jr., brother of General Samuel, m. Susanna Blague, 2 May, 1721, and had Mary, b. 22 Feb, 1722-3 ; Jonathan, b. 18 Aug., 1724.⁴ He was alive, 28 Aug., 1733, when he and his wife deeded land bought by his father. His widow, in 1735, was exr. de bonis non ; but she died before 1750, when Edward Tyng was made executor.

There was also a John Waldo of Boston, of parentage not traced, who, by w. Elizabeth, had Benjamin, b. 21 Feb, 1711-2 ; William b. 3 Feb, 1713-4 ; Jerusha, b. 6 May, 1716 ; Anna, b. 15 July, 1719 ; William, b. 23 Feb., 1722.

Bridgman's King's Chapel Epitaphs, has a note on the children of Daniel, son of Cornelius.³

I find also by the *Register*, xvii, p. 154, that Samuel Waldo of Falmouth (son of Gen. Waldo), was published to Mrs. Olin Grizzell, 5 July, 1760. Perhaps the marriage with Sarah Erving was his second.

Also a Samuel Waldo, m. Sarah Tyng Winslow, at Boston, 1789. We see it stated, in Parsons' *Life of Pepperrell*, and in the *Register*, xvii, p. 160, that Isaac Winslow of Boston, son of Col. Edward Winslow, married Lucy, dau. of Gen. Waldo. Was Flucker her first or second husband ?

FISKE, The Rev. Mr. PHINEHAS, of Haddam, (for two). From Savage I learn that he was son of Dr. John Fiske, of Milford, who was son of John of Wenham (the constable), and grandson of Phinehas of Salem and Wenham. From Rev. David D. Fields' *History of Haddam*, (Middletown, 1814), I copy the following items: He graduated

at Yale, 1704, and was tutor 1706-13, in which position he obtained much reputation. He was ordained at Haddam, Conn., 15 Sept., 1714, succeeding Rev. Jeremiah Hobart. He was a man of piety and wisdom, sound in faith, pleasant and familiar in his intercourse with his people, and plain in reproof. By his wife* Lydia Pratt of Saybrook, he had Lydia, m. Rev. Moses Bartlett of Chatham, and d. Nov., 1777, æ 70; Mary m. Col. Hezekiah Brainerd, and d. 3 Mch., 1798, aged 85; Abigail m. Rev. Chiliab Brainerd of Eastbury and Rev. Mr. Merrick of Wilbraham, Mass, and d. in 1807, aged 89; Elizabeth, m. Rev. Nehemiah Brainerd of Eastbury, and d. 4 Dec., 1793, aged 73; Anna and Jemima, who d. young; and Samuel, who d. 13 July, 1749, aged 25. He d. 17 Oct., 1738, aged 55, and his widow d. 14 July, 1765, aged 83.

LETTER FROM DANIEL GOOKIN TO GOV. DUDLEY.

[The original of this letter, written in 1686, is in possession of J. W. Thornton, Esq., of Boston.]

Honorable Sr.

The Indians Belonging to Hassanamesit† who are Beares hereof doe complaine to mee (but I haue now power to Releuee them) That one Edward Pratt a pretended purchaser from John wompas deceased, Hath lately Actually Built a house within their township of 4 miles square, & very neare vnto their orchards & planting feilds at w^{ch} they are agreued & when they aske him the Reason of his actions hee saith y^t hee hath freinds latly com our. & in power y^t will beare him out in it, Besides as I am informed this fellow sells the indians Strong liquors. He is as I ap^hend rather to bee reputed a disorderly wandering Rouge, then a sober p^{son}, hee is a single man & hath neither wife nor child. These are Humbly to intreat you to direct y^e indians what shal be don in the case & please to send a warrant for said Pratt and here his p^{re}tensions for his doings & proceed wth him as you shal see meet in yo^r wisdom. If it were in my power or limits I should not giue yo^r Honor this trouble.

Also these Indians desire they may bee furnished with some powder & shott to defend them from the maquaes, w^{ch} they are in dayley feare of and are at p^{re}sent Remoued to Mendon but intend as soon as they get som powder & shot & a bble. corne they intend to returne to their fort at Hassanamesit. If yo^u please to order y^m to recuee 6^{lb} of powder & shott equialent It may suffice. So wth my humble seruice p^{re}sented I Remaine

Yo^r ser^t,

DANIEL GOOKIN,

These for the Honorable

Joseph Dudley Esq^r, p^{re}sident of the
Hon^{ble} Counsel in N. England.

* The Killingworth Records (as Dr. D. W. Patterson writes), have the entry Phineas Fisk and Mary Hull were married, Sept. 23, 1707. Could this be an earlier marriage?

† The Indian name for Grafton, Mass. It was incorporated in 1735.—Ed.

RECORDS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

[Communicated by Hon. ROYAL R. HINMAN, A. M., of New York.]

Continued from volume xviii, page 59.

Hurlbut, William and Catharine Deming were m. March 21, 1759. Is.—William, b. Sept. 6, '62; Sarah, Dec. 2, '64; Catharine, Oct. 13, '67; John, Aug. 18, '70; James, Feb. 27, 1773.

Hurlbut, Elias. Is. of, by Patience, his wife.—Mehetabel, b. June 19, 1764; Ellenor, July 25, '66; Martha, Feb. 1, '70; Phebe, Jan. 25, '73; Absalom, May 29, '75; Jemima, June 2, 1779.

Hurlbut, Levi and Martha Hurlbut were m. June 1, 1767. Is.—Roger, b. Oct. 1, '67; Levi, Nov. 17, '72, and d. April 17, '75; Seth, Jan. 16, '75; Levi, July 13, '77; Amna, June 11, '79; Barzilla, June 13, '81; Sylvester, Aug. 5, '84; Charles, June 27, '87, and d. Mar. 10, 1788.

Hurlbut, Lemuel and Tabitha Nott, were m. * * Is.—Hannah, b. May 5, 1775, and d. in infancy; Hannah, April 10, '77; Lemuel, Nov. 16, '78; William, April 7, '80; Mercy, Oct. 17, 1781.

Hurlbut, John and Judith Horner, were m. Jan. 12, 1778. Is.—Lucy, b. Jan. 23, '78; Mary, Jan. 29, '82; William, Jan. 6, '85; John, Feb. 26, '88; Allen, Sept. 30, '91; Chauncey, July 22, '93; Hiram, Jan. 29, 1797.

Hurlbut, Josiah. Is.—of, by Mabel, his wife.—Rebeckah, b. Jan. 21, 1768; Mabel, June 20, '69; Josiah, Oct. 24, '70; Sarah, June 4, '72; Betsy, May 4, '74; Treat, Oct. 3, '76; Abigail, April 28, '79; Ashbel, Feb. 7, '81; Catharine, Nov. 16, '84. Mrs. M. H. d. Jan. 18, 1790.

Huniwell, John and Lidia, his wife, were m. Jan. 1, 1680. Is.—Mary, b. Jan. 10, '82. Mrs. H. d. Aug. 10, 1683.

Holister, John and Sarah, were m. Nov. 20, 1667. Is.—John, b. Aug. 9, '69; Thomas, Jan. 14 '71; Joseph, July 8, '74; Sarah, Oct. 25, '76; Elizabeth, Mar. 30, '78; David, Nov. 20, '81; Ephraim, Mar. 15, '84; Charles, July 29, 1686.

Holister, Stephen. Is. of, by Abigaile, his wife.—Jerusha, b. Jan. 7, 1684; Stephen, Nov. 12, '86, and d. April 29, 1707; Abigaile, Aug. 16, '88; Ann, Mar. 16, 90; Gershom, April 2, '92; Stephen, son of S. H. and Elizabeth, his wife, was born Sept. 12, 1709. Capt. S. H. d. at Greenbush with the camp distemper, Oct. 22, 1709.

Hollister, Jonathan and Elizabeth Williams, were m. Sept. 22, 1698. Is.—Jonathan, Feb. 28, '99; Elizabeth, Jan. 26, 1702; Jacob, Oct. 2, '04; Stephen, Mar. 30, '08; Mary, July 3, 1712.

Hollister, Jonathan and Susannah Lindsay, were m. Mar. 17, 1743. Is.—Jacob, b. May 1, '43. Mr. H. d. Oct. 29, 1754.

Hun, Nathaniel. Is. of, by Rebeckah, his wife.—George, b. Dec. 24, 1682. Mr. H. d. in Oct. 1702, in his 76th year; and George, Dec. 19, 1712.

Hun, Samuel and Sarah, dau. of John Dikes, were m. Aug. 18, 1696. Is.—Rebeckah, b. Aug. 26, '97; Samuel, Aug. 26, '99; Sarah, Oct. 20, 1701; Jonathan, Jan. 12, '05; David, Sept. 2, '08, and d. Sept. 8, '37.

Gideon, Mar. 12, '10; Mary, April 21, '13; Thankful, June 24, '16; Mr. H. d. Nov. 1, '38. and Mrs. H. Mar. 6, 1753.

Hunn, Nathaniel and Martha, dau. of Samuel Orvis, were m. Dec. 7, 1704. Is.—Hannah, b. Oct. 4, '05; Nathaniel, Sept. 10, '08. Mr. H. d. Dec. 7, 1712.

Hun, Gideon. Is. of, by Rebecca, his wife—Rebecca, b. Mar. 5, 1741; Jemima, Aug. 20, '42; Zadock, April 17, '43; Enos, Mar. 1, '45; Thankful, June 17, '49; Eunice, May 1, 1752.

Hun, Samuel and Mary Barnard, were m. Mar. 14, 1745. Is.—Hannah, b. April 21, '47; Sarah, Jan. 4, 1749.

Hall, John. Is. of, by Rebina, his wife—Elizabeth, b. Feb. 25, 1691.

Holmes, Jonas and Sarah, were m. May 11, 1692. Is.—Mabel, b. May 20, '93; Hannah, Dec. 25, '94; Ann, Dec. 4, '96; Richard, Feb. 12, '99; Sarah, Oct. 16, 1701; Abigail, Feb. 28, '03; Martha, Sept. 6, '08; Jonas, Mar. 7, '07; Thomas, Mar. 7, '11; Phinehas, April 24, '13; William, May 22, 1715.

Holmes, Phinehas and Elizabeth Grimes, were m. Feb. 5, 1736. Is.—Jonas, b. Sept. 1, '36; John, Oct. 22, '38; Jehiel, Sept. 20, '45; Mary, Oct. 6, '47; Levi, Feb. 13, '51; Sarah, Nov. 1, '53; Simeon, Aug. 24, 1755.

Holmes, William and Hannah Hale, were m. July 24, 1738. Is.—Mabel, b. Sept. 16, '38; Ruth, May 7, '41; Richard, May 28, '43; Charles, Sept. 4, '48; Appleton, Nov. 9, '50; Hannah, July 26, 1754.

Holmes, Charles. Is. of, by Martha, his wife—Ruth, b. July 15, 1774; William, Oct. 7, '76; Polly, May 22, '78; Howel, Aug. 16, '79. Patty, Nov. 28, '81; Josiah, Aug. 10, '83; Aaron and Annis, Aug. 20, '85; Polly, Aug. 17, 1792.

Hayward, Henry. Issue of, by Sarah, his wife.—Mary, b. in 1651; Sarah, in '53; Elizabeth, in '56; John and Lidia, in 1661.

Hayward, (Howard) John and Mary, were m. June 1, 1687. Is.—William, b. Aug. 29, '87; Elizabeth, Sept. 8, '87; John, May 2, '96. Mrs. M. H. d. April 27, 1698. John Howard and Margaret, dau. of John Stebbins, were m. Nov. 12, 1702. Is.—Mary, b. Oct. 11, '03; Sarah, Nov. 20, '05; Lidia, Jan. 28, '08; Jonathan, Jan. 1, 1714.

Howard, William and Sarah, dau. of Benjⁿ Gardner, were m. Sept. 16, 1714. Is.—Benjamin, b. May 6, '15; Elizabeth, April 17, '17; Sarah, Dec. 15, 1718.

Howard, Edward. Is. of, by Mary, his wife—Sarah Ann, b. Sept. 24, 1755.

Hill, Benjⁿ and Mary, dau. of John Bronson, were m. Jan. 11, 1688.

Harris, Wm. Is. of, by Elizabeth, his wife—Eunice, b. Mar. 1, 1712.

Harris, Thomas and Anne Nott, were m. Dec. 18, 1729. Is.—Anna, b. Nov. 29, '30, and d. in infancy; Anna, Mar. 20, '32, and d. May, '36; Sarah, Feb. 18, '34; Hosea, Feb. 11, '36; Mehetabel, April 28, '38; Anna, April 8, '40; Thomas, May 7, 1743.

Harris, Dan^l. Is. of, by Rebecca, his wife.—Elisha, b. July 29, 1737; Eunice, Jan. 17, '39; Daniel, Dec. 23, '41; Jeremiah, April 30, '43; Abigail, Sept. 25, '45; John, Mar. 23, 1749.

Harris, Hosea. Issue of, by Eunice, his wife.—Mehetabel, b. June

14, 1761; Eunice, June 29, '63; Mary, Sept. 10, '65; Hosea, Nov. 18, '68; John, July 13, 1770.

Harris, Thomas and Sarah Crane, were m. Feb. 8, 1797. Is.—Sally, b. Dec. 25, '97; Thomas, Aug. 20, '99; Mary, Feb. 21, 1801; Mr. H. d. Feb. 2, 1829, aged '58, and Mrs. H. Feb. 7, 1829, aged 56.

Harris, John. Is. of, by * * his wife—John, b. April 30, 1791; Clarissa, Mar. 14, '94; Mary, Aug. 20, '96; Hosea, July 22, '99; Timothy R, Mar. 15, 1802; Walter and William, Aug. 24, '05; Henry, May 8, '08; Martha, April 19, '11; Delia, Oct. 9, 1814.

SYNOPSIS OF INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD MALDEN BURYING GROUND.

[Communicated by D. P. COREY, of Malden.]

Note.—The following names are in addition to those published in the *Register* for October, 1855.

- Atwood* Elizabeth, of Oliver and Anna, æ. 10m. 13 d. July 31, 1703.
- Barratt.* Elizabeth, wife Ebenezer, æ. 58, Feby. 11, 1769.
- Blaney.* Capt. Benjamin, æ. 51, Feby. 8, 1750-1.
- Floyd.* Nathanael, of Joseph and Elizabeth, æ. 9m., March 12, 1692.
- Harnden.* Ebenezer, in 63y., March 29, 1738.
Rebecca, wid. Ebenezer, æ.—Nov. 18, 1764.
- Payne.* Nathaniel, of Nathaniel and Abigail, æ. 20m., 5d., Jany. 11, 1736.
- Pratt.* Elizabeth, of John and Mary, æ. 15y., 10m., Nov. 22, 1704.
- Sargent.* Lydia, of Nathan and Mary, æ. 5y., 3m., 4d., August 29, 1749.
- Skinner.* Jonathan, of Thomas and Mehetabel, æ. 7y., 12d., Nov. 1, 1733.
Mehetabel, of Thomas and Mehetabel, æ. 16m., Sept. 19 1718.
- Sparks.* Mary, wife Thomas, dau. Samuel Sweetser, æ.—, Feby., 1767.
- Sweetser.* Abigail, of Samuel and Abigail, æ. 59, Sept. 5, 1758.
Elizabeth, wife Samuel, in 76y., March 12, 1752.
Jacob, of Jacob and Elizabeth, æ. 3y., 2m., March 28, 1736.
Mary, of Samuel and Elizabeth, æ. abt. 6m., Dec. 16, 1721.
Samuel, æ. 83, July 18, 1757.
- Thacher.* Mary Harvey, dau. of Rev. Peter, D. D. formerly of Malden, and afterward of Brattle St. Ch., Boston, æ. 66y., June 24, 1849.
- Tufts.* Jonathan, of Jonathan and Sarah, b. and d. Aug. 13, 1716.
- Upham.* Sally, wife Ezra, æ.—, May 24,—, (Broken.)
- Waitt.* Lydia, of Joseph and Lydia, æ. 17y., 9m., April 23, 1725.
- Wayt.* Mehetabel, relict Samuel in 81y., Sept. 17, 1734.
- Wait.* Sally, of Nathan and Phebe, æ. 22y. 1799.
- Wheeler.* Isaac, in 56y., Dec. 5, 1760.

NOTES ON THE WINTHROP FAMILY AND ITS ENGLISH CONNECTIONS, VIZ: THE FAMILIES OF FORTH, CLOPTON, TYNDALE AND FONES.

[BY WILLIAM H. WHITMORE,]

Notwithstanding the prominent place which the Winthrop family has occupied in our history, we believe that the chief attempt to prepare a pedigree of it, has been that made by Mr. Drake in his valuable *History of Boston*. The *Life of John Winthrop*, recently published, contains so many new dates and facts, that we have thought it best to undertake to arrange them in a connected form for the benefit of our readers.

It is said, as a vague rumor, that the family came anciently from Northumberland, and afterwards were settled at Winthorpe in Nottinghamshire; but the authentic history of the family begins with ADAM¹ WINTHROP of Lavenham, Co. Suffolk, who m. Joane Burton or Burnell, and had ADAM² WINTHROP, b. Oct. 9, 1498.

ADAM² WINTHROP of London, cloth-worker, married, first, 16th Nov. 1527, Alice Henny or Henry, and had:

- i, Thomas, b. 8 Nov., 1528; d. Apr., 1529.
- ii, William, b. 12 Nov. 1529,
- iii, Bridget, b. 1 Jany., 1530-1; d. Jany., 1531.
- iv, Christopher, b. 4 Jany., 1531-2; d. æ. 9 mos.
- v, Thomas, b. June, 1533; d. 1537.

By his second wife Agnes, dau. of Robert Sharpe of Islington, whom he married in 1534, he had

- vi, Alice, b. 15 Nov., 1539, m. Sir Thomas Mildmay, and d. 8 Nov., 1607, leaving issue.
- vii, Bridget, b. 3 May, 1543, m. Roger Alabaster, and d. 4 Nov. 1614, leaving issue.
- viii, Mary, b. 1 Mch., 1544, m. Abraham Veysie.
- ix, John, } b. 20 Jany., 1546. d. aged 6 mos.
- x, Adam, }
- xi, ADAM, b. 10 Aug., 1548.
- xii, Catherine, b. 17 May, 1550 — prob. d. unkm.
- xiii, Susanna, b. 10 Dec., 1552, m. D. Cottie and d. 9 Aug., 1604, leaving issue.

He was Master of the Company of Clothworkers, 1551; and in 1554 bought the manor of Groton in Suffolk, whither he retired. He d. 9 Nov., 1562; and his will mentions seven children: William, John, Adam, Alice, Bridget, Mary and Susan. His widow m. William Mildmay of Springfield Barns, and d. 13 May, 1565. Her step-son m. Alice Winthrop, as we have seen.

ADAM³ WINTHROP of Groton, was a lawyer, Auditor of Trinity College, Cambridge, &c. He married 16 Dec., 1574, Alice, daughter of William Still, Esq., of Grantham, co. Lincoln, and sister of Dr. John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells. She d. 24 Dec., 1577, and he married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Henry Browne of Edwardston, clothier. Their children were:

- i, Anne, b. 5 Jany., 1580-1; d. 20 Jany., 1580-1.
 - ii, Anne, b. 16 Jany., 1585-6, m. Thomas Fones, 25 Feb., 1604-5; d. 16 May, 1618.
 - iii, John, b. 12 Jany., 1587-8.
 - iv, Jane, bapt. 17 June, 1592, m. Thomas Gostling 5 Jany., 1612.
 - v, Lucy, b. 9 Jany., 1600-1, m. Emanuel Downing 10 Apr., 1622. He was buried 28 Mch., 1623; his widow d. 19 Apr., 1629.
- JOHN¹ WINTHROP, Governor of Massachusetts, married, first, April 16, 1605, Mary, daughter and sole heir of John Forth, Esq., of Great Stambridge, Co. Essex. By her he had:
- i, John, b. 12 Feb., 1606.
 - ii, Henry, bapt. 20 Jany., 1607-8.
 - iii, Forth, b. 30 Dec., 1609; d. unm. and was bu. 23 Nov., 1630.
 - iv, Mary, ; m. Rev. Samuel Dudley; d. at Salisbury, Apl. 2, 1643.
 - v, Anna, b. 8 Aug., 1614; bu. 26 Aug., 1614.
 - vi, Anna, b. 26 June, 1615; bu. 29 June, 1615.
- His wife, who was b. 1 Jany., 1583-4, was buried 26 June, 1615. He m., secondly, 6 Dec. 1615, Thomasine, daughter of William Clopton, Esq., of Castleins near Groton. She died 8 Dec., 1616, and was buried on the 11th; her still-born child was buried with her. He married, thirdly, April, 1618, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Tyndale of Great Maplested, Co. Essex, and had:
- vii, Stephen, b. 24 Mch., 1618-19.
 - viii, Adam, b. 7 Apr., 1620.
 - ix, Deane, b. 16 Mch., 1623.
 - x, Nathaniel, bapt. 20 Feb., 1624-5; d. young.
 - xi, Samuel, bapt. 26 Aug., 1627.
 - xii, Anne, bapt. 29 Aug., 1630; died in infancy.
 - xiii, William, b. 14 Aug., 1632; d. young.
 - xiv, Sarah, bapt. 29 June, 1634; d. young.
- His wife d. 14 June, 1647, and he married, fourthly, Dec., 1647, Martha Nowell, widow of Thomas Coytmore; and had:
- xv, Joshua, bapt. 17 Dec., 1648; died young.

He d. 26 Mrch., 1649, and his widow m., 10 Mch., 1652, John Coggan.

We do not intend to pursue the family history farther. It will be seen that, of his sixteen children, only five survived him, viz: John, Stephen, Adam, Deane and Samuel. Adam was the father of Adam, who had a third Adam who m. Ann Wainwright, 1700, and had John, the distinguished Professor of Harvard College. John of Connecticut, had Wait-Still and Fitz-John, the latter of whom had no son. Wait had an only son, John of New London, who had an only son John-Still. This latter left several sons, among them the late Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Lindall Winthrop. Descendants in the female line are numerous, and comprise many of the most distinguished families of New England.

We will now revert to the earlier portions of the genealogy which have been left untraced. Adam,² grandfather of John, had a sister Whiting and a sister, the wife of Richard Burd of Ipswich. Besides Adam, he had, as we have seen, a son William, who d. 1 Mch., 1581, and was buried at St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, London; by w. Elizabeth he had Jonathan, Adam, William, Joshua, Elizabeth, and Sarah who m. John Frost, 26 Feb. 1595, and d. Oct., 1603.

Adam² had also John, twin with Adam, but it is very doubtful if he had any issue. A careful examination of the book makes us doubt, whether Jonathan, son of William, was not the John mentioned.

At all events it is clear that Adam, father of the Governor, had a sister-in-law Joane who m. William Hilles, and their daughter Joane m. Adam, son of William Winthrop, in 1600. She seems to have had a sister Elizabeth Hilles. Joane, the mother, d. 8 Sept., 1597. I presume she was a Browne, and that her sister m. Roger Weston. It is most probable that another sister m. John Snelling of Shimpling, and had Anna, who m. John Duke, 11 Nov., 1596.

Besides the well-known relatives named Mildmay, Alibaster, Still, Cottie and Weston, Adam Winthrop names cousins Bulwer, Firmin, Munning, Kayne, Muskett (John d. 22 July, 1597, æ. 59), Hawkins Barfut and Peitall Marian Rolfe. We notice also that Herbert Pelham calls John Winthrop, cousin; that there was an aunt Branch, and an uncle Raven, a relative probably of the Browns.

These items show that much remains to be traced in England before the pedigree will be complete. The Hilles or Hill family, especially, should be examined. Probably this William was related to the — Hilles, who is noticed in the Forth pedigree.

FAMILY OF FORTH.

William¹ Forth of Hadleigh, Co. Suffolk, who d. 1505, had Robert² and Alice,² wife of Roger Martin of Long Melford. Robert² m. an Odurne, and dying, 1541, left William,³ Anne, w. of Oliver Dawbury, and Dorothy who m. John Warren alias Baker, of Newtown.

William³ Forth had a grant of Butley Abbey, 1544; m. Elizabeth Powell, and had Robert,⁴ Philologus,⁴ Edward,⁴ Israel,⁴ William⁴ and John,⁴ and daughters Mary,⁴ w. of Giles Brewse of Denton, Co. Norfolk, Catherine,⁴ w. of Edward Mannock of Holton, Co. Suffolk, Elizabeth⁴ and Anne.⁴

John¹ Forth, of Great Stambidge, m. — dau. of — Hilles. She is said to have m., first, — Grimble; secondly, — Bode, and thirdly, as above. His only child was Mary, who m. John Winthrop.

Several of the other branches of the family have been traced.

CLOPTON FAMILY.

William Clopton of Clopton Hall in Wickham Brook, temp Henry,¹ was the progenitor, through Walter, William, Walter and William, of Walter Clopton, living, 1298, who m. Alice, dau. of Warrin Fitz-Hugh and had Sir William of Hawksted, and Sir Thomas who died in 1382. The latter m. Catherine, dau. of William Milde of Clare, and had William of Long Melford, who d. 4 Aug., 1446. William m. Margery dau. of Elias Francis and had John of Kentwell, who was sheriff of Suffolk, 1452, and m. Alice, dau. of Robert Darey of Malden in Essex.

John and Alice Clopton had Sir William of Melford, who, by his third wife Thomasine, dau. of Thomas Knyvet of Stanway, had Richard of Melford and Groton.

This Richard m. Margery, dau. of William Playters of Sotterly, and had William; Richard; Mary, who m. — King; Francis, wife

of Martin Bowes; Elizabeth, w. of Nicholas Hobart; Julian, w. of — Throgmorton; Thomasine who m. Thomas Aldham, and Thomas Keghley; and Emma, who m. George Smith.

William Clopton, oldest son, of Castleton in Groton, 1636, married Margaret, dau. of Edward Waldegrave of Lawford, Co. Essex, and had:

William m. Alice, dau. of Edmund D'Oyley.

Walter m. Margaret Mateston.

Waldegrave m. Elizabeth Wincott.

Anne m. John Mateston.

Bridget m. John Sampson.

Thomasine m. John Winthrop.

Mary m. George Jenny.

Margery m. T. Dogget.

Elizabeth m. George Cock.

TYNDALE FAMILY.

The Tyndale pedigree commences with Robert¹ Tyndale, who lived during the reign of Edw. I, and had Robert,² father of William,³ who m. Elizabeth Dene and had John,⁴ lord of Taneover and Dene who married Catherine Zouch.

Their son, Sir William⁵ Tyndale of Dene, married Helen, daughter or grand-daughter of Sir Simon Bigod *alias* Felbrig, who had for wife the daughter of Semonitu, is Duke of Silesia.

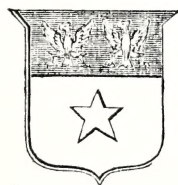
Thomas⁶ Tyndale, son of Sir William, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Yelverton (who was Justice C. C. P. in 1470), and had Sir William,⁷ who married Mary, daughter of Osbert Montford.

Their son, Sir John⁸ Tyndale, married Amphillis Coningsby, of an old and distinguished family, and had Sir Thomas⁹, who m. Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Fermor.

Sir Thomas⁹ had several children, of whom Sir JOHN,¹⁰ married Anne Egerton, widow of William Deane; Thomas¹⁰ was of Eastwood, Co. Glouc.; Humphrey¹⁰ was master of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Dean of Ely; and Francis died 1633, aged about 80 years.

Sir John¹⁰ Tyndale and Anne Egerton had Margaret,¹¹ wife of John Winthrop; Dene,¹¹ whose line ended in an heiress; and Matthew,¹¹ rector of Boralston, Co. Devon, who m. Anne Halse, and had John¹² of Cornwood, who m. Elizabeth Prideaux, and had Nicholas,¹³ whose son, George¹⁴ Tyndale, was father of Robert,¹⁵ which last had Sir Nicholas¹⁶ Conyngham Tindale, Chief Justice Ct. Common Pleas.

FOWNES.



"Fownes (Devonshire, resident in that country for more than two centuries, previously of Saxby Saphy, Co. Worcester), also of Cornwall, bear" says Burke, "Azure, two eagles displayed in chief and a mullet in base, argent."

Among the Winthrop papers was found an old manuscript pedigree of the Fownes or Fones family, which we transcribe by permission.

It commences with WILLIAM¹ FOWNES of Saxby, Esq., who m. a dau. of Robert Hyclton, knt., who must have lived about A. D., 1400. His son GEORGE² m. a dau. of — Malbanck of Malpas and had

WILLIAM³ FOWNES alias FONES of Saxbie, who m. a dau. of — Telham of Telham. This last had JOHN¹ FONES who m. a dau. of — Bradley of Bedham, and had JOHN,⁵ who, by his w. dau. of — Lewell, of Lewell, had six sons, viz: Robert,⁶ JOHN,⁶ Thomas,⁶ Humphrey,⁶ Nicholas⁶ and William.⁶

The pedigree now traces the junior branch of JOHN,⁶ second son, who was of Dedford in the parish of Bramsgrove (now Bromsgrove?), Worcestershire, who had three sons: William⁷ of Bristol, who d. s. p., THOMAS⁷ and Richard⁷ of Bristol.

THOMAS⁷ FONES, son and heir, had THOMAS⁸ FONES, citizen and apothecary of London, 1628, who died 15 April, 1629. He married, first, Ann, dau. of Adam Winthrop, Esq., of Groton, by whom he had Elizabeth⁹ (who m. Henry Winthrop), Martha,⁹ and Samuel,⁹ his heir, aged 12 years in 1628. By his second wife Priscilla, daughter of John Burgis, Dr. of Divinity, she had Mary⁹ and Priscilla (called dead in 1628).

It will be noticed that Thomas⁸ Fones, who married Anne Winthrop, had an uncle Richard⁷ of Bristol. This RICHARD⁷ m. Joane dau. of — Twidall of the Isle of Axholme in Lincolnshire and had John,⁸ George,⁸ Richard⁸ and Thomas.⁸ THOMAS⁸ FONES of Plymouth, living 1620, m., first, Prudence, dau. of John Nicholls of Taverstock, Co. Devon, by whom he had Richard,⁹ aged 18, in 1620. Prudence⁹, Mary⁹ and Joane⁹; by a second wife Joane, dau. of Walter Heale of Knaton, Co. Devon; he had Sampson,⁹ John,⁹ Thomas,⁹ Elizabeth⁹ and Susan.⁹

We have copied this document as it is, because, even in England, many pedigrees of this date are wanting from the records. It is endorsed by Gov. John Winthrop, Jr., "Mr. Fones Armes." It has at the top the coat of arms here engraved, and against the marriage of Thomas Fones, a tricking of Fones impaling Winthrop.

VICKERS OR VICKERY FAMILY.

[Communicated by William H. Whitmore.]

The account in Savage's *Dictionary* is very meagre; the following sketch of the family, prepared from the records, will be found, I trust, tolerably complete.

GEORGE¹ VICCARS, VICARS, VICKERS OR VICKERY, of Hull, m. Rebecca, dau. of David Phipeny (see Reg. viii, 233). In a deed dated 20 Apr., 1679 (Suff. Deeds xiv, 291), he mentions sons George² and Isaac.² His son Jonathan² was executor 29 July, 1679.

GEORGE² VICKERS of Hull, by wife Lucy, had Silvanus,³ b. 13 June, 1683; Hannah,³ b. 9 Sept., 1685, prob. m. John Lobdell 23 May, 1704; George,³ b. 14 Aug., 1688; Elizabeth,³ b. 7 Mch., 1693, m. prob. Elijah Gerrish 9 Sept., 1720; Lucy,³ b. 20 Oct., 1695, d. 2 Aug., 1698; Israel,³ b. 30 Nov., 1698, d. 28 Jany., 1693-9; Israel,³ b. 17 Dec., 1699.

5 Feb., 1716, this George, jr., out of the love he had for his grandch. George and Mercy, children of his son George, gave them land by a deed recorded Suff. Deeds.

SILVANUS³ VICKERS m. Mary Styles, at Boston, 22 Mch., 1705 and deeds land 20 Aug., 1717. He m. Anne Newell 11 Dec., 1718 and died soon after.

George³ Vickers m. Elizabeth Binney 10 Dec., 1710, and had Mercy,⁴ b. 14 Sept., 1711, and George,⁴ b. 12 Nov., 1713, m. Lydia —, and had Sylvanus, b. 10 Apr., 1736, who died 21st of same month.

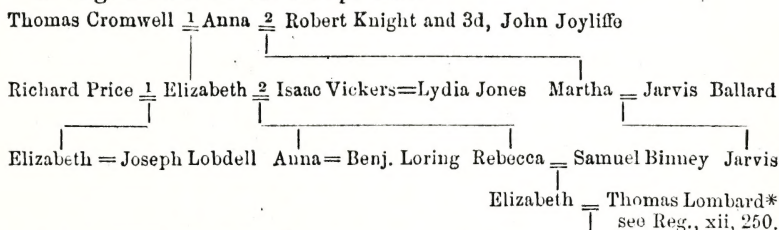
Israel³ Vickers m. Judith Hersey, 13 May, 1708, and had Elizabeth,⁴ b. 2 Nov., 1709. His wills, dated 17 Apr., 1710, mentions wife and one child. His widow prob. married Nathaniel Gilbert 2 May, 1712.

Of JONATHAN² VICKERS, son of George, sen., I find that 28 Apr., 1701 being then of Monamoy in Barnstable county, he sold his lands in Hull. Perhaps from him came Capt. Jonathan Vickery of Boston, whose widow Susannah was exec. 21 Oct., 1745, and who then left a dau. aged 6 yrs, Jonathan aged 4 yrs, Abigail aged 16 months, and had a son John-Guttridge Vickery, posthumous. His inventory mentions a farm at Truro.

Of ISAAC² VICKERS, son of George, sen., the record is more complete. He married, 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Thomas Cromwell, and had Anna who m. Benjamin Loring 8 Oct., 1702, and d. 15 Aug., 1723, aged 47; and Rebecca who m. Samuel Binney 11 Nov., 1701. His wife was the widow of Richard Price, by whom she had sons Thomas, Joyliffe, and Richard, and dau. Elizabeth who m. Joseph Lobdell.

In proof of this see deed dated 27 Feb., 1703, Suff. Reg., xx, 44. Martha Ballard, widow, "in consideration of receiving certain lands from Joseph Lobdell, mariner of Boston, Samuel Binney and Rebecca his wife, Benjamin Loring and Anna his wife, both of Hull; the said Elizabeth, Rebecca and Anna being the daughters of Elizabeth Vickere sometime Price, the daughter and heir of Capt. Thomas Cromwell,—sold to them another house also part of the Cromwell property, which was given to her by the will of John Joyliffe of Boston, who intermarried with Anna, the relict-widow of her father Robert Knight, and sometime the widow of said Cromwell."

A diagram will render this plainer:



Other proofs are numerous — as a suit between Joyliffe and his wife's gr. children (Sup. Ct. i, 264, 7 Nov., 1699), viz: Joyliffe Price, Elizabeth Lobdell, Anna and Rebecca Vickers. But the case is clear.

* Thomas Lombard is said by the Hull records to have married Elizabeth Vickery. The Boston Court records says Elizabeth Binney. It has, therefore, been thought that he m. Elizabeth (Binney), sister of Samuel B. and widow of George³ Vickers. But the record on her tombstone is that she d. 21 May, 1787, æ. 85 (not as printed in the *Register*, xii, 251, 19 June, 1825), which shows clearly that she was the daughter of Samuel Binney. The article on the Lombards contains several errors which will be hereafter noted and corrected.

It is worth notice that SAVAGE does not mention that Richard Price's widow remarried. His will (Suff. vi, 55), made at Nevis, 31 July, 1674, mentions his wife and four children. So also Jarvis Ballard is unrecorded — who m. Martha Knight, had Jarvis, b. 10 July, 1688; Edward, b. 26 July, 1691; Robert, b. 15 Oct., 1693; Katherine, b. 20 Apr., 1697. His widow m. John Balston 16 Mch., 1703. is son Jarvis or Gervaise Ballard, jr., in his will of 8 Mch., 1719 (Suff. xxiv, 15), mentions cousin Capt. Charles Ballard, cousins Jarvis B., Mary King, Margaret Wilson, Rebecca Dent, Sarah Revell, Elizabeth w. of Joseph Lobdell, Anna Loring, and Rebecca w. of Samuel Binney; also mother Martha Balston. His wife was Judith Pordage, whom he m. 15 Mch., 1715-6. [Note, our records say *John* but the publications say *Jarvis*.]

To return after this learned digression to ISAAC² VICKERS. His wife Elizabeth d. 14 Apr., 1697, and he m., 2dly, Lydia Jones, as is proved by a deed (Suff. Reg.), dated 19 Mch., 1723-4, by which Isaac Vickery and Lydia his wife divide with Lemuel Bosworth and Mary his wife, land which belonged to Thomas Jones and Bathsheba his wife, of Hull, parents of said Lydia and Mary.

I do not know that he had issue by this marriage. He d. 4 Apr., 1726, and his widow d. 17 Feb., 1747. Her adm. (Suff. Wills, xii, 15), was her brother-in-law, Joseph Melton, of Hull.

There was also a John¹ Vickers of Boston who m. Sarah Croakum and had Sarah,² b. 23 Apr., 1689; John,² b. 12 Mch., 1689-90, m. prob. Elizabeth Perry 23 Mch., 1718-9; Mary², b. 4 Mch., 1690-1, d. soon; Samuel,² b. 7 Aug., 1695, and was a mariner, 1717; Mary,² b. 25 Aug., 1697, m. William Binfield 29 Aug., 1717; and James,² b. 7 July, 1703. He was alive 1703, when he sold land. By Suff. Reg., xxxiv, 67, we learn that, 13 Sept., 1717, his widow, only surviving daughter of Francis Croakum and Johanna, of Boston, sold land which her father bought, 9 Aug., 1649. 16 Aug., 1723 (Suff. Deeds, xxxvii, 90), Reginald Odell and Mehitable his wife, Johanna Vickers, and Mary Binfield, widow, children of widow Sarah Vickery sell land. Odell m. Mary Prime 28 Apr., 1709, and Mehitable *Truesdale* 13 May, 1613; so probably Mehitable was twice married.

There was also a Benjamin¹ Vickery of Hull, who m. Dorcas — and had Joseph,² b. 4 Jany., 1690; Benjamin,² b. 3 Mch., 1603, d. 24 Apr., 1712; Lucy,² b. 20 Oct., 1695; Thomas,² b. 15 Nov., 1696; Dorcas,² b. 83 Mch., 1698; Phebe,² b. 20 Nov., 1701, d. 30 May, 1718; Sarah,² b. 11 Sept., 1705; and Ichabod, b. 30 Oct., 1707. His wife d. 30 Oct., 1717 and he m., 2dly, 7 July, 1709, Mary Coon, and had Mary,² b. 10 Nov., 1710, d. 27 June, 712; Benjamin,² b. 18 Apr., 1714; Robert,² b. 18 May, 1718. He d. 10 Jany., 1718.

JOSEPH² VICKERY m. Abigail, and had Abigail,³ b. 17 Dec., 1707, m. prob. Thomas Wyate Feb., 1725; Rebecca,³ b. 28 May, 1710; Hannah, b. 3 Mch., 1713.

THOMAS² VICKERY m. Mary Ball 8 July, 1718, and had Mary,³ b. 11 Feb., 1720, d. 17 July, 1735; Thomas,³ b. 22 Dec., 1722; Hebrý,³ b. 12 Nov., 1724; Dorcas,³ b. 14 Jany., 1727; Phebe,³ b. 6 May, 1729; Benjamin,³ b. 25 Dec., 1731, and three daus. named successively Phebe who d. young.

THE GALE FAMILY.

[Communicated by Hon. GEORGE GALE of Galesville, Wisconsin.*]

The name of RICHARD GALE, ancestor of the family, here given first appears upon the records of Watertown, Mass., in 1640,† as the purchaser of six acres of land, being part of a lot of nine acres in the town plot, of Richard Browne, the original proprietor. On the 2d of December he purchased 250 acres of Richard Dummer, being the north-eastern half of the "old town farm" in Watertown, which has continued as the family homestead to the present day. His wife was named Mary. His will, dated Feb. 25, 1678-9, was proved April 1, 1679.

It appears by the testimony in a suit in 1679, that John Gale, son of Richard, was in 1677, "a goodwiller" to the daughter of Henry Spring, senior, who, with his wife Mehitable, testified that "Goodman Richard Gale came to our house to ask our goodwill to make a match between our daughter Elizabeth, and his son John H. He promised to give his son John half of his farm," &c.†

1. RICHARD¹ GALE had the following children : (2) Sarah² b. Sept. 8, 1641 ; m. Apl. 3, 1663, Joseph Garfield, jr., (b. Sept. 11, 1637, adm. freeman, Apl. 18, 1690, d. Aug. 22, 1692), whose ancestry and descendants will be found in Bond's Watertown, pp. 231-3.—(3) Abraham² b. ab. 1643 ; m. Sept. 3, 1673, Sarah, daughter of Nathan§ and Susanna Fiske.—(4) Mary², m. Mar. 30, 1670, John Flagg, son of Thomas, of Watertown. He was constable 1685, and d. Feb. 6, 1696-7. Ch. Mary³, m. Ebenezer Pratt, of Sherborn ; Sarah³ d. young, and John³ whose descendants are given by Bond, pp. 222-5.—(5) John²† m. Sept. 27, 1677, Elizabeth, dau. of Henry and Mehitable (Bartlett) Spring. See Bond, p. 442.—(6) Ephraim², was in May, 1673, "dis-tempered in mind." Probably died before his father.||

3. ABRAHAM² GALE was adm. freeman Oct. 11, 1682 ; was selectman of Watertown, 1706 and died Sept. 15, 1718, aged 75. His wife, Sarah, died May 14, 1728, aged about 72 years. He was a quiet farmer, and member of the church. His faithful wife, Sarah,

*[Mr. Gale informs us that he is engaged in preparing a full genealogy of the Gale family ; and therefore he requests all of the name to communicate their genealogies to him. Address him as above.—Ed.]

†It is possible that he may have been the Richard Gale, aged 16, named in the list, printed in the *Register*, xiv, 351, of passengers from London to Barbadoes and St. Christophers, whose conformity was certified to by the minister of St. Katharines, near the Tower of London. Some of the emigrants to those islands we know came afterwards to New England. He may have married his wife there.

‡Bond's Watertown, p. 771.

§Mr. Horatio G. Somerby, who has made some research in England relative to this family, states that he has found "sufficient to justify the belief" that this Nathan Fiske was the eighth in descent from Simon Fiske, lord of the manor of Stradhaugh, in Saxfield, Suffolk, in the time of Henry VI. See Bond's Watertown, p. 758. A very good genealogy of the Fiskes will be found in Bond, pgs. 208-19, and 758-62.

||Abigail Gale, who died Sept. 5, 1718, aged 76, was probably either a daughter, or a second wife and widow of Richard. If a daughter, she is not mentioned in her father's will.

blessed him with the following 16 children.—(7) *Abraham*³,† b. 1674 married Rachel, dau. of John and Abigail (Garfield) Parkhurst.—(8) *Sarah*³, b. Feb. 15, 1675, d. young.—(9) *Richard*³,† b. Sept. 25, 1677, m. Jan. 7, 1706, Sarah, dau. of John and Mary Knight of Watertown.—(10) *Hopetill*³, b. and d. Dec. 1678.—(11) *Mary*³, b. Mar. 27, 1680, d. young.—(12) *Abigail*³, b. Mar. 12, 1682, d. Nov. 21, 1696.—(13) *Mercy*³, b. Sept. 16, 1683, m. April 13, 1708, Samuel Sanderson, b. May 28, 1681, son of Jonathan and Abia (Bartlett) Sanderson, of Watertown, late of Cambridge.—(14) *Ebenezer*³,† b. April 30, 1686, m. Dec. 27, 1709, Elizabeth Green.—(15) *John*³,† b. April 23, 1687; wife Lydia.—(16) *Mary*³, bp. Apl. 1689, m. Nov. 3, 1731, Michael Pratt, of Oxford.—(17) *Sarah*³, b. Aug. 29, 1694.—(18) *Jonas*³, bp. Nov. 14, 1697, d. Mar. 17, 1718.—(19) *Joshua*³, b. Feb. 22, 1697, d. Sept. 15, 1719.—(20 and 21) *Elizabeth*³ and *Lydia*³, twins, b. July 9, 1799.—(22) *Abigail*³, m. ab. 1720, Edward Jackson, jr., of Newton, son of Edward and Mary, and grandson of Sebas Jackson.

5. JOHN² GALE, m. Sept. 27, 1677, Elizabeth Spring; at Watertown where his children were born. He afterwards removed to Framingham. His wid. m. John Mellen previous to 1695. John², and Elizabeth Gale had ch.:—(23) *Elizabeth*³, b. June 1, 1678, m. Feb. 21, 1700, John Nurse, of Framingham.—(24) *John*³, b. Apl. 5, 1680; d. 1698.—(25) *Sarah*³, b. Dec. 12, 1681; m. about 1700, Jonathan Pratt of Fram.—(26) *Abigail*³, bapt. June 19, 1687; m. in Fram. Jan. 10, 1717, Jonathan Cutler.—(27) *Annah*³ (Hannah), bapt. June 19, 1687; m. Apl. 22, 1714, Jabez Pratt.—(28) *Abia*³, bapt. July 14, 1689; m. June 18, 1719, Joseph Trumbull.

7. ABRAHAM³ GALE, jr., b. at Watertown, 1674, m. Dec. 6, 1699, Rachel Parkhurst, and occupied the old homestead, but no record has been found of his death. Rachel was b. at Wat. Dec. 30, 1678, and d. Jan. 30, 1767, aged 90. They had children.—(29) *Abraham*⁴, b. Nov. 28, 1700; m. Esther Cunningham.—(30) *Rachel*⁴, b. Dec. 14, 1702; m. June 25, 1724, Gershom Bigelow, b. Sept. 1701, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Flagg) Bigelow.—(31) *Samuel*⁴,† b. Jan. 31, 1705; m. Rebecca.—(32) *Isaac*⁴,† b. Jan. 15, 1708; m. Judith Sawyer, of Framingham, Mass.—(33) *Eunice*⁴, b. July 30, 1711; m. July 1, 1731, Benjamin Allen, of Weston, son of Benj. and Mary (Rice) Allen, of Wat. Farms, and settled in Lincoln. He died and she m. (2d) Dec. 3, 1768, Abijah Steadman.—(34) *Abigail*⁴, b. Aug. 15, 1714; m. July 25, 1735, Samuel Phillips, of Weston, b. Sept. 14, 1713, son of Samuel (b. Feb. 20, 1680, at Weston), and Deborah (Dix) Phillips.—(35) *Daniel*⁴, bapt. Apl. 7, 1717.—(36) *Josiah*⁴,† b. Apr. 8, 1722, bapt. 1733, wife Elizabeth.

9. RICHARD³ GALE, b. at Watertown, Sept. 25, 1677; m. Jan. 7, 1706, Sarah Knight. Had children.—(37) *Sarah*⁴, b. Nov. 30, 1706; m. March 14, 1744, Josiah Pierce, b. Feb. 13, 1723.—(38) *Jonathan*⁴, b. Nov. 26, 1708.—(39) *Mercy*⁴, b. Dec. 4, 1710; m. Dec. 26, 1749, Abraham Jones, of Weston, b. Feb. 13, 1725; son of John.—(40) *Thankful*⁴, b. and d. Dec. 1714.—(41) *Thankful*⁴, b. Feb. 28, 1716.—(42) *Lydia*⁴, b. Aug. 11, 1717; m. April 28, 1736, John Saddler.

14. EBENEZER³ GALE, b. April 30, 1686; m. Elizabeth Green, Dec. 27, 1709, and had children.—(43) *Elizabeth*⁴, bapt. May 25, 1713; m.

Feb. 3, 1730, Isaac Whitney, b. 1710; son of John, and Sarah (Cutting) Whitney of Weston.—(44) *Grace*¹, b. Dec. 12, 1713.—(45) *Hannah*¹, bap. Oct. 9, 1715.—(46) *Prudence*¹, bap. Aug. 18, 1717.—(47) *Jonas*¹, b. July 8, 1719.—(48) *Ebenezer*¹, bap. Feb. 24, 1724.—(49) *Lydia*¹, b. June 11, 1727.—(50) *Abigail*¹, bap. May 10, 1730.—(51) *David*¹, bap. Sept. 23, 1733.

15. JOHN³ GALE, b. April 23, 1687; m. Lydia —; died Feb. 15, 1734, and had children.—(52) *Joshua*¹, born Oct. 17, 1721.—(53) *John*¹, b. Jan. 23, 1723.—(54) *Jonas*¹, b. Sept. 23, 1724; m. March 10, 1747, Mary Benjamin.—(55) *Lydia*¹, b. Nov. 15, 1728.

29. ABRAHAM¹ GALE, b. at Watertown, Nov. 28, 1700; m. Esther Cunningham, and was a blacksmith at Weston. Had children.—(56) *Daniel*⁵, b. June 17, 1721; m. Sept. 8, 1743, Sarah Lamson, dau. of John and Abigail Lamson, of Weston; son, probably, of Joseph Lamson, of Charlestown, whose will was proved, Sept. 21, 1722.—(57) *Henry*⁵,† b. March 2, 1723; m. Feb. 22, 1745, Abigail Smith, of Lexington, da. of Joseph and Mary (Richards) Smith, of Lexington, and d. March 10, 1693, aged 92.—(58) *Thaddeus*⁵, b. Sept. 26, 1724; m. March 9, 1745, Lydia Amsden, of Westboro.—(59) *Abijah*⁵, born Mar. 8, 1726; d. April 28.—(60) *Abijah*⁵, b. July 5, 1727; m. 1748, Abigail Amsden, of Westboro, where he settled and had many children, among whom was Capt. Nahum Gale, father of Rev. Etteridge Gale, of Framingham.—(61) *Jonathan*⁵, b. March 18, 1729; m. May 30, 1750, Abigail Beal, of Sudbury. He was probably the Jonathan Gale, who m. in Shrewsbury, March 10, 1757, Margaret, da. of Wm. Crawford.—(62) *Esther*⁵, b. July 23, 1731.—(63) *Abraham*⁵,† b. Aug. 18, 1734, of Shrewsbury; m. Nov. 28, 1769, Abigail, Rice, of Worcester, and after having two children removed to Princeton.—(64) *Elisha*⁵, b. Jan. 1, 1736; m. May 20, 1762, Sarah Jones, da. of James and Abigail (Garfield) Jones, of Weston.

31. SAMUEL¹ GALE, m. Rebecca.—(65) *Samuel*⁵, b. May 6, 1726, d. May 6, 1793.—(66) *Rebecca*⁵, b. May 25, 1725.—(67) *Rachel*⁵, b. Nov. 6, 1729; m. March 20, 1749, William Lackey.—(68) *Esther*⁵, b. Dec. 21, 1730.—(69) *Abraham*⁵, b. Sept. 23, 1733.—(70) *Lois*⁵, bap. Dec. 1, 1734.—(71) *Lois*⁵, bap. July 11, 1736.—(72) *Richard*⁵, bap. July 9, 1738.

32. ISAAC¹ GALE, b. at Watertown, Jan. 15, 1708; m. Judith Sawyer about 1731, and removed to Framingham, where his first child, Isaac, was born, and in 1733 removed to Sutton and probably died there. He held the post of Capt. and bequeathed his sword to his descendants by the name of Isaac, which is now in the hands of Isaac Gale, of Royalston. He had children.—(73) Isaac⁵,† b. at Framingham, 1732; m. Mehetable Dwinel or Dunel, da. of Jonathan (b. 1702, at Topsfield, Mass.) and Mehetable (Kennay) Dwinel.—(74) *Judith*⁵, b. April 12, 1734; m. Jan. 3, 1754, Abel Chase of Sutton.—(75) *Jonas*⁵, b. Apr. 23, 1735; m. 1st Tamer Marsh of Sutton.—2^d m. Hannah Bancroft.—3^d m. widow Rebecca Gay of Dedham, Mass.—(76) *Nehe-miah*⁵,† b. Feb. 1, 1736; m. Ruth Marsh, sister of Tamer, and dau. of Stephen and Ruth (Waters) Marsh, of Sutton.—(77) *Sarah*⁵, bap. 1741; m. Samuel Melody, of Guilford, Conn.—(78) *Elisha*⁵,† b. Nov. 26, 1743; m. Mary, dau. of Hon. Amos Singletary, of Sutton, Apr. 1767.—(79) *Anna*⁵, b. Dec. 4, 1746; d. an infant.—(80) *Anna*⁵, b. Nov. 11,

1728 ; m. James Leland Jr. who was b. 1745, and d. 1801, at Hopwell, Ontario co. N. Y.,

36. JOSIAH⁴ GALE, b. April 8, 1722 ; bap. at Weston 1733 ; m. Elizabeth, lived in Sutton and had children.—(81) *Elizabeth*⁵, bap. May, 1742.—(82) *Josiah*⁵, b. Mar. 20, 1743 ; m. Elizabeth Rice of Worcester, and settled in Warwick.—(83) *Abraham*⁵, b. July 29, 1745.—(84) *Amos*⁵, b. Mar. 3, 1747.

57. HENRY⁵ GALE, b. March 2, 1723 ; m. Feb. 22, 1745, Abigail Smith, of Lexington, and had children.—(85) *Esther*⁶, b. Feb. 14, 1746.—(86) *Ephraim*⁶, b. Oct. 1748.—(87) *Joshua*⁶, b. Jan. 30, 1751.—(88) *Henry*⁶, b. Mar. 20, 1753.*—(89) *Nathan*⁶, b. Feb. 5, 1755.

63. ABRAHAM⁵ GALE, b. Aug. 18, 1734, of Shrewsbury, Mass. ; m. Abigail Rice of Worcester, Mass., Nov. 28, 1769 ; he removed to Princeton after the birth of two children.—(90) *Mary*⁶, b. Feb. 7, 1773.—(91) *John*⁶, b. April 6, 1774.

65. SAMUEL⁵ GALE, of Waltham, b. May 6, 1726 ; m. July 17, 1755, Anna Fiske, and died May 6, 1793. Anna was born at Watertown, Jan. 14, 1736, d. June 2, 1800, and was the dau. of Dea. Samuel and Anna (Bemis) Fiske. Children : (92) *Samuel*⁶, b. Sept. 11, 1756 ; d. in the army, unm. autumn 1776.—(93) *Jacob*⁶, b. April 14, 1758 ; m. Sept. 23, 1784, Lois Hagar, and had Samuel, b. Feb. 7, 1785, who d. 1796. (94) *Anne*⁶, b. Feb. 28, 1759 ; m. Oct. 5, 1780, John Cutting, of East Sudbury.—(95) *Alpheus*^{6†}, b. 1761, of Waltham ; m. July 5, 1787, Lydia Hammond.

73. ISAAC⁵ GALE Jr., b. at Framingham, 1732 ; removed by his father to Sutton 1733 ; m. 1756 Mehetable Dwinel ; removed to Royalston, Mass., about 1768, and d. there May 19, 1779. The widow soon after m. 2d, Henry Nichols, and had by him 1 dau., Betsey, but she d. young. Mehetable d. at Royalston, March 1, 1818. Isaac had children : (96) *Peter*^{6†}, b. Dec. 4, 1756 ; m. April 15, 1779, Prudence French, of Royalston.—(97) *Susanna*⁶, b. June 14, 1758.—(98) *Isaac*^{6†}, b. Dec. 10, 1759 ; m.—(99) *Jonathan*⁶, b. July 3, 1761.—(100) *James*⁶, b. March 9, 1763 ; d. young.—(101) *Judith*⁶, b. Jan. 2, 1765.—(102) *David*⁶, b. April 24, 1767.—(103) *James*⁶, b. Dec. 15, 1770 ; d. June 4, 1771.—(104) *James*⁶, b. March 12, 1773 ; m. ; lived and raised a family near Schenectady, N. Y. ; removed to St. Louis, and died there.—(105) *Silas*⁶, b. March 13, 1774 ; d. April 4, 1774.—(106) *Hannah*⁶, b. April 26, 1775 ; d. April 19, 1777.—(107) *Delia*⁶, b. Oct. 27, 1777 ; m. — Peck.

76. NEHEMIAH⁵ GALE, b. Feb. 1, 1736, at Sutton, Mass. : m. Ruth Marsh, and died at Sutton, afterwards Millbury ; was a soldier in the French war. (108) *Benjamin*⁶, b. April 18, 1761 ; d. unm., 1785. (109) *Solomon*⁶, b. Sept. 12, 1763 ; m. Rachel Woodward ; 2d m. — Hays.—(110) *Elizabeth*⁶, b. Dec. 9, 1764 ; d. unm. about 1806. (111) *Jonas*⁶, b. March 6, 1766 ; m. Elizabeth Grout, Nov. 1, 1795, and d. Nov. 1, 1814. She d. at Washington, D. C., June 8, 1850, at the residence of her son, Dr. L. D. Gale. She was b. Aug. 6, 1770, at Westboro, Mass.—(112) *Ruth*⁶, b. July 3, 1769 ; m. John Gea-

* This Henry⁶ Gale was probably the Henry, who removed to Barre, Vt., at an early day. He witnessed a lease from the town to Peter Gale Jr. in 1803 ; his son "Cb. B. Gale" was then one of the town school trustees ; he had children : *Eb. Brooks*⁷, and *Simpson*⁷. Eb. Brooks Gale had sons, *George*⁸ and *Converse*⁸, but Sampson had no sons.

wood.—(113) *Anna*⁶, or Nancy, b. 1769, probably twins with Ruth ; d. 1797.—(114) *Tamer*⁶, b. Feb. 27, 1771 ; m. Henry Dannel, 1790, who d. Oct. 17, 1805, when she m., 2d, Jan. 10, 1810, Levi Page, of Coventry, Con. Dr. Henry Gale Dannel of New York is her 5th child. She d. Feb. 12, 1854, in New York.—(115) *Rufus*⁶, b. July 4, 1773 ; m. Louisa Livermore, who d., and he m., 2d, widow Knox ; had no children.—(116) *Nehemiah*⁶, b. June 4, 1775 ; d. young.—(117) *Isaac*⁶, b. Sept. 1777 ; m. Persis Stiles, of Boylston, in 1803 ; had 9 children, and d. Jan. 21, 1831 ; she d. Jan. 26, 1847.—(118) *Andros*⁶, b. April 8, 1780 ; d. 1797.—(119) *Mehtable*⁶, b. Sept. 9, 1782 ; m. David Chase, of Millbury.—(120) *Nehemiah*⁶, b. ; not recorded.

78. ELISHA⁵ GALE, b. at Sutton, Nov. 26, 1743 ; m. Mary, dau. of Hon. Amos Singletary, of Sutton, April, 1767. They removed to Barre, Vt., and probably died there. They had children : (121) *John*⁶.†—(122) *Elisha*⁶.†—(123) *Sawin*⁶.†—(124) *Abraham*⁶.†—(125) *Amos C.*⁶.†

95. ALPHEUS⁶ GALE, b. at Waltham, 1761 ; m. July 5, 1787, Lydia Hammond, b. Oct. 9, 1767. She d. April 6, 1810. Lydia was dau. of Jonathan (b. 1717, d. 1776) and Judith (Stearns) Hammond, of Waltham. Children : (126) *William*⁷, b. July 6, 1788 ; graduated at Harv. Univ. 1810 ; d. 1839. He was a lawyer of Boston.—(127) *Nancy*⁷, b. May 23, 1791 ; d. June 30, 1808.—(128) *Sally*⁷, b. Aug. 12, 1794.—(129) *Lydia*⁷, b. June 26, 1797 ; d. Oct. 9, 1798.—(130) *Samuel*⁷, b. Feb. 7, 1799.—(131) *Lydia Hammond*⁷, b. Oct. 24, 1801.—(132) *Jacob*⁷, b. Dec. 31, 1803.—(133) *Caroline*⁷, b. June 1, 1806.

96. PETER⁶ GALE, b. at Sutton, Mass., Dec. 4, 1756 ; m. April 15, 1779, at Royalston, Mass., Prudence French, of Royalston ; removed to Barre, Vt., Feb., 1793, a month before the organization of the town, and became the 14th family in town. The 15th Aug., 1817 he removed to Colchester, Vt., and d. with the fever and ague Nov. 1818. His widow returned to Barre, Vt., and died a few years after. Children :—(134) *Peter*⁷,† b. at Royalston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1780 ; m. Hannah Tottingham at Westminster, Mass., Jan. 27, 1805, dau. of Nathaniel and Esther (Brown) Tottingham of Westminster.—(135) *Jonathan*⁷, b. March 7, 1782 ; d. March 11, 1782.—(136) *Micah*⁷, b. Feb. 27, 1783 ; m. Hannah Turner Beard at Gardner, Mass.—(137) *Samuel*⁷, b. Feb. 20, 1785 ; d. April 18, 1785.—(138) *Prudence*⁷, b. Jan. 26, 1786 ; m., 1st, Mr. Norcross, who went to Alabama for his health, and died there about 1820 ; 2d, m. Stephen Field of Waterbury, Vt., about 1832 ; had no children ; d. April 11, 1840.—(139) *Rhoda*⁷, b. Feb. 1, 1788 ; m. John Emery, and had children, Orlinzo and Clarissa.—(140) *Mehtable*⁷, b. Dec. 40, 1789 ; m.—(141) *Judith*⁷, b. June 15, 1792 ; d. Aug. 10, 1796.—(142) *Anna*⁷, b. Oct. 5, 1794 ; m. Thomas Towne, of Barre, Vt. ; have had several children, and were both living in 1863. Children : Oel⁸, Jane⁸, Amanda⁸, Joan⁸, and Paul⁸.—(143) *Isaac*⁷, b. Sept. 13, 1796 ; m. Sally Page at Burlington, Vt., Dec. 24, 1820.—(144) *Ira*⁷, b. Nov. 15, 1798 ; d. Nov. 13, 1798.—(145) *Jonas*⁷,† b. April 28, 1800 ; m. twice ; lived in 1863 at East Montpelier, Vt.

98. ISAAC⁶ GALE, b. Dec. 10, 1759 ; m. and had children : (146) *Otis*⁷.—(147) *Isaac*⁷, and others.

121. JOHN⁶ GALE, m. at Barre, Vt., had children : (151) *Lewis*⁷.—(152) *Gardner*⁷.

122. ELISHA⁶ GALE, m. and had a child at Barre, Vt. (153) *David*.⁷

123. SAWIN⁶ GALE, m. and had children at Barre, Vt. (154) *Franklin*.⁷—(155) *Clark*.⁷

124. ABRAHAM⁶ GALE, m. and had children, Barre, Vt. (156) *Frederick*.⁷—(157) *Royal*.⁷

125. AMOS C.⁶ GALE, m. and had one child: (158) *Mary*.⁷

134. PETER⁷ GALE, b. at Royalston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1780; m. Hannah Tottingham of Westminster, Mass., Jan. 27, 1805, and settled near his father's in Barre, Vt. In 1812, he enlisted as a minute man, and in the fall was mustered into the service of the U. S., and stationed at Swanton, Vt., near the Canada line. He remained in service but three months when he was discharged for sickness and returned home. In 1813, he removed to Burlington, Vt. In 1814, as the British advanced upon Plattsburg, he volunteered with the Burlington company and reached that place in time to join in the battle of the 11th of Sept., and was posted to guard the ford of the Saranac. In 1817, he removed with his father to Colchester, Vt. He subsequently resided in Burlington and Waterbury, Vt., where he died Aug. 6, 1851. His wife Hannah died at Waterbury, Feb. 24, 1848. Although his original education was limited, yet he became a great reader of history as well as the news of the day, was a Democrat of the old school, and voted for Jefferson in 1804. Naturally a genius, he manufactured diverse new inventions. He had no tastes for political promotion, and seldom would accept even a school district office. His honesty was proverbial, and he was ever an attentive husband and kind father; he had children: (159) *Hiram*,^{s+} b. Feb. 6, 1808; m. Sally Bryant.—(160) *Angeline*,^{s+} b. Sept. 29, 1809; m. Nov. 16, 1836, David Lord; d. Sept. 8, 1858.—(161) *Matilda*,^{s+} b. Aug. 31, 1811; m. March 25, 1831, James M. Henry.—(162) *Elvira*,^{s+} b. Feb. 25, 1814; m. May 25, 1836, Elisha A. Town.—(163) *George*,^{s+} b. Nov. 30, 1816; m. Gertrude Young.—(164) *Hannah*,^{s+} b. Dec. 28, 1824; m. in 1847, Samuel S. Luce.

136. MICAH⁷ GALE, b. Feb. 27, 1783; m. Feb. 1, 1807, Hannah Turner Beard, at Gardner, Mass., who was b. at Westminster, Mass., Jan. 30, 1787, now residing with her son G. Randall Gale at Orange, Vt. Micah moved on to a farm in Orange, Vt., lived there many years, and died with cancer of the stomach, Dec. 1, 1848. Children: (165) *Greenfield Randall*,^{s+} b. at Barre, Vt., Feb. 1, 1808; m. Sept. 5, 1839, Harriet Newell Fildes.—(166) *Gustavus Orlinz*,^s b. Dec. 7, 1809, at Barre, m. at Boston, Mass., about 1837, Mahala Merrill, and had children: *William, Caty, Charles and George*.—(167) *Horace Palmer*,^s b. at Orange, May 28, 1817; m. at Orange June 11, 1840, Merandy Waterman; had one child, d. in infancy. (168) *Sophronia Raymond*,^s b. April 12, 1825; m. at Washington, Vt., 1847, Anson Bailly of Lowell, Mass., where they reside; have children: *Walter*⁹ and *Carrie*.⁹

143. ISAAC⁷ GALE, b. Sept. 13, 1796, at Barre, Vt., m. Sally Page at Burlington, Dec. 24, 1820; b. at Bradford, Vt., March 30, 1795; moved to Orange, Vt., March, 1821, and remained there until Jan., 1863, when they went first to Williamstown and then to Barre in the fall of same year. Children: (169) *Lorinda*,^s b. Jan. 22, 1822; m. May 15, 1861, Denison Mora of Barre.—(170) *Sarah*,^s b. April 5, 1824; m. Jan. 15, 1850, Elburtus T. Claffin, b. March 21, 1825, had children: *Ellen*

L.,⁹ b. May 3 1851; *Elmer G.*,⁹ b. Oct. 4, 1853.—(171) *Hawley*,⁸ + b. Aug. 17, 1826; m. April 12, 1854, Anne Mower of Barre, b. Nov. 25, 1826.—(172) *Susan P.*,⁸ b. Feb. 10, 1829; m. June 19, 1855, Harvey Marsh of Orange, b. at Calais, Vt., Feb. 23, 1830, had child: *Charles A.*,⁹ b. May 14, 1856. (173) *Emma*,⁸ b. Sept. 25, 1831. (174) *Caroline*,⁸ b. Dec. 24, 1833; m. Oct. 16, 1855, at Orange, William L. Huntington, b. at Washington Aug. 5, 1833; had children: *Era B.*,⁹ b. Aug. 22, 1857; *Flora A.*,⁹ b. Sept. 3, 1860.—(175) *Orrison*,⁸ b. May 27, 1836; m. May 29, 1862, Mary Anne Durkey of Williamstown, b. June 28, 1837.

145. Dea. JONAS⁷ GALE, b. at Barre, Vt., April 28, 1800, m. twice. He lived for some years at Hardwick, Vt., afterwards at Walcott, where he was some time Deacon of the Congregational church, afterwards removed to Elmore, and in 1862, finally removed to East Montpelier; had children: (176) *Jasper*.⁸—(177) *Lyman Augustus*.⁸—(178) *Samantha*.⁸—(179) *Almeda*.⁸—(179a) *Justus*.⁸—(179b) *Charles*.⁸

159. HIRAM⁸ GALE, b. Feb. 6, 1808; m. Jan. 1, 1833, Sally Bryant of Waterbury, who was b. Feb. 12, 1809. They resided at Waterbury, Vt., until Hiram, d. Sept. 24, 1857, with the consumption. In 1861, the widow removed, with most of her family to Galesville, Wisconsin, where they still (1863) reside. Had children: (180) *Louisa Adelaide*,⁹ + b. Oct. 20, 1833; m. Nov. 1, 1848, Oliver Adams of Waterbury, and d. Sept. 1, 1857.—(181) *Bowman Tottingham*,⁹ + b. Feb. 3, 1835; m. Jane Gregg of Waterbury, dau. of John Gregg.—(182) *Matilda Elenora*,⁹ b. May 10, 1838; d. Oct. 14, 1839.—(183) *Hiram Alton*,⁹ b. Sept. 28, 1840; d. May 24, 1843.—(184) *George Washington*,⁹ b. July 11, 1842; is a volunteer and corporal in the first Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Foster, was at Cumberland Gap in 1862, made the campaign with Gen. Sherman and Gen. Grant and was in all the battles of those generals, and final capture of Arkansas Post, Vicksburg and Jackson.—(185) *Martha Elenora*,⁹ b. Sept. 14, 1844.—(186) *Hiram Randall*,⁹ b. Nov. 8, 1846.—(187) *Almon Clark*.⁹

160. DAVID LORD of Waterbury, who m. Angeline⁸ Gale, had children: (188) *Alzina Angeline*,⁹ b. May 28, 1839.—(189) *Lorin Birby*,⁹ b. May 15, 1841.—(190) *George Morton*,⁹ b. Sept. 19, 1843.—(191) *Myra Jane*,⁹ b. Nov. 1, 1845.

161. JAMES M. HENRY of Waterbury, Vt., who m. Matilda⁸ Gale, had children: (192) *William Wirt*,⁹ + b. Nov. 21, 1831; m. Aug. 5, 1857, at Waterbury, Mary Jane Bebee of Waterbury.—(193) *John Francis*,⁹ b. Feb. 25, 1834; m. Feb. 6, 1856, at Madrid, N. Y., Josephine Barrett of the latter place.—(194) *Delia Maria*,⁹ b. Oct. 20, 1835; m. Sept. 19, 1857, Dr. Anderson R. Miller of Kingston, N. C.; removed his wife to the latter place the fall of 1858, and was in the Confederate Army, 1863.—(195) *Eliza Betsy*,⁹ b. Dec. 1, 1837; m. Dec. 23, 1861, Emory D. Schagel of Waterbury.—(196) *Mary Sybil*,⁹ b. Dec. 2, 1839; m. Nov. 21, 1861, Lyman B. Hinckley, Esq., a lawyer of Thetford, Vt.—(197) *Sarah Ann*,⁹ b. March 1, 1842; m. Aug. 12, 1861, Salmon Greem, a merchant of Richmond, Vt., and graduate of the Vt. Univ., 1860.—(198) *James Edwin*.⁹—(199) *George Sylvester*,⁹ b. July 9, 1848.

162. HON. ELISHA A. TOWN, who m. Elvira⁸ Gale of Mansfield, Vt., had children: (200) *Nancy Elvira*,⁹ b. Aug. 29, 1837; m. March 5, 1862

Samuel B. Smith of Stowe.—(201) *Alfred Benton*,⁹ b. March 5, 1839; d. Jan. 14, 1843.—(202) *Charles Elisha*,⁹ b. Nov. 8, 1841.—(203) *Daniel Benton*,⁹ b. Oct. 4, 1844.—(204) *Julia Matilda*,⁹ b. Aug. 28, 1850.

163. GEORGE^s GALE, b. at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 30, 1816, admitted to the Bar June 14, 1841, settled in Elkhorn, Walworth co., Wis., June 17, 1841; and m. Dec. 5, 1844, Gertrude Young of Elkhorn, b. at Duaneburgh, Albany co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1810, dau. of Capt. George Young of Elkhorn, late of Duaneburgh, and Anne (Waldron) Young, son of Rev. John Young, long a German Lutheran preacher at Hagerstown, Md. Capt. George Y. was b. at Hagerstown in 1773, m. Anne Waldron of Albany, 1799, was a captain of cavalry in war of 1812; and farmer and hotel keeper at Duaneburgh for many years; removed to Elkhorn, Wis., June, 1843; and d. Aug., 1844, from the effects of a fall from a grain stack. Anne was b. in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1782; dau. of Henry and Margaret (Van Vranken) Waldron of Albany, son of — Waldron an early settler and large farmer at Half Moon above Albany; and probably son of "Peter Waldron" of 3d Ward in Albany, N. Y., in 1720. George Gale removed to LaCrosse in the summer of 1851, and to Galesville, May, 1857. He was member of the convention in 1847 and 8, which framed the present constitution of Wis., senator for 1850 and 1851; county judge of LaCrosse co., from Nov., 1851, to Jan., 1854; judge of the 6th judicial circuit court of Wis., from Jan. 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1863; and president of Galesville University since Feb. 2, 1859; had children: (205) *George*,⁹ b. Sept. 14, 1845.—(206) *William*,⁹ b. Oct. 23, 1848.—(207) *Helen*,⁹ b. Dec. 5, 1850.

164. SAMUEL S. LUCE of Mansfield, Vt., who m. Hannah^s Gale, was b. Feb. 1, 1818. He settled at Waterbury, Vt., immediately after his marriage, and removed to Galesville, Wis., in May, 1857. He is by trade an architect and superintended the erection of all the depots on the Vt. Central R. R., from Burlington to Montpelier and the University building at Galesville. In March, 1860, he started the *Galesville Transcript*, of which he is still the editor and publisher; had children: (208) *Flora Filicia*,⁹ b. Oct. 7, 1848.—(209) *George Stayton*,⁹ b. March 17, 1850.—(210) *Water Scott*,⁹ b. March 28, 1861.

165. GREENFIELD RANDAL^s GALE, b. at Barre Vt. Feb. 1, 1808; m. Sept. 5, 1839, Harriet Newell Fifield of Orange, Vt. Was formerly a merchant at Washington, Vt., an afterwards and extensive farmer of Orange, Vt. He is a man of great energy of character; had children: (211) *William Randal*,⁹ b. at Washington, July 11, 1840.—(212) *Orpah Fifield*,⁹ b. at Washington, Jan. 1, 1843.—(213) *Ella French*,⁹ b. at Washington, Aug. 29, 1846.—(214) *Emma*,⁹ b. at Washington, Oct. 22, 1848.—(215) *Frank Austin*,⁹ b. at Washington, Aug. 22, 1850.

171. HAWLEY^s GALE, b. Aug. 17, 1826; m. April 12, 1854, Anne Mower of Barre, Vt.; had children: (216) *Wilber*,⁹ b. May 21, 1855; d. Dec. 10, 1858.—(217) *Willis H.*,⁹ b. Oct. 6, 1858.—(218) *Mary M.*,⁹ b. Sept. 4, 1862; d. Sept. 26, 1762.

180. OLIVER ADAMS of Waterbury, Vt., who m. Louisa Adelaide⁹ Gale; after her death he removed in 1863, from Waterbury to East

Stockholm, St. Lawrence co., N. Y. She had: (219) *Emma Louisa*,¹⁰ b. May 10, 1850.—(220) *Hiram Gale*,¹⁰ b. April 5, 1853.

181. BOWMAN TOTTINGHAM⁹ GALE, m. Jane Gregg, June 26, 1856, and lived in Waterbury, Vt.; had children: (221) *Frank Warner*,¹⁰ b. June 18, 1857.—(222) *Martha Louisa*,¹⁰ b. March 4, 1861.—(223) *Mary Emogene*,¹⁰ b. Feb. 22, 1863.

192. WILLIAM WIRT⁹ HENRY, m. Mary Jane Bebee, granddaughter of Stiles Sherman one of the oldest residents of Waterbury, Vt. Mr. Henry went to California about 1849, returned to Waterbury about 1856; m. Aug. 5, 1857, became a partner with his father in the drug store in Waterbury; was lieutenant in the Waterbury company of volunteers in 1861; was in the battle of Bull Run in Aug., 1861; and in 1862 was appointed lieut. col. of the 10th Reg. Vt. volunteers, and stationed along the rail road from Washington to Relay House, to guard the road. After the battle of Gettysburgh, his regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, and advanced into Va., and were in front of the Army of the Potomac Dec., 1863.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN=SIMPSON.—At East Boston, Jan. 1, 1864, by Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee of Roxbury, James G. Brown, to Mrs. Jane Simpson, both of East Boston.

COOK=DRAKE.—At Newton, Mass., Feb. 29, by the Rev. Frederic A. Whitney, of Brighton, Francis Cook, native of Montreal, L. C., of U. S. Navy, to Mrs. Sarah Cook Drake, dau. of Isaac and Anna Baker (Cook) Smith of Newton, and native of Brighton.

CURTIS=ADAMS.—At Boston, Jan. 13, by the Rev. H. W. Foote, Caleb N. Curtis, to Miss Emily M. Adams.

SMITH=WELSH.—At the residence of her parents, in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 10th Dec., 1863, by Rev. Mr. George Leeds, assisted by Bishop A. Potter, Dr. Edward Alexander Smith—late Assistant Physician of the Pen. Hos. for the Insane, Pa.—to Miss Rebecca Miller Welsh, dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth T. Welsh.

Dr. Smith was son of Alex. Grant Smith, Esq., of Stonington, Con., by his second wife Hannah Stedman Chandler—dau. of Maj. John Wilkes Chandler, of Pomfret, Con.; and grandson of Edward Smith, by his wife Elizabeth Grant; and great grandson of Col. Oliver Smith by his wife Mary Denison; and great great grandson of Gilbert Smith, of Groton, Con.

DEATHS.

ADAMS.—John, West Plymouth, N. H., Oct. 11, 1863, a. 92 years, 2 days.

ARMINGTON.—Mrs. Lucy Fuller, at Providence, R. I., Sept. 26, 1863, a. 70, wife of Asa W. Armington. She was lineally descended from

Robert Fuller, who settled at Salem as early as 1639, and was one of the purchasers of the town of Rehoboth, in 1643, and of the towns of Attleboro' and Cumberland, in 1661. He was a freeman of Rehoboth in 1657, and, in different years afterwards, is mentioned as a recipient of large tracts in the divisions of land. His name is also found in a list of those who advanced money for defraying the expenses of Philip's war.

Mrs. Armington was born and lived, until her marriage, on a portion of the first division of lands in Rehoboth, granted to her ancestor, Robert, and by him deeded to his grandson, Samuel, in 1676. These lands were never alienated from her family until her father's death in 1836.

The record of her Fuller ancestry is as follows:

1. *Robert Fuller*, of Salem and Rehoboth, d. at R., Aug. 15, 1706. His wife, Sarah, d. at R., 1676.

2. *Samuel Fuller*, their son, m., Dec., 1673, Mary Ide. He d. Aug. 15, 1676. She afterwards married.

3. *Samuel Fuller*, their son, m., 1701, Dorothy Willmarth. He d. 1724. She d. 1772.

4. *Ebenezer Fuller*, their son, b. Oct. 26, 1704, m. Rachel Robinson, b. Jan. 7, 1706. He d. 1773. She d. 1788.

5. *Ebenezer Fuller*, their son, b. 1741, d. 1836. Abigail Fuller, née Peck, his second wife, was b. 1750, d. 1816.

6. *Lucy Fuller*, their youngest child, the subject of this notice, was b. Aug. 26, 1793, m. Nov. 24, 1816, Asa Watson Armington. b. in East Providence, R. I. (then Rehoboth, Mass., afterwards Seekonk), Aug. 18, 1791, who is still living. She d. Sept. 26, 1863.

The contemporaries of Mrs. Armington can bear witness with what firmness she sustained the Puritanical character of the many families from which she descended. Integrity, industry, strict regard for truth and justice, purity of life, gentleness, habitual kindness, were the ruling passions of her life. Although confined for the most part of the last twenty years of her life to her house with a chronic bronchial affection, which caused almost constant suffering, she endured her trials with an uncommon fortitude and without even a murmur from her lips. With a strong assurance of a future heavenly existence beyond this life, she departed with a smile that lighted up her countenance, and which nothing but such an assurance can give.—*Communicated by Asa W. Armington.*

BARBER.—Mrs. Catharine, Boston, Jan. 12, a. 93.

BARRETT.—Dea. Jonas, Ashby, Dec. 29, a. 90.

BEE.—Major Albert Wilson, Austin, Nevada Territory, Nov. 14, 1863, a. 44. He was born in Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., and emigrated to San Francisco early in 1849; was one of the first settlers of Placerville. He was identified with the overland telegraph, and to his exertions before the committees of Congress is attributable the passage of the laws securing the right of way across the country. More recently he has been actively engaged in advancing the interests of the Central Pacific Railroad; and his associations with the late Theodore T. Judah, chief engineer, were of the

most friendly and satisfactory character. He was president of the Shoshone and Bee Companies; was largely interested in the Humboldt, Veatch and Reese River mines; located himself in this place in May last, and has been acting as agent of the town company during the past six months.

In all our intercourse with Major Bee we have ever found him a refined gentleman, a warm friend, and ever ready to advance the interests of the country. He leaves an accomplished, devoted wife, and two children, to mourn his loss.

An eulogy was pronounced over his remains, at Austin, by D. E. Waldron. The body was taken from thence to San Francisco, the place of residence of his family, for interment.

Resolutions were adopted by a committee of the citizens of Austin, one of which was the following:

"Resolved, That this community, as also his fellow-citizens of Placerville, in the death of Major A. W. Bee, suffer the loss of a good citizen, an honest man, and one to whose exertions we are indebted for the early establishment of the Overland Mail Company and Telegraph, services that should be remembered by the people of the Pacific slope."—*Reese River Revue*, printed at Austin, Lander county, N. T., Nov. 18, 1863.

BROOKS.—Hon. Nathan, Concord, Mass., Dec. 11, a. 78. He was son of Joshua Brooks, and was born in Lincoln, Mass., Oct. 18, 1785. He graduated in Harvard College in 1809. After leaving college he studied law, and on his admission to the Bar in 1813, he opened an office in Concord, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He acquired an extensive practice in his profession, and filled many offices of trust in the town. He delivered, in Dec., 1814, the first address before the society in Concord for the suppression of intemperance, which was organized Jan. 6, of the same year. He represented the town in the State Legislature in 1823, 1824 and 1825; was one of the Executive Council in 1829, and was a Senator for the Middlesex District in 1851. He was appointed Master in Chancery for Middlesex, June 29, 1827, and was for many years a Director of the Concord Bank. He was twice married, first to Caroline Downs, of Boston, and secondly, in July, 1823, to Mary, dau. of Tilly Merrick, Esq., of Concord, who grad. H. C. 1773.

CHAMPION.—Mrs. Ruth, Troy, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1863; relict of the late Henry Champion, Jun.^r, of Colchester, Conn., in the 81st year of her age.

Mrs. Champion was born in Colchester, Westchester society, on the 5th day of October, 1782. She was the daughter of the Rev. Robert Robbins, who was born in Wethersfield, Conn., 1741; graduated at Yale College, 1760; settled in the ministry at Westchester, 1764, and was for nearly forty years the esteemed and faithful pastor of the Congregational church in that place. He was a lineal descendant, and great great grandson of John Robbins who was in Wethersfield as early as 1638, and a member of the General Court of Connecticut in 1644. Her mother was Jerusha Estabrook, daughter of the Rev. Hobart and Jerusha (Chauncey) Estabrook, and granddaughter of the Rev. Isaac and Sarah (Blackleach) Chauncey of Hadley, Mass.

On her mother's side she was a descendant of the Rev. Charles Chauncey of Cambridge, and also of the Rev. Peter Hobart of Hingham, Mass. A mourning ring found in her possession, is marked "Elis" Hobart died Oct. 10th, 1702. Mrs. Champion was the mother of the late Rev. George Champion, a missionary to the Zulus of Southern Africa; of the late Mrs. Wm. M. Bliss of New York, and of Mrs. Jonathan Edwards of Troy, with whom she resided at the time of her decease.

J. E.

CLEVELAND.—Sir Henry Vane, K. G., Duke and Marquis of, died at Raby Castle, Durham, Eng., Jan. 18, a. 75. He was also Earl of Darlington, Viscount and Baron Barnard, and Baron Raby. He was the eldest son of William Henry, first Duke of C., whom he succeeded Jan. 29, 1842, by Lady Katharine Margaret Powlett, dau. and co-heiress of Henry the last Duke of Bolton; and was b. Aug. 16, 1788. He was a lineal descendant, in the 7th generation, from Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts colony, 1636-7, as will be seen by the pedigree in the *Register* (*ante* n, 143). He was also descended from King Charles II, who brought Sir Henry to the block, through his illegitimate son, Charles Fitzroy, by Barbara, Dutchess of Cleveland. His grandmother the Dutchess of Bolton, was the Catharine Lowther, to whom Gen. James Wolf was betrothed (See *Sabine's Address*, p. 60).

He received his education at Oxford, and from 1812 to 1842, while Viscount Barnard and Earl of Darlington, was a member of Parliament from several places. He had been in the army and became lieutenant-general in 1857. He m. Nov. 16, 1809, Sophia eldest dau. of John, fourth Earl Poulett, by whom (who d. Jan. 9, 1859) he had no issue. He is succeeded by his next brother, Lord William John Frederick, b. 1792, who has assumed the surname, Powlett, in lieu of his patronymic, Vane. His youngest brother, Lord Harry George Vane of Battle Abbey, Sussex, M. P. for Hastings, becomes heir presumptive to the dukedom.

COLE.—Mrs. Catharine S., Brighton, Dec. 4, a. 90; widow of John Cole.

COOKE.—Rev. Parsons, Lynn, Feb. 12, a. 64; formerly editor of the *Puritan Recorder*, Boston.

COOLIDGE.—Major Sidney, fell at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, a. 33. He was the 8th in descent from John¹ Coolidge, an early settler of Watertown, through Jonathan,² John,³ Joseph,⁴ Joseph,⁵ Joseph,⁶ and Joseph,⁷ his father, who m. Ellen Wales Randolph. His mother was a granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, 3d president of the U. S., whose dau. Martha m. Thomas Mann Randolph, governor of Virginia from 1819 to 1822.

"The profession of arms was the choice of his youth, and while in Europe receiving his early education, he passed some years at the Royal Military Academy at Dresden. On his return to this country, there being no want of additional officers in our army, he entered upon various scientific pursuits congenial with his mathematical tastes." Early in the present war, his military talents and knowledge were appreciated, and he was appointed major of the 16th U. S.

infantry, which position he held at his death. Last summer he was ordered to join with his regiment the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Rosecrans. At the battle in which he fell, he commanded his regiment, and displayed great courage and coolness while his command was shattered by a terrific fire.

He is said to have been a man of rare culture, refined and courteous manners, with a love and appreciation of all that is noble in man and beautiful in nature.

COOLIDGE.—Mrs. Elizabeth, Dorchester, Jan. 7, a. 97 years, 1 month, 8 days; widow of Jonathan Coolidge of Waltham.

CROSBY.—Polly, Northborough, Sept. 28, a. 91 years, 6 months; widow of Zacheus Crosby.

DAVENPORT.—William Whipple, at the residence of his son, Samuel S. Davenport, 25 Lyman street, Boston a. 100 years, 2 months, 20 days. He was born in Mendon, Mass., and has followed the occupation of a farmer. His remains were taken to Milford for interment.

ELLERY.—Mrs. Katharine, Providence, R. I., Dec. 8, 1863, a. 93 years, 8 months; formerly of Newport, R. I.; and Jan. 3, 1864, Ann Remington, dau. of Mrs. Katharine Ellery, a. 66.

FOSDICK.—Mehetabel, Cambridge, Dec. 25, a. 94 years, 7 months; wid. of Joseph Fosdick.

HALLECK.—Dea. Jabez Halleck, grandfather of our late General-in-Chief, died at Westernville, Oneida county, N. Y., Sept. 17, in his 103d year. Near the beginning of this century, he left the home of his ancestors in Long Island and settled in Westernville, where, in 1818, he united with thirteen others in forming a Presbyterian church, of which he was an esteemed ruling elder forty-five years till his death.

Deacon Jabez was a descendant, in the fifth generation, from Peter Hallock, one of the thirteen Puritan Fathers, including Rev. John Youngs, who came over from England in 1640, and landed in New Haven, only two years after the planting of the New Haven colony, where Rev. Mr. Youngs "gathered his church anew," under the auspices of the venerable Rev. John Davenport and Governor Eaton. The little church thus organized then took up their abode in what is now Southold village, Long Island, a part of that village being still known as Hallock's Neck, where Rev. Mr. Youngs was the first pastor of the church to which the Rev. E. Whitaker now ministers. The graves of Rev. Mr. Youngs, and of William Wells, Esq., Barnabas Horton and John Conklin, four of the thirteen, still remain in the Southold cemetery. These thirteen heads of families were the first white settlers in that part of the island, and Mr. Horton's was the first frame dwelling-house erected, and is still standing in Southold.

This first Peter Hallock settled ten miles west of Southold, and two miles west of what is now Mattituck, on a farm extending from Long Island Sound, three miles, to the Peconic Bay, which separates the two great eastern branches of the island; and this, his original homestead, has been occupied by his descendants more than two hundred years till the present time. There lived this Peter's only son, Wil-

liam Hallock, who died in 1684; William's son, Peter, and this Peter's son, Peter junior, who died 1756, and Peter junior's son, Major Peter Hallock, who died 1791, father of Deacon Jabez—the moss-covered gravestones of Peter junior and Major Peter (great and great-great grandfathers of General Halleck) still standing near the centre of the Mattituck graveyard. One of Deacon Jabez's four brothers fell as a commander of a United States ship-of-war in the Revolution, and others settled at or near Quogue on the island.

Of the four sons of William, who died in 1684, from whom all the Hallecks in this country doubtless descend, one son, John, married into and joined the Society of Friends. He settled in Setauket, L. I., where he died in 1737, and has a large posterity, mainly in Westchester and other counties on the Hudson river. Deacon Jabez was third cousin to Jeremiah Hallock, of Canton, Conn., to whose preaching he listened with delight before leaving the old homestead near Mattituck.—Though about forty when he moved to Westernville, he resided there sixty-two years, outliving all its early settlers. For many years he was a reader of various religious works, but of late he has read "*one book*, his large print Bible," which to him ever grew more and more precious.* We add the closing passages in his funeral sermon by his esteemed pastor, the Rev. W. B. Parmelee:

"He was born a subject of Great Britain, but lived to witness the successful issue of the revolutionary struggle by which he and his children after him were made free American citizens. He has lived to see the wonderful growth of this then infant nation—advancing as it has in its mighty tread, from a population of three millions to over thirty millions. He has been permitted to watch its struggle through days of darkness and trials, and wars with foreign powers.

And as he saw the beginning of the first great contest for the *establishment* of our government, so he saw the beginning of this second great contest for the *preservation* of that government bequeathed us by our fathers, against the traitorous assaults of its enemies. Of few others in the land can this be said.

In many respects he was a remarkable man. Physically, he was one to attract attention anywhere; he was very tall and imposing in his personal appearance; he possessed a constitution which seemed capable of any amount of endurance. His habits in every respect were of the most temperate kind. Until within two or three years he has almost daily performed some manual labor, and was able to walk about the house almost to the day of his death.

The strength of his physical frame was an index of the strength of his character. This was made of the most solid materials. Great decision, firmness and resolution were its prominent elements. It cannot be doubted that with a thorough education in early life, he would have exerted a wide influence in the world. His mental powers were remarkably preserved to him, almost to the end of his life.

The traits of his natural character were essentially prominent in

*A part of the above facts are drawn from a late brief sketch of the Hallock ancestry, which relatives interested may obtain from William A. Hallock, Tract House, 150 Nassau street.

his religious life. His religious feelings were very strong and uniform, and his religious principles were of the Puritan stamp. He was not to 'be carried about with every wind of doctrine.' What he believed to be truth, he believed with all his heart, and no power on earth could move him from his position. He was zealous for God and His Church, and could look upon wrong doings with no feeling of charity or approbation. He was an efficient member of the church and the earnest supporter of all ordinances, so long as he was able to take part in the active duties of life. Now, having fought the good fight and finished his course, he has gone to receive the crown of eternal rejoicing."

HOBBS.—Ebenezer, M. D., at Waltham, Dec. 11, a. 69. He was b. at Waltham April 17, 1794, graduated H. C., 1814, settled as a physician at his native place in 1817, but within two years relinquished his profession and became superintendent of the Boston Manufacturing Company at Waltham. This office he held more than forty years, when sickness induced him to resign it and that of treasurer, which he had filled for a time, leaving the affairs of the company in a highly prosperous condition. He was the 6th gen. in descent from Josiah¹ Hobbs of Lexington. His ancestry, children and other incidents in his life will be found in the *Register*, ix, 255-62. "He was a man of excellent understanding, well cultivated by reading, reflection and foreign travel. He had no love of display, and no craving for public distinction. His manners were uncommonly winning, betokening much refinement of feeling and a delicate perception of what was due to others in every relation of life." "The purity of his life and conversation, his practical sense, sound judgment and intelligence, united to habits of industrious application, for which he was conspicuous, were calculated to render him a valuable member of society; and, occupying, as he did, an exalted place in the estimation of his fellow citizens, his death is deplored as a public loss." His widow, Mary, dau. of Gen. S. G. Derby, survives. Of his nine children, three sons are dead and six daughters survive. Several obituary notices of him have been reprinted on a letter sheet of 4 pages under the title of "In Memoriam."

LINCOLN.—Otis, Newark Valley, Tioga co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1863, in his 77th year. He was b. at Western (now Warren), Mass., June 24, 1787, son of Thomas and Phebe (Keyes) Lincoln, and grandson of Seth and Lucy (Paige) Lincoln of Western.

He had resided in the village of Newark Valley since 1801, and was always one of the foremost in everything done for its improvement.

LOCKE.—Mrs. Jeannette W. L., Boston, Dec. 29, 1863, a. 54 years, 9 months; widow of Blake Locke.

PAIGE.—Mrs. Lucy Richardson, Cambridgeport, Jan. 3, 1864, wife of Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D. D., æ. 64.—See *Hist. of the Reed Family*, page 116.

PEASE.—Rev. Calvin, D. D., Burlington, Vt., 17 Sept., 1863; pastor of the first Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y., late President of the University of Vermont, in his 51st year. He was son of Salmon Pease. See *Reg.* vol. iii, page 394.

PEASE.—Earl P., Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 Feb., 1864; in his 86th year. See Reg. iii, 395.

RICKER.—Dea. Dominicus, Parsonsfield, Me., Dec. 30, a. 90.

RUSSELL.—Hon. James, West Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 9, a. 75. He was born in the part of Charlestown which is now within the limits of Somerville, Mass., Jan. 14, 1788; grad. at Harvard College in 1811. After leaving college he studied law and began practice in West Cambridge in 1813. He ranked high in his profession for more than 40 years. Mr. R. has been a member of the Legislature, both as a Representative and Senator.

SMITH.—Joel, Lexington, Mass., July 8, 1863; a. 92 years, one month and eight days, being born June 1, 1771. He was an industrious, highly respectable, skillful and prosperous farmer.

SMYTH.—Walter Hebert, Fairfield, Iowa, at the residence of Christian W. Stagle, Esq., on Friday morning, Nov. 27th, 1863; son of Ralph D. and Rachel (Seward) Smyth, of Guilford, Conn. The deceased was a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1863, and was distinguished for remarkable ability and singular purity and beauty of life and conduct. Soon after graduating with his class he journeyed to the far west, trusting that the genial climate of Iowa might bring about a convalescence. There, however, he soon failed, and although he bore up manfully against his disease, yet he eventually gave way, and died as above stated, at the early age of 20 years and 6 months. An early devotion to his Saviour, and an active and constant faith in the consolations of the gospel, made his death peaceful and happy, as all his previous life had been. From a notice of him inserted in a New Haven paper by one of his classmates, we make the following extracts: "No one acquainted with the life of our classmate could have failed to foresee for him a future of great promise. The eminent success which he attained in the collegiate course, was only an earnest of what he might have accomplished in the world, had his life been spared. As a scholar, he had no superior, in an unusually large and energetic class. The Woolsey and Bristed scholarships, which were awarded to him at the examinations, attested his superiority. Nor was his scholarship that of mere mechanical routine; the result of unremitting toil and application. His mind seemed to grasp intuitively the relations of those branches which he made the subjects of study. He was truly remarkable for accuracy and versatility of acquirements. In the classics, in the common and the more abstruse branches of mathematics, and in the natural sciences, as Botany, Philosophy, Geology and Meteorology, he was ever an enthusiastic and successful student. Tears of sorrow should be turned to those of joy, that our friend was a Christian scholar; his life, though it numbered but a score of years, was long, for it has answered life's great end."

SPENCER.—Jeremiah, at Torrington, Ct., Oct. 22, a. 93. He was b. at Bolton, Ct., Feb. 5, 1770. His family connections, some of the incidents in his life and his recollections of the flight from Wyoming in 1778 are given in the *Register* xiv, 265-6. "Mr. Spencer outlived

so many 'last survivors of the massacre of Wyoming' that we hesitate to give him that title, though it is not likely that a single person is now living who was in that battle; and it is quite possible he was the very last. He joined the church at Torrington on the 4th day of July, 1858,—just eighty years from the day he left Wyoming. He was kind and affectionate in his family, pleasant and affable in his intercourse with the world, upright in his dealings, in short, an humble sincere Christian, and an honest man." An obituary of him from the *Winsted Herald*, Dec. 25, 1863, has been reprinted in 12 mo. pp. 4.

STEARNS.—Charles, Brookline, Feb. 16, a. 93 yrs. 5 mos.

STONE.—Mrs. Abida, Rehoboth, Feb. 11, a. 91; late of Providence, R. I.

STURGIS.—Hon. William, Boston, Oct. 21, a. 81. Mr. Sturgis was one of the first to engage in commercial adventure with the northwest coast of America, when that part of the world was little known. Besides the mercantile experience of this part of his life, he thereby obtained a fund of valuable information which he made of use in the subsequent discussions upon the northwest boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain. He was engaged in many enterprises having for their objects public improvements of various descriptions.

TRASK.—Mrs. Deborah Smith, Neponset village, Dorchester, March 6, of consumption, a. 38 yrs. 1 mo. 22 days; wife of George Trask and eldest dau. of the late Perez Nichols of Boston.

TUCKER.—Mrs. Lucy, Bridgewater, Feb. 15, a. 90 yrs. 9 mos; wid. of Andrew Tucker, late of Middleborough.

WALKER.—Mrs. Mary Adams, Holyoke, Jan. 20, a. 39; wife of Rev. James Bradford Richmond Walker, author of *Memorial of the Walkers of the Old Plymouth Colony*.

WARNER.—Mary, Cummington, Dec. 22, a. 92.

WHITTEMORE.—Dr. James Madison, Brighton, Mass., Monday morning, Dec. 7, 1863, a. 68 yrs. 4 mos. 28 days. He was son of William Whittemore of West Cambridge, but was born in Boston, July 9, 1795. He entered Harv. University in 1812; but left before graduating, and received his medical degree there, in 1822. He settled in Brighton in 1827, and was physician there between thirty and forty years; a man of excellent professional and scientific attainments; a useful citizen deeply interested in the welfare of the town. He married December 22, 1830, Sarah Parsons Lancaster, at the house of Gorham Parsons, Esq., in Brighton. She was born at Gorham, Me., May 1, 1807, and died at Brighton, April 26, 1836. Their first child, James Madison, b. Oct. 20, 1831, died December 4, 1832. Their second, Edward William, b. Feb. 13, 1834, is lieutenant in the U. S. military service. Having served honorably in the field, and suffered imprisonment for a short time in Richmond, in the summer of 1862, at the hands of the rebels, he is now stationed in command at Fort Preble, Portland. The third and only other child of Dr. Whittemore, James Madison, b.

March 5, 1836, graduated with distinguished rank at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1860; and is now Captain of U. S. Ordnance, and a Tutor in Mathematics in that Institution. He married at New Haven, Con., June 24, 1863, Anna B. Peck, dau. of Capt. Elisha Peck, of U. S. Navy. Ten years after the death of his first wife, Dr. Whittemore married at Leominster, Mass., Aug. 19, 1846, Miss Catharine Hale Carter, who was born at L., April 8, 1809, and who survives him. His funeral was from the First Church, Brighton, on the afternoon of December 10, and he was interred in Evergreen Cemetery—the retired and beautifully shaded Cemetery in that town, laid out and consecrated in 1850,—and in which, for his faithful services on the committee who first planned and arranged the grounds, the town presented him a lot.

F. A. W.

WILKINS.—Thomasine Elizabeth, Boston, Jan. 5, a. 85; relict of Hon. John H. Wilkins, *ante*, XVI., 96.

WILLIAMS.—Miss Nancy, East Boston, Feb. 22, a. 96 yrs. 7 mos; formerly of Marblehead.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

OBITUARIES OF DECEASED MEMBERS.

[Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Historiographer.]

BRADISH.—Hon. Luther, LL.D., of New York City, died at the Ocean House, Newport, R. I., Aug. 30, 1863, in the 80th year of his age. He was son of Col. John Bradish, one of the early settlers of Palmyra, N. Y.; was born Sept. 15, 1783, at Cummington, Hampshire county, Mass. He entered Williams College, in the year 1800, grad. 1804; engaged in the profession of the law, in New York City, and soon after his admission to the Bar, embarked at New York for the West Indies and South America. From thence he sailed to England, visited Scotland and Ireland, and returned to New York shortly before the war of 1812, in which he served as a volunteer. In 1814 he m. Helen Elizabeth Gibbs, daughter of the late George Gibbs, of Newport, R. I. In 1816 he lost his wife and his son, who was an only child. In 1820, with a view of making himself acquainted by personal observation, with the country and commerce of the Levant, and for the purpose of collecting and communicating to the Government of the United States information preliminary to the establishment, by treaty, of amicable and commercial relations with the sublime Porte, at Constantinople, he embarked at Norfolk on board the United States ship of war, the Columbus, seventy-four, Commodore Bainbridge's flag ship, bound for the Mediterranean. Joining the United States squadron at Gibraltar, the combined squadron proceeded to make the circuit of the Mediterranean, touching at the principal ports on the European and African coasts. Returning to Gibraltar, Mr. Bradish was sent by the dispatch vessel of the squadron, through the sea, by the way of Malta and the Archipelago to Smyrna—thence to Constantinople. Mr. Bradish occupied himself actively five or six months in the prosecution of his

objects at Constantinople and the surrounding country, and in communicating the result to his government. Well versed in the leading languages of Europe, and speaking fluently the Arabic tongue, he was admirably fitted for the duties of his mission. Having ascertained the true character of the European jealousies that existed against the establishment, by treaty of amicable and commercial relations between the United States and Turkey, he pointed out to his government a mode, differing from those before attempted and failed, in which the desired treaty could be concluded. The treaty was accordingly effected and duly ratified by the two governments. Having accomplished his immediate objects at Constantinople and rendered his valuable services to our national government, without asking or receiving, if the information be correctly given, the smallest pecuniary reward, he sailed thence for Egypt. He was received by the celebrated Mahommed Ali Pasha, the viceroy, and treated by him with distinguished kindness and respect. He had frequent personal interviews with him and a subsequent correspondence. Taking leave of Cairo, Mr. Bradish traversed that portion of the country in various directions—and again passed some months in Constantinople. Accompanied by Tartars, he crossed on horseback, the beautiful plains of Adrianople and Bulgaria to Hungary, passed through Austria, Russia, Poland, Italy, France, Switzerland, Holland, England, Denmark, Sweden, and indeed nearly all the countries of Europe, and arrived at New York in the close of the year 1826, after an absence of six years. On his arrival in this country, Mr. Bradish removed to Franklin county, N. Y., then little more than a wilderness, his object being to bring into market lands in the town of Moira, in which he had a large interest. In the autumn of 1827 he was called to represent Franklin county in the Assembly, and was re-elected for three succeeding years, and again in the years 1835 to 1838, when he was chosen speaker of the Assembly. In the autumn of the latter year, 1838, he was elected lieutenant governor of the state, and again in 1840. In 1842 he was the Whig candidate for governor, but failed of an election. He was appointed under President Fillmore, United States Assistant Treasurer for New York, but in the following administration was relieved by his successor, Gen. Dix. In 1844 he was made first vice president of the New York Historical Society, and on the death of the Hon. Albert Gallatin, became its president. In 1847 he was chosen a vice president of the American Bible Society and on the decease of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, was elected president of that society. The wise counsels and practical judgment of Gov. Bradish have led many charitable institutions in New York city to secure him as vice president, trustee, or a member of some committee, so as to have his influence and wisdom in the management of their affairs. These facts indicate the high respect in which he was held in that great community.

In 1839, Mr. Bradish married Miss Mary Eliza Hart, dau. of the late Peter G. Hart, of the city of New York. By this marriage he has one child, a daughter.

As a presiding officer in public assemblies, it is said that Mr. Bradish had no superior. He was the very impersonation of dignity and grace. A thorough gentleman of the old school, courteous, ele-

gant, impressive in manner and appearance, he won the admiration and respect of all who saw him. He was a member of the Episcopal church, a man of warm Christian sympathies, and beloved in every relation of life. He was made a corresponding member of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society, in 1858.—*Abridged chiefly from the Eclectic Magazine for September, 1863.*

COPLEY.—The Rt. Hon. Sir John Singleton, (Lord Lyndhurst), London, Oct. 12, 1863, in his 92d year. It is well known that he was a Boston boy, and it is presumed that he was born in a house, which stood on the descent of Beacon hill, a little west of Chestnut street, which was the residence of his father, the well-known American artist, whose full name the subject of this notice bore. Mr. Copley purchased this estate a few months before his marriage, in the fall of 1769. His grandfather, Richard Copley, was a tobacconist. After his death, the widow Mary, Lord Lyndhurst's grand-mother, carried on the business, in Lindall's Row, "against the Quaker meeting house," near the upper end of King, now State street. She m. Peter Pelham, who became also a tobacconist. He also taught writing and arithmetic, as appears by an advertisement in the *Boston News Letter*, of Sept. 12, 1748, which is copied into the *Register*, vol. iv, p. 176. He was "sometime Dancing Master," also an engraver, in mezzotinto. He engraved a curious print of His Excellency Wm. Shirley, Esq. His widow died in Boston, 29 April, 1789.

John Singleton Copley, the father of Lord Lyndhurst, was born in Boston, in 1738. He began to paint at a very early age, visited Italy in 1744, and England two years after, in 1776, where he met his wife and children, whom he had left in Boston, they having left Massachusetts from Marblehead harbor, on the 27th of May, 1775, in the *Minerva*, Capt. Callahan, arriving at Dover on the subsequent June, the vessel being the last, it is said, that left New England, bearing the British flag. He devoted himself to portrait painting in London, and was chosen a member of the Royal Academy, in 1770. He was patronised by Mr. West. His first picture, which may be called historical, was the "Youth rescued from a Shark;" but the picture styled "Death of Lord Chatham," which represents the orator fainting in the house of lords, after the memorable speech in favor of America, and which contains the portraits of all the leading men of that house, established his fame. Mr. Copley pursued his profession with unabated ardor, until his sudden death in England, Sept. 25, 1815, a. abt. 76 years. Many full length portraits painted by him remain in Massachusetts. In coloring and drapery he excelled, and his likenesses were faithful. See Watson's *Men and Times of the Revolution*, p. 202, 2d ed. His wife Susanna, was the dau. of Richard Clarke, a merchant in Boston, one of the consignees of the India company's tea. His dau. m. Gardiner Greene, who in 1818, presented to Harvard College a collection of all the proof engravings of Copley's historical paintings.

John Singleton Copley (Lord Lyndhurst), was born in Boston, May 21, 1772. He was three years old when he arrived at London with his mother and sisters. At the age of seven, he was sent to a boarding school at Clapham, near London, and after the lapse of a few years, was placed under the Rev. Dr. Horne, of Chiswick, with

whom he remained until he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he received the degree of bachelor of arts, in 1794, graduating with the highest honors. He became a lay Fellow of his College, & in 1795 visited the United States under a travelling fellowship of the college and made arrangements with regard to family property in Boston. He went in company with Mr. Bollman to Niagara, into Canada, &c., on horseback, which is quite a different mode of journeying, from that generally pursued by travellers in this country, at the present time. In 1798, he returned to England—commenced the study of law at Lincoln's Inn, and was, for two years, with Mr. Tidd, a distinguished special pleader. In 1804, when 32 years old, he was called to the bar. He took the Midland circuit, but his rise was slow though not, perhaps, slower than that of some other lawyers of equal talents. He attained to the leadership of the circuit in 1816. Mr. Copley was elected a member of parliament for Yarmouth in 1816, or as some accounts have it, in 1818. In 1819, he took the degree of sergeant-at-law and was M. P. for Ashburton, having been made Chief Justice of Chester, in 1818. He became Solicitor-General, in 1819, which office he held until 1824. While Solicitor-General, the trial of Queen Caroline came on, and the burden of government work fell upon the shoulders of Sir John, in which he assisted the Attorney-General. He discharged his duties on that occasion with an ability that commanded the admiration even of the most prejudiced and determined of the Queen's admirers. In 1824, he was made attorney-general. He became the friend of Canning and so remained until the death of that minister. In 1826, after an arduous struggle, Mr. Copley was chosen M. P. for the university of Cambridge. A few months later, on the death of Lord Gifford, he was made master of the rolls; was promoted to the office of lord high chancellor of England, and created Lord Lyndhurst, in April, 1827. Americans were gratified on witnessing the high elevation of one, who was by birth their countryman, and whose talents and actions reflected honor upon his native land. His title was taken from the parish of Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, (Hampshire,) a small place about 90 miles from London. It has been stated that the Chancellor was led to select that place to furnish his title, because it was there he first met his 1st wife. Lord Lyndhurst held the Chancellorship from Apl., 1828, to Nov. 1830. In 1834, he became Lord Chancellor in the first Peel Ministry, and again for the 3d time, in the 2d Peel Ministry, in 1841. When the Whigs returned to power, in 1846, he left the office, and never afterward held that or any other public station, though he often spoke in the House of Lords, when great questions were under discussion. He was called "The Nestor of the House of Lords." His speeches were remarkable for their clearness, vigor and force, even when he had reached nearly to his 90th year.

Lord Lyndhurst was made an honorary member of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society, in 1863. He was twice married, his first wife being Mrs. Thomas, the widow of an English officer; and in 1836, he m. Miss Goldsmith, a Hebrew lady of singular personal attractions. He had children by both marriages. The *London Morning Post*, of May 22, 1863, noticing his 91st birthday, being the day previous, on which occasion was assembled a large circle of admiring friends, remarks,

"We understand that the marriage of the Hon. Georgiana Copley, Lord Lyndhurst's youngest dau., with Mr. Du Cane, M. P., will take place at the close of the ensuing month."

Lord Lyndhurst was one of the most eminent statesmen of England. He died the senior peer of the kingdom. "His mind," says *Blackwood's Magazine*, of him, while living, "is a diamond of the first water. It has a solidity, a subtlety, an acuteness, which master with unerring ease and rapidity, everything, to which its energies are directed."

He had

"A brain, in whose clear depths facts ordered lay,

For the calm will to fetch and rank and use,

A mood that with life's business blended play,

Yet never play and business would confuse."

An excellent portrait of Lord Lyndhurst, in his chancellor's robes, painted some twenty years since, by Mr. S. S. Osgood, is in the portrait gallery of the N. Y. Hist. Society, and in the same gallery, there is a portrait by his father, an admirable specimen of his style, which was painted before he left Boston. It is a curious illustration of the singularly unostentatious habits of Lord Lyndhurst, as well as of the permanency of English social life, that he continued to occupy until his death, the same house which his father had occupied before him.

ENDICOTT.—Capt. Charles Moses, Northampton, Mass., Dec. 15, 1863, a. 70 years and 9 days. He was born in Danvers, Mass., Dec. 6, 1793—was the 2d son and 3d child of Capt. Moses and Anna (Towne) Endicott, and a descendant of Gov. John Endicott, of the 8th generation, through the Gov. and his 2d wife Elizabeth (Gibson,) Zerubabel and Mary, Sam'l and Hannah (Felton,) Sam'l and Anna (Endicott,) John and Elizabeth (Jacobs,) John and Martha (Putnam,) Moses and Anna (Towne) Endicott above mentioned. Charles Moses was educated principally at Andover Academy and at Mr. Tappan's school at Salem, at which latter place he was nearly prepared for College, when unfortunately as it is thought, it was decided that instead of going to college he should have a mercantile education. At about the age of 15, he entered the counting-room of his uncle, Samuel Endicott, at Salem, where he remained some two or more years, when he was invited to enter the counting-room of Mr. William Ropes of Boston, where he continued as principal clerk and book-keeper until the spring of 1812, at which time Mr. Pickering Dodge of Salem, engaged him to go to St. Petersburg, Russia, as supercargo of the brig George Little. He reached St. Petersburg about the time of the declaration of war by this country against England. The war having broken up his voyage, he remained at St. Petersburg some months, and then traveled to Gottenburg, via. Stockholm (Sweden). He embarked from Gottenburg in a Swedish vessel for Boston, which he reached in 1813. He remained at home during the war, and some months after its close, he was offered and accepted a position of supercargo on a voyage to Sumatra and Calcutta, on board the ship Herald, of Salem. He returned to Salem in 1818, and in August of that year was offered a captain's and supercargo's position in the brig Malay, which offices he discharged in two success-

ive voyages to the pepper ports, returning to Salem in 1820. He occupied, soon after, the same position on board the ship *Endeavor*, and continued in the pepper trade mostly from 1822 to 1834. His last voyage but one was performed in the ship *Friendship*, which vessel was plundered at Qualah Battoo, on the west coast of Sumatra, in Feb. 1831, by the natives, and a part of the crew massacred. Through the influence of one of the faithful natives, named Po Adam, the life of Capt. Endicott was spared, and the ship itself saved from destruction. In consequence of his faithfulness, Po Adam was stripped by his treacherous countrymen of everything he possessed and reduced to penury. Added to this, he was made an object of derision among them. An account of the whole affair has been graphically given to the world by Capt. Endicott, in vol. 1 of the *Collections of the Essex Institute*, the article having been read by him at a meeting of the Institute, Jan. 28, 1858. In the spring of 1835, he was chosen cashier of the Salem Bank, at Salem, and continued in that office until the spring of 1858, when he resigned. In the summer of 1859, he lost his wife, Sarah Rolland Blythe Endicott, to whom he was married June 8, 1818. They had two children, Charles Edward and Ingersoll Bowditch. From the date of his wife's death, the immediate family of Capt. Endicott saw plain evidence that his own end could not be far distant. The tastes of Capt. Endicott, during his entire life, were literary, almost exclusively, and he had no earnest inclination for any other study. Mercantile pursuits were evidently distasteful to him. His proclivities were strongly of an antiquarian cast, and many of his contributions in this department of literature, may be found in the pages of our *Register*, the *Collections of the Essex Institute*, and in pamphlet form. His *Memoir of Gov. Endicott* was privately printed by him, at Salem, in 1847. It is a work, well prepared, of 116 pages, in folio form. An abstract of the memoir, with a genealogy of the family, may be found in vol. i, of the *Register*. Capt. Endicott was a skillful lunarian and an excellent mathematician. He was consulted by the late Nathaniel Bowditch when Mr. B. was about to publish a new edition of his *Navigator*. It is said that there were but few in this country, or in Europe, who were equal to him in so correctly ascertaining the position of a ship at sea by using nautical instruments. His chart of the West Coast of Sumatra is the one used by American shipmasters. He was well versed in the genealogy of his own family, from his first ancestor in this country, the Governor, to the present time, and has furnished, as has been before stated, to the *Register* and to the *Collections of the Essex Institute* valuable articles in genealogy and local history, among them, besides the Endicott family, the Jacobs family, the Peabody and Osgood families. He was made a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1847.

WARD.—Andrew Henshaw, died at the residence of his son, Andrew Henshaw Ward, Jr., at Newtonville, Feb. 18, 1864, in the 80th year of his age. See *Register*, vol. xvii., 334-342, for a memoir of Mr. Ward. After the death of his wife, which occurred on the 6th of October last, he resided for a time with his son, Joseph Walter Ward, in Boston, subsequently with a younger son in Newtonville. Three sons and two daughters survive their parents. Mr. Ward, as is well

known, has done much toward collecting and preserving New England genealogy. He connected himself with the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society in 1845, a few months after the society was organized. Besides his published volumes of the *History of Shrewsbury*, the *Ward Family*, and the *Rice Family*, he has contributed valuable articles for the *Register*; more recently, the early records of Sudbury. The proof sheet of his article in the present number of our work, was corrected by him a few days before his departure. At the time of his decease, he was engaged on a history of Sudbury, the place of residence of William Ward, his first ancestor in this country. Although far advanced in life his faculties were bright and active. In the midst of his favorite pursuits and studies he was arrested suddenly by death, leaving behind him a good name as a legacy to his descendants. His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, with Masonic ceremonies, he being a member of the fraternity.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1864.

President.—WINSLOW LEWIS, A. M., M. D., of Boston.¹

Vice-Presidents.—Massachusetts, Rev. Martin Moore, A. M., of Boston; Maine, Hon. John Appleton, A. M., of Bangor; New Hampshire, Hon. Samuel D. Bell, LL. D., of Manchester; Vermont, Henry Clark of Poulinney; Rhode Island, John Barstow of Providence; Connecticut, Rev. F. W. Chapman, A. M., of Ellington.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.—New York, Hon. Millard Fillmore, LL. D., of Buffalo; New Jersey, Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL. D., of Newark; Pennsylvania, Nathaniel Chaucey, A. M. of Philadelphia; Maryland, S. F. Streeter, A. M., of Baltimore; Ohio, Hon. Elijah Hayward, A. B., of McConnellsville; Michigan, Hon. Lewis Cass, LL. D., of Detroit; Indiana, Hon. Ballard Smith of Terre Haute; Illinois, Hon. John Wentworth, A. M., of Chicago; Wisconsin, Hon. Increase A. Lapham, LL. D., of Milwaukee; Iowa, Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., of Davenport; District of Columbia, Hon. George P. Fisher of Washington.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, A. M., of Roxbury.¹

Recording Secretaries.—Edward S. Rand, Jr., A. M., of Boston;¹ Horatio Alger, Jr., A. B., of Cambridge¹ (Assistant).

Treasurer.—William B. Towne of Brookline.¹

Historiographer.—William B. Trask of Dorchester.¹

Librarian.—John H. Sheppard, A. M., of Boston.¹

Directors.—Rev. Martin Moore, A. M., of Boston; Joseph Palmer, A. M., M. D., of Boston; Hon. George W. Messinger of Boston; John Barstow of Providence, R. I.; Rev. Henry M. Dexter, A. M., of Boston.

Publishing Committee.—John Ward Dean of Boston;¹ William B. Trask of Dorchester; Rev. Elias Nason, A. M., of Exeter, N. H.; William H. Whitmore of Boston; William S. Appleton, A. M., of Boston.

Committee on Finance.—Frederic Kidder of Boston;¹ Hon. George W. Messinger of Boston; John M. Bradbury of Boston; John W. Candler of Brookline.

Committee on the Library.—Jeremiah Colburn of Boston;¹ Rev. Abner Morse, A. M., of Boston; E. R. Humphreys, LL. D., of Boston; George Mountfort of Boston.

Committee on Lectures and Essays.—William Reed Deane of Brookline;¹ Rev. F. W. Holland, A. M., of Cambridge; Rev. Washington Gilbert, A. M., of West Newton; Hon. Charles Hudson, A. M., of Lexington; Rev. E. F. Slafter, A. B., of Boston.

Trustees of the Bond Fund.—Col. Almon D. Hodges of Roxbury; Frederic Kidder of Boston; Thomas Waterman of Boston.

Trustees of the Barstow Fund and the Towne Memorial Fund.—William B. Towne of Brookline; Col. Almon D. Hodges of Roxbury; J. Tisdale Bradlee of Boston.

¹ These with the past presidents of the society, viz: Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL. D., of Salem, Hon. William Whiting, A. M., of Washington, D. C., Samuel G. Drake, A. M., of Boston, and Col. Almon D. Hodges of Roxbury, are *ex-officio* members of the Board of Directors. The Treasurer is *ex-officio* a member of the Finance, and the Librarian of the Library Committee.

PROCEEDINGS, 1864.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 6.—The annual meeting was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the society's rooms, No. 13 Bromfield street, the president, Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradley, the corresponding secretary, reported that since the last meeting, letters accepting membership had been received from Charles O. Whitmore of Boston, D. P. Corey of Malden, and Augustus Thorndike Perkins of Boston, as resident members, and from Hon. Wm. M. Wilson of Greenville, Ohio, and Buckingham Smith of New York, as corresponding members.

J. H. Sheppard, the Librarian, reported that since the last annual meeting there had been received 327 volumes, 1192 pamphlets, and 44 manuscripts, maps and charts.

Wm. B. Towne, the treasurer, reported that during the past year the ordinary receipts had paid the ordinary expenses, leaving the society entirely free from debt, and a balance in the treasury of \$56.25. The permanent funds during the same period had been increased \$2,500, all of which has been or may properly be placed in the hands of trustees, and the income thereof only annually expended.

Wm. R. Deane, chairman of the Committee on Lectures and Essays reported that there had been fourteen papers read before the society at its monthly meetings during the past year, seven of which have been published, and most of the others will soon appear in print, all of which were read by members of the society.¹

Wm. B. Towne, chairman of the Committee on Life Memberships, reported that thirty-five persons had become life members² during the last year. The question in regard to placing the sum in the hands of trustees, the principal and interest, and any additions thereto, to be devoted to procuring a permanent location of the society, was referred to a future meeting.

Col. Almon D. Hodges, chairman of the trustees of the Bond Fund, reported that the property remained much the same as last year.³

The Trustees of the Barstow Fund reported that the society during the past year had again been indebted to the liberality of John Barstow, Vice-President of this society for Rhode Island, for a donation of five hundred dollars. The prudence and foresight of the donor has been such that, in the judgment of the Trustees, no change in the investments has been required. With the income of this fund,

¹ The following is a list of those printed: JAN. 7, Annual Address by Winslow Lewis, M. D. printed in the *Register* for July, and separately in pamphlet form. MARCH 4, Memoir of Elkanah Watson, by Wm. R. Deane, in the *Register* for April and to be issued separately with a genealogy of the Watsons. JULY 1, and NOV. 4, Two papers on the ancient vessel recently uncovered on Cape Cod, by Amos Otis, in the *Register* for Jan., 1864, and also printed separately. AUG. 5, and NOV. 4, Two papers showing that Greenough, the artist, furnished the original design for Bunker Hill Monument, by Col. Samuel Swett, A. M., in the *Register* for Jan., 1864, and in a pamphlet. SEPT. 2, On the significance of the words Citizen of the United States, by Hon. Timothy Farrar, A. M., in the *N. A. Review* for October, 1863. OCT. 7, On the dates of birth and death of Elder William Brewster, by Rev. Henry M. Dexter, A. M., in the *Register* for Jan., 1864. Of the paper read AUG. 5, by Horatio G. Jones, A. M., of Philadelphia, on the First Paper Mill in America, a very full abstract was printed in the *Boston Commercial Bulletin* for August 15th and 22d, 1863.

² The payment of thirty dollars, by himself or others, will constitute any resident or corresponding member of the society a life member thereof, and entitle him, without further expence, to all the rights of a resident member during life.

The following gentlemen have become life members during the last year: Winslow Lewis, M. D., President of the Society, Boston; Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Dorchester; Amos A. Lawrence, A. M., of Brookline; His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Jr., A. M., Mayor of the city of Boston; Henry Austin Whitney, A. M., Hon. George B. Upton, Nehemiah Washburn, John M. Bradbury, Wm. E. Baker, Alvah A. Burrage, George D. B. Blanchard, W. L. G. Hunt, J. Wright Warren, M. D., Hon. Charles B. Hall, William Appleton, Frederic Kidder, Wm. W. Greenough, A. B., James Read, Hugh Montgomery, all of Boston; J. B. Bright, of Waltham; Charles C. Burr, of Auburndale; John W. Candler, George Baty Blake, Wm. Reed Deane, and J. Wingate Thornton, A. M., of Brookline; John R. Kimball, and John Cummings, Jr., of Woburn; Martin M. Kellogg, of New York; Abner C. Goodell, Jr., of Salem; Hon. John I. Baker, of Beverly; Thomas Chadbourne, M. D., and Hon. Moses Thompson Willard, M. D., of Concord, N. H.; Hon. George C. Richardson, Mayor of Cambridge, and Hon. Samuel D. Bell, LL. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of N. H., resident at Manchester.

³ This fund consists of the proceeds from the sale of Bond's *Genealogies and History of Watertown*, the balance of the edition of which in sheets, was bequeathed by the author to the society (*Register* xiii. 274; xiv. 1-3; and cover Oct., 1859). The money received from sales is to be invested and the income used for the purchase of local histories and genealogies. The book is a thick octavo, of 1094 closely printed pages, with portraits and maps. Besides the historical matter which is interesting and valuable, there are genealogies of a great number of families. The following are some of the larger genealogies: Allen, Barnard, Bemis, Bigelow, Briscoe, Bond, Bowman, Boylston, Bridge, Bright, Browne, Chester, Child, Coolidge (Wigglesworth), Cutler, Cutting, Dix,

which is devoted to the preservation of the library, 150 volumes have been bound during the past year, a matter of great value to the society, and there is now a balance unappropriated of \$21.81.

The committee appointed to prepare biographies of deceased members reported that the work was progressing favorably, and that in the course of the present year the society would probably have within its archives properly prepared memoirs of all or nearly all its deceased members.

Wm. B. Trask, the historiographer, reported that during the past year fifteen members had deceased. The memoirs of twelve of these and two who died the previous year, had been read before the society, making fourteen in all.

A donation of \$1,000 was received from William B. Towne, of Brookline, which he requested might be made a fund for printing the memoirs of deceased members. Whereupon the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Wm. B. Towne, Esq., for his liberal donation of one thousand dollars, and that in accordance with his request this money be funded.

Resolved, That this fund be called the Towne Memorial Fund, and that the proceeds be applied in the manner suggested by the donor.

The trustees of the Barstow Fund were made trustees of this fund.

On motion of Frederic Kidder, the following resolves were adopted:

Whereas, This Society has learned with deep regret of the death of our late member and friend, the Hon. Henry W. Cushman.

Resolved, That by his decease we feel that the commonwealth, his county and town, as well as our society, have met with an almost irreparable loss, and that his death has left a void that will not soon be filled.

Resolved, That we feel it our duty to honor his memory as a man who in the various relations of life,—as lieutenant governor, as a legislator, as a man of varied trusts, and as a genealogist and historian—has been faithful to all; and who, as a true Christian gentleman, has been a benefactor to his race.

Resolved, That having learned that he has bequeathed by his last will an undying proof of his attachment to this Society in the gift of his valuable library, by which his memory will be preserved to all who may have the privilege of perusing these volumes,—the publishing committee be requested to prepare his memoir, to be inserted with his portrait in the present volume of the *Register*, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

On motion of Mr. Whitmore, it was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, with full power to solicit in the name and in behalf of the Society, information in regard to the early settlers of New England, to arrange and preserve such information, and to mature a plan for its publication by the Society; also, that the committee be empowered to fill all vacancies and to elect additional members.

The Chair appointed Wm. H. Whitmore, Wm. B. Trask, Rev. F. A. Whitney, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., and John W. Dean, for that purpose.

The Nominating Committee reported a list of officers for the ensuing year, which list was balloted for and unanimously elected. The officers elected are the same as those whose names are printed above, with the exception of the Publishing Committee, chosen by the Directors in October, and the Trustees who hold for life.

Dr. Lewis, the President, then delivered his annual address, which is printed entire in this number of the *Register*. It was received with marked favor.

Boston, February 3.—A stated meeting was held at the Society rooms at three o'clock this afternoon, President Lewis in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary reported letters from James B. Richardson, of Boston, and Rev. George G. Hapgood, of Delta, N.Y.; the former accepting resident

Easterbrook, Eddy, Eyre, Fiske, Flagg, Fuller, Goddard, Goldstone, Gove, Hagar, Hammond, Harrington, Harris, Hastings, Hoar, Hubbard, Hyde, Jennison, Jones, Kimball, Lawrence, Learned, Livermore, Mason, Mixer, Morse, Norcross, Oldham, Park, Parkhurst, Peirce, Phillips (White, Abbott, Jewett, Spooner, Tillinghast, Quincy, appendices to Phillips), Saltonstall, Sanderson, Sanger, Sherman, Smith, Spring, Stearns (Stone, Talbot, Bellows, Johnson, Redington, Sparhawk, Newcomb, Pratt), Stone, Stratton, Tarbell, Thornton, Upham, Warren, Wellington, White, Whitmore, Whitney, Whitmore, Woodward and Wyman.

Some of these are fuller than most of the genealogies published separately in book form and many of them are brought down to the present time. Members and others, who feel that the society is accomplishing a praiseworthy work, can aid it by helping the sale of this book. The price is \$1, which is probably less than its cost to the author. It can be obtained of the trustees (see list above), the librarian and S. G. Drake, Boston; and of Joel Munsell, Albany.

membership, and the latter enclosing another paper of the series which he has furnished on the alphabets of the Eastern nations.

The Recording Secretary read a letter he had received from the widow of Hon. Henry W. Cushman of Bernardston. It was referred to a committee of three, with full powers to act in relation to the donation under the will of Mr. Cushman. Wm. B. Towne, John W. Dean, and Frederic Kidder were appointed that committee.

The Librarian reported the following donations: number of volumes, 25; of pamphlets, 40; of manuscripts, 100. He also called the attention of the society to the following donations of William Appleton: an old Hebrew manuscript of the Book of Esther, written on a parchment roll and enclosed in a gilt case; it contains 20 pages without points, chapter or verse, and is executed in a very neat hand, the letters like those in Hahn's Hebrew Bible; the next is an elegant Arabic Koran in beautiful handwriting, with an introduction in illuminated letters; and the last is a handsome copy of the *Preces Nersetus*, the Patriarch of the Armenians, ed. 1837, a polyglot volume in 24 languages. The two first were purchased at Damascus in Syria, the last at the Island of St. Lazare, by Mr. Appleton in his travels in 1854-5.

On motion of Frederic Kidder, it was voted that the thanks of the society be tendered to Thomas Waterman and William Appleton, both members, for their donations, viz: about fifty volumes of the *Boston Transcript* and *Daily Advertiser* from the former, and from the latter the treasures already described.

The Historiographer read an interesting account of Charles Moses Endicott, a corresponding member of the society, who died at Northampton, Dec. 15, 1863, aged 70 years and 9 days.

A new By-Law (article 25) was adopted creating a standing committee on Heraldry. William Henry Whitmore of Boston, Abner Cheney Goodell, jr., of Salem; Rev. William Stoodley Bartlet of Chelsea, and Augustus Thorndike Perkins and William Sumner Appleton of Boston, were appointed as the committee.

Rev. Dr. Hoppin of Cambridge, read a carefully prepared paper on the Court of the Star Chamber, touching on the following topics: 1. Its name. 2. The persons who composed it. 3. Its functions. 4. Its high antiquity. 5. Lord Bacon's and Lord Coke's encomiums upon it. 6. Its late abuses and abolishment. 7. The modern mythical conceptions of the Star Chamber.

Rev. Martin Moore, of Boston, read an interesting memoir of the late Rev. William Cogswell, D.D., who was born at Atkinson, N. H., June 5, 1787; grad. at Dart. Coll. 1811; ord. over the South Church, Dedham, Mass., April 26, 1815, where he remained 14 years; app. General Agent of the American Education Society in 1829; chosen Secretary of that society 1832, which office he left, in 1841, for the professorship of History and National Education, in Dartmouth College, and, after three years' service there, was elected President of the Gilmanton Theological Seminary.

He was the author of several religious works that were well received; was co-editor of the *American Quarterly Register*, Vols. x to xiii, 1837-41; was editor and proprietor of the *New Hampshire Repository*, 2 Vols., 1845-7, and editor of the first volume of the *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, 1847, and of the 6th volume of the *Collections of the N. H. Historical Society*, 1850. He died at Gilmanton, N. H., April 18, 1850, before the last work was published. Copies of both papers were requested for the use of the society.

Boston, March 2.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, the president in the chair.

Rev. Mr. Bradlee, the corresponding secretary reported letters accepting membership from the following persons:—Solomon Piper, E. B. Foster, Ed. S. Rand, Rev. Lucius Eastman, Wm. Whitwell, of Boston,—Henry B. Humphrey, of Thomaston, Me., and Geo. H. Brown, of Groton, Mass., as resident members; and Alden J. Spooner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as a corresponding member.

Mr. Sheppard, the Librarian, made his monthly report of donations, by which it appeared that, since the last meeting, 101 volumes, 66 pamphlets, a portfolio of manuscripts from the estate of the late George E. Henshaw, of Cambridgeport (*ante* xvi. 372), and an invoice of a Japan merchant, 1790, written in Dutch, had been received. Of the the above volumes 75 were presented by the Librarian from his own library.

Mr. Trask, the Historiographer, read a memoir of the late Andrew Henshaw Ward, author of the *History of Shrewsbury* and other works, a resident member, who died at Newtonville February 15th, in his eightieth year.

John H. Sheppard, the Librarian, who was a classmate of Mr. Ward at Harvard College, offered a resolution to his memory, which he prefaced by some remarks on

the character of his deceased friend. He esteemed it no small praise to be bestowed upon any one to say that he had been a useful member of society. Mr. Ward he considered eminently such a man. The resolution, which was unanimously adopted, was as follows :

Resolved, That in the recent and sudden death of Andrew H. Ward, Esq., of West Newton; we deplore the loss of a venerable and very early member of the Society; and as a benefactor, genealogist, and courteous gentleman, we shall long cherish the memory of this excellent man.

For more than an hour Professor Stowe held an unusually large audience in profound attention, while he described the life and doctrines of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards. It was an erudite, eloquent and masterly production—a voice *ex cathedra*.

He began with a fascinating picture of the angel-like character of that young Christian of 17, Miss Pierpont of New Haven, whom Edwards married, and seldom have we heard or read a lovelier description. He gave a brief narrative of Mr. Edwards' life, and the extraordinary influence of his ministerial labors; perhaps a purer character has never adorned the history of New England. He then undertook the elaborate task of expounding his great work on the Will. After giving some account of his very numerous writings, some of which have never been published, he gave an exposition of his theology and its over-shadowing influence in the early divinity schools; then of Samuel Hopkins his successor, whose famous creed for a time darkened the religious world; then of Joseph Bellamy the successor of Hopkins, who took up the line of religious metaphysics and went on; and then of Nathaniel Emmons, one of the best and most devout of men, at the head of another system. The views of Dr. Timothy Dwight, of whose theology he spoke in exalted terms; of Dr. Leonard Woods, Dr. Lyman Beecher and Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor, all eminent divines and at the head of numerous partisans, were all ably set forth. Prof. Stowe concluded after all, that these systems, and all other systems of Divinity were mere human inventions, and in their nature cannot rest on any immutable law; because they have been and always will be changing,—leaving man's hope of salvation in the belief and practice of a few simple truths. This elaborate and valuable production of the learned Professor ought not to sleep in his portfolio.

Rev. William S. Bartlet, of Chelsea, proposed that the society celebrate the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare, which falls on the 23d of April. In England, he remarked, appropriate notice will be taken of this event, but he had yet to learn that any measures had been inaugurated in this country for the celebration of the day. Should it be suffered to pass by without notice in this western world, the neglect, he thought, could not fail to cause us disgrace; for Shakespeare belongs to us as much as to the land of his nativity, and he has undoubtedly a much larger number of readers in the United States than in England. He thought it proper that our society, devoted to history and genealogy, both closely connected with English antecedents, should do something towards celebrating the day. Mr. Bartlet had suggested the celebration to several members nearly a month ago, and it being favorably received, he now brought the subject before the society. The matter was referred for action to the Board of Directors.

BOOK NOTICES.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society at the Annual Meeting, held at Worcester, October 21, 1863. Boston: Printed by JOHN WILSON AND SON. 1863. 8vo. pp. 72.

The annual meeting of the Antiquarian Society this year was one of unusual interest. It is fifty-one years since the Society was organized, and of its early members four only are now living. Three of these were present at this meeting, namely: Hon. Levi Lincoln, LL. D., of Worcester, Rev. William Jenks, D. D., LL. D., of Boston, and John Green, M. D., of Worcester; while the other, Hon. Josiah Quincy, LL. D., of Boston, sent a letter, which was read, expressing a continued interest in the affairs of the Society.

At the meeting Ex-Governor Lincoln made some remarks, from which we extract the following: "This Society was cradled in war. The Association was formed and

the act of incorporation obtained, during the hostilities with England in 1812; and it is indeed among the most remarkable coincidences not only that the *first* and the *last* Anniversary Address, with an interval of fifty years, should be delivered by the *same person*, * * * but that the orator, at each period *amidst the conflict of arms*, should be the humble disciple and follower of the *Prince of Peace*." The orator referred to by Mr. Lincoln was Rev. Dr. Jenks,—his present associate as vice-president of the society and a fellow officer at its organization in 1812,—who, in October, 1813, had delivered the first annual address before the society, and who now, when a half century had passed away, had given them a discourse, to which they had just listened, filled with the "benediction of wise counsels" and "the fruit of varied learning." This discourse which is here printed in full, proves that Dr. Jenks has lost none of the vigor of his earlier years. In it he points out the various fields of research that are open to the American antiquary and dwells upon some of the later results in each.

We will close this notice with a few items relative to the previous publications of the society. Four octavo volumes of valuable matter have been issued under the title of "Archæologia Americana; Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society," viz: Vol. I, 1820, pp. 436; Vol. II, 1836, pp. 573; Vol. III, 1857, pp. 378; Vol. IV, 1860, pp. 355. The first, second and fourth volumes were issued in volumes in the years above noted. The first part of volume third was published separately, in 1850, containing the "Records of Company of Massachusetts Bay" while in England, with a preliminary chapter on the "Origin of the Company." In 1857, pp. xiii and xiv, lxxxvii to xcix, 1 to 8, and 27 to 30, extended to 30h, were reprinted, and Hull's Diaries and the subsequent matter added, the whole being issued in a volume.

Of the other publications of the society, our friend, Jeremiah Colburn, Esq., of Boston, who has succeeded in collecting a complete series, furnishes us with the following facts:

"Isaiah Thomas, Nathl. Paine, William Paine, Levi Lincoln, Aaron Bancroft and Edward Bangs, petitioned the legislature of Massachusetts, at their session, Oct. 1812, for an act incorporating themselves, and such persons as might thereafter associate with them into a society by the name of the AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. An act was passed Oct. 24th, 1812, and approved by Gov. Caleb Strong, constituting the following persons members of the corporation: Isaiah Thomas, Levi Lincoln, H. G. Otis, Timothy Bigelow, Nathaniel Paine and Edward Bangs, Esqrs. John T. Kirkland, D.D., Aaron Bancroft, D.D., William Paine, M.D., Jonathan H. Lyman, Elijah H. Mills, Elijah Hammond, Timothy Williams, William D. Peck, John Lowell, Edmund Dwight, Eleazer James, Josiah Quincy, William Shaw, Francis Blake, Levi Lincoln, jr., Samuel M. Burnside, and Benjamin Russell, Esqrs. Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, Redford Webster, Thomas Walcutt, Ebenezer T. Andrews, William Wells, and Isaiah Thomas, jr., and such persons as may associate with them, "a Society, and body, politic and corporate, by the name of THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. The first meeting was held at the Exchange Coffee-House, in Boston, on the 19th of November, 1812, when the Society was organized and the laws of the Society, consisting of ten articles providing for the election of officers, and the meetings of the Society were adopted. At a meeting of the Society, October 23d, 1813, held at the Exchange Coffee-House, the By-Laws were reported by a committee appointed at a meeting held Sep. 29, 1813, and accepted. The following is the list of officers chosen: Isaiah Thomas, President; William D. Peck, and William Paine, Vice Presidents; Timothy Bigelow, Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft, Edward Bangs, George Gibbs, Rev. William Bentley, Redford Webster and Benjamin Russell, *Counsellors*; Rev. Dr. Thaddeus M. Harris and Rev. William Jenks, *Corresponding Secretaries*; Levi Lincoln, jr., *Treasurer*; Samuel M. Burnside, *Recording Secretary*; Ebenezer T. Andrews, *Assistant Recording Secy*. By a vote of the Society the Library was to remain in charge of the President until a suitable place was procured for it. The first paper read to the Society was by the President, giving a detailed statement of the objects of the Society. The number of members in 1813 were eighty-seven.

"An address by the REV. WILLIAM JENKS, A.M., S.A.S., was delivered before the members on their first anniversary, Oct. 13, 1813, at the Kings Chapel, Boston. At the annual meeting of the Society, Oct. 24, 1814, a communication on the progress and objects of the Society was made by the President. The officers, with two or three exceptions, were the same as the previous year. The first donation of the President,

a portion of his valuable library, given soon after the organization, was *then* valued at Four Thousand Dollars; a valuation made at the present time would probably exceed twelve thousand dollars.

"Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker, of Boston, gave a portion of the ancient library formerly belonging to the Rev. Drs. Increase, Cotton, and Samuel Mather, valued at that time, at \$300. The President presented the remainder of the valuable library of the Rev. Drs. Increase, Cotton, and Samuel Mather, then valued at \$1312. The two preceding donations would be valued at least ten times the above amounts at the present time. Five Hundred Dollars has been offered for one single volume (an early and rare copy of the Bible) which was among the books presented by Mr. Thomas.

"The address delivered at their second anniversary, at the Kings Chapel, in Boston, was by the Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D. The next published proceedings of the Society was an "address to the members, together with the Laws and Regulations and a list of the Donations, among which was the remaining portion of the library of the President, valued at \$1300, making the total presented by him \$6,621.74. Among the very many valuable donations made were the original portraits of Rev. Richard Mather, of Dorchester; Revs. Increase and Samuel Mather, of Boston, by Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker, of Boston.

"The address on the third anniversary was by William Paine, M. D., A. A. S., M. M. S., and Vice-President of the Society, at the Kings Chapel, Oct. 23, 1815. The escort duty on this occasion was performed by the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company." The next published address was by Isaac Goodwin, Esq., at the opening of the Antiquarian Hall, in Worcester, that day received as a donation from Isaiah Thomas, the President of the Society, August 24, 1820.

"The next printed document issued was a Report of Rejoice Newton and Samuel Jennison, and a circular, October 23, 1821, signed by Aaron Bancroft, S. M. Burnside, Samuel Jennison and Edward D. Bangs, concluding with a proposal for the publication of the Transactions and Collections of the Society. The next published address was by William Lincoln, Esq., on "The Character and Services of their late Librarian, Christopher C. Baldwin, Esq." at the annual meeting Oct. 23, 1835.

"The Fifty-Third Semi-Annual Report, with the report of the Librarian and the list of officers from its organization, and the Annual Report of the same year, Oct. 1839, was printed.

"No 1, Vol. 1 of the proceedings of the Semi-Annual Meeting, May 31, 1843, held at Boston, and "No. 2, Vol. 1," proceedings at the Annual Meeting, held at Worcester, Oct. 23, 1843, were printed.

"Since the Annual Meeting of Oct. 23, 1849, the proceedings of the Annual and Semi-Annual Meetings have been regularly printed, in pamphlet form, in addition to the Transactions of the Society."

An Address delivered at the Celebration by the New York Historical Society, May 20, 1863, of the Two Hundredth Birth Day of Mr. William Bradford, who introduced the Art of Printing into the Middle Colonies of British America. By JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE, of Philadelphia. Published, with an Introductory Note, in Pursuance of a Resolution of the New York Historical Society. Parts omitted in the delivery being now inserted. Albany, N. Y.: J. Munsell. 1863. 8vo., pp. 114.

Report of the Committee of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of their visit to New York, May 20, 1863, at the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Birth Day of William Bradford, who introduced the Art of Printing into the Middle Colonies of British America. Read June 8th, 1863. By HORATIO GATES JONES, Chairman. With the Resolutions then adopted. Philadelphia: King & Baird, Printers. 1863. 8vo. pp. 14.

The celebration, last spring, by our sister society, of the bi-centennial birth-day of Bradford, was a very interesting occasion; and the honors then paid to the memory of the pioneer printer of the Middle States reflects credit on all who participated in them. Bradford had not been entirely forgotten by our antiquaries; and

in New York city, where he spent the better portion of his life and where the present celebration has taken place, a printing club, formed a few years ago, had been named in his honor. Most of its publications are in our Society's library, and have been noticed in the *Register*.

Mr. Wallace, the orator on the above occasion, is a descendant of Bradford, and besides is a citizen of Philadelphia, where his ancestor was "the first to practice the Art of Arts" in the middle British colonies. The address, which is distinguished by ability and research, gives a graphic recital of the incidents in the life of Bradford, and shows him to have been a man of character and influence. Born May 20, 1663, in Leicestershire, England; in 1685, he settled himself, as a printer, in Philadelphia, and, after about eight years' residence there, removed, in 1693, to New York, where he died May 23, 1752, aged 89. The pamphlet is brought out in the elegant style for which Mr. Munsell is celebrated, and forms a worthy memorial of an interesting event.

Mr. Jones's report is a model for such documents. It furnishes a lively picture of what his committee did and saw during their visit to New York to participate in the above commemorative services.

Rhode Island in the Rebellion. By EDWIN W. STONE, of the first Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery. Providence: George H. Whitney. 1864. 12 mo. pp. xxxviii, 398.

Rhode Island, the smallest state in the Union, has labored nobly in her endeavors toward putting down the Southern rebellion. With unstinted hearts and hands have her people devoted themselves to the loyal cause.

The author of the work under notice is a son of Rev. Edwin M. Stone, the well-known minister at large in Providence. He connected himself with battery C, of the light artillery, which was mustered into service, Aug. 25, 1861. The main body of the book consists of 34 letters, the first bearing date Dec. 1, 1861, and the last June 21, 1863. Portions of these were contributed by Mr. Stone, to the *Providence Journal*, of which paper he was the army correspondent. The author did well to collect these communications together, and have them preserved in a permanent form. In the introduction to the book, Mr. S. gives a sketch of what has been done by his State in the present war, as also, an account of operations by the Army of the Potomac, subsequent to the close of his letters, thus bringing the history down to the end of November last. A large amount of matter is compressed into the volume, small type being used. In connection with his own experience and observation, he has introduced valuable matter gathered from official and other reliable sources. The 118 closely printed pages of the appendix contains, with other articles of interest, that will be convenient for future reference, a history of all the military forces raised in Rhode Island. Works of this description recording facts penned while fresh in the memory, will be invaluable to all who desire reliable details concerning the war. The style is animated and cheerful.

1559—1620. *Track of the Hidden Church; or the Springs of the Pilgrim movement.* By JOHN WADDINGTON, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers, Southwark, Eng. With an introduction by Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D. Boston Congregational Board of Publication, 13 Cornhill. 12 mo., pp. xxviii, 308.

It will be remembered that in 1559, Rev. Dr. Waddington, visited this country for the purpose of obtaining funds towards erecting a building — a *Memorial Church* in commemoration of the Pilgrims. The church itself, of which Dr. W. is pastor, was formed by Henry Jacobs, in 1616, a few years prior to the embarkation of the Plymouth Pilgrims. This church has met with discouragements and opposition, and at times has almost been in danger of extinction. The pastor came and represented their cause to his trans-atlantic brethren. He met with a degree of pecuniary success in this country, but not sufficient to justify them in carrying out their plans to a full completion. There is ground, however, for encouragement, and their efforts, if continued, may ultimately prove successful.

Dr. Waddington traces the pathway of the Pilgrims, or hidden church, from the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the landing at Plymouth. From documents of martyrs, concealed from their oppressors, from prison letters, from hasty scribbles and scraps of paper, their own writings and those of their cotemporaries,

are gathered those memorials which make out the history of this "hidden church." Dr. W. is well qualified for his position, and his book is one of interest to the descendants of the Pilgrims.

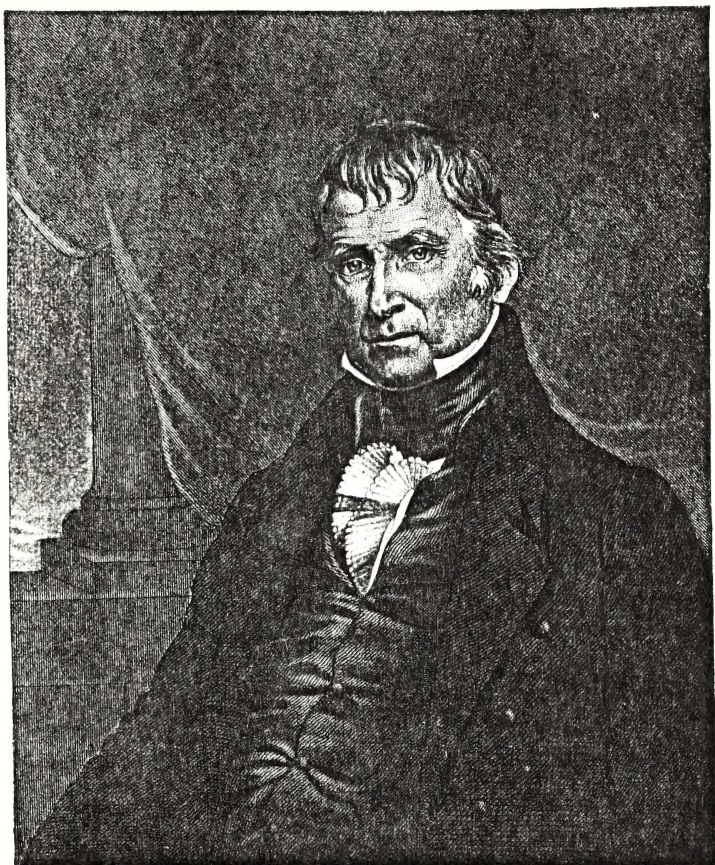
Report of the joint special Committee on the Burial of Massachusetts dead at Gettysburgh; together with the Oration of Edward Everett, at the Consecration of the National Cemetery, and other matters in relation thereto. Boston: J. E. Farwell and Company, Printers to the City; 1863. 8vo., pp. 93.

In the famous battle at Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania, the first week in July, 1863, there were several regiments that belonged particularly to Boston and vicinity. Some of these brave men fell while engaged in the contest. Mayor Lincoln suggested, officially, the propriety of purchasing a lot in the rural cemetery, which was a portion of the battle ground, and about half a mile from the city of Gettysburgh, and to have the bodies of the soldiers from Boston and its neighborhood, not otherwise disposed of by their friends, removed to it, and to have a suitable monument there erected. A joint special committee was appointed to visit Gettysburgh and attend to that duty. The committee afterward learned that measures had been taken toward securing a portion of the ground for a *National Cemetery*. The Committee therefore relinquished their right to purchase land separately, and have since acted in co-operation with the Massachusetts agent, and in harmony with the other states. The cemetery was consecrated Nov. 19, 1863, on which occasion, Hon. Edward Everett delivered an interesting oration, giving a detailed account of events. A few dedicatory remarks were made by the President of the United States. A list of the soldiers from Massachusetts, buried in this cemetery, 142 in number, is given in the appendix. There is an accompanying plan of Gettysburgh with the battle field of July 2d and 3d, 1863, and the National Cemetery, showing the position of the allotments for the several states. The oration of Mr. Everett and other documents are also appended to the pamphlet containing the Address of Gov. Andrew to the Legislature of Massachusetts, Jan. 8, 1864, from which we learn that the total number of interments in the National Cemetery up to Dec. 19, 1863, was 2,271, of which number 154 were from Massachusetts.

Vicissitudes of Families, and other Essays. By SIR BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms. London: Longman, Green, Longman and Roberts. 12mo. First series, fifth edition, 1861, pp. 437. Second series, second edition, 1861, pp. 436. Third series, 1863, pp. 444.

The rise and fall of families is a truth manifested to the careful student of history as also to the fact-seeking genealogist. Curious chapters are sometimes unfolded by those who investigate the particulars in these family vicissitudes. Examples of true greatness are often set us by those who have arisen from the lower to the higher stations in life. Their lives of self-sacrifice, are ensamples to those who appreciate moral principle. On the other hand the decadence of the haughty affords us no less instructive lessons in humility. We are warned by their failures and their vices. Reflections like these are suggested by the perusal of the volumes before us. Among the interesting and instructive articles are the "Landmarks of Genealogy," "Recollections of English Counties," "Heraldry," &c. &c. We hope the learned author may ere long, devote a volume to the subject of the *ancestry of the Founders of New England*. The following are some of the titles of his published works:—"Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage," "The Extinct and Dormant Peerage," "Roll of Battle Abbey," "A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry," "Romantic Records of distinguished families of Great Britain and Ireland," "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," "Historic Lands of England," "The Royal families of England, Scotland and Wales, with their descendants," "A visitation of the seats of Great Britain and Ireland," "Royal Descents and Pedigrees of founders' kin," "A selection of Arms authorized by the Laws of Heraldry."

An English writer says:—"What an interesting social history of our country might be composed (call it the Genealogical History of England), from the mere details of the rise and fall of the various families which have one after another occupied prominent places as lords of the soil in merry England. If the task could be accomplished, Sir Bernard Burke is unquestionably the man to do it."



Nahum Mitchell

MEMOIR OF HON. NAHUM MITCHELL,* AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF BRIDGEWATER.

[By WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq., of East Bridgewater, Mass.]

Nahum Mitchell, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, was born in the East Parish of Bridgewater, February 12th, 1769, the fourth in the line of descent from Experience Mitchell of Puritan memory, who landed at New Plymouth in 1623 at the age of 14 years, and late in life settled in that part of ancient Bridgewater, since called Joppa,† where he died in 1689 at the age of 80 years.

In youth, the subject of this notice was active both in body and mind, enjoying the free air of the country, fond of running and leaping, frequently engaged in athletic sports, and in the wrestling match rarely finding a superior. A diligent student, he pursued the studies preparatory for Harvard University, under the instructions of Hon. Beza Hayward of the South Parish of Bridgewater, who held at different periods the offices of representative, senator and councillor, and afterwards was register of probate for Plymouth county from 1810 till his decease in 1830.

Entering the university in 1785, Mr. Mitchell graduated in course in 1789, and having read law in the office of Hon. John Davis, the editor of Morton's Memorial, was admitted to the bar November 24, 1792, and soon after commenced practice in his native town. Exercising an economy worthy of commendation by avoiding all needless expenses, he waited for business. Though of unassuming manners, his real merit was soon ascertained; business flowed in, and the many offices of trust to which he was subsequently called evince the high estimation in which he was held by the community. He was seven times elected a representative to the General Court from Bridgewater, and twice from Boston; was a representative in Congress from 1803 to 1805, a senator from Plymouth county in 1813 and 1814, and a member of the Governor's Council six years, commencing in 1814. In 1811 he was appointed by Governor Gerry a Justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, which post he occupied for eight years, at the close of which he was appointed Chief Justice. Having held this office two years he was in 1822 chosen Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and continued in this office five years.

In 1801 Mr. Mitchell, Edward H. Robbins of Milton, and Nicholas Tillinghast of Taunton, were appointed to settle the dividing line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and in 1823 he, with George Bliss of Springfield and Mr. Robbins, was appointed to settle the boundary line between Massachusetts and Connecticut. In 1827

* A biographical sketch of Judge Mitchell in the *Register*, Vol. I., p. 00, contains some interesting facts that have not been repeated here. His ancestry and children will be found there.

† So named from a tannery (see Acts x, 5-6,) supposed to have been owned by Ensign Edward Mitchell, who died in 1717, a son of Experience Mitchell, and great-grand-father of Nahum Mitchell.

The tanning business continued at this establishment till 1833.

he was chairman of the first commissioners for exploring and surveying the country from Albany to Boston for a railroad route. The commission consisted, besides himself, of James F. Baldwin of Boston (*ante* xvi 368,) and Samuel Mackay of Pittsfield.

"The performance of the various duties of these high and responsible offices," says one who had been a student in his office and knew him intimately, the late Judge Aaron Hobart of East Bridgewater, "was confided to competent and safe hands. Judge Mitchell was a man of great industry, quickness of perception, and caution, and united to a discriminating judgment, the attentiveness and precision of the mathematician. His habits of inquiry were so remarkable, that he was never satisfied with investigation, nor desisted from it, so long as he had less than all the light he could obtain on the subject. He was a man that did, and did well, whatever he undertook. As a lawyer, he was distinguished for sound learning, and fair and honorable practice. . . . His qualifications as a lawyer made him a good judge; and such he was generally esteemed. It was indeed, sometimes said of him that he lacked promptness and decision. This, however, was only in appearance: the opinion probably arose from a desire on his part to do right, which led him to defer judgment until the scales of justice ceased to vibrate, and he could see a clear preponderance."

The late Chief Justice Parsons, who knew him well, is said to have held him in high esteem. He seemed not so much to seek for office as the office to seek him. Interested in the moral improvement of the community, he was chosen president of the first temperance society ever formed in East Bridgewater, and for several years held the office of president of the Plymouth county Bible society.

Interested also in aiding the intellectual advancement of the people, he assisted, in 1827, in forming the first Lyceum ever established in his native parish; and was its first president. He also took a warm interest in the founding and endowing, in 1799, of the Plymouth County Academy located in Bridgewater; and in the act approved by Governor Sumner, February 26, 1799, he became one of the twenty-seven trustees of that institution selected by the Legislature from every town in the county. This office he held till his death, a period of fifty-four years. In an "historical sketch" of that academy now called the Bridgewater Academy, published by a vote of the trustees in 1858, he is spoken of as a "man of universal estimation." Agriculture found in him a valuable friend. Many of his leisure moments were employed in rearing fruit and ornamental trees; and when in 1819 the Plymouth county agricultural society was projected, he united in the inauguration of that institution, which has aided in drawing abundant treasures from the sandy soil of the old colony, and in promoting the inventive genius of the people; and which each autumn gathers thousands to its annual pentecost.

He was fond of literary efforts, though he seemed to care little to have his writings published. The reading of the *Diversions of Purley*, the perusal of classic authors, and the translation of the works of Horace into English metre were a part of the amusements of his leisure moments.

He was ardently devoted to the science of music, and made it a

study at leisure moments while in college. He wrote a treatise on Harmony, which although never published has been pronounced valuable; and the files of the *Boston Musical Gazette* contain a series of articles on musical history from his pen. About the year 1810, with Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster, he prepared a volume of music entitled the *Brattle St. Collection*. The tune Brattle St., so well known, was harmonized by him. In 1812, in company with his brother-in-law, Bartholomew Brown, Esq.,* of East Bridgewater, he published the *Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music*, which was a great improvement on the musical works previously in use. This work, since called *Carmina Templi*, has passed through more than thirty editions. Its appearance in the choirs of the churches was a signal for reform. An impulse was given which tended greatly to inspire the worshippers as they gathered in the churches each Sabbath, and to promote the harmonies of the sanctuary. That his labors in the improvement of music were appreciated, at an early date, by the people in his native town, will be seen by reference to a diary kept by a venerable man, the late Capt. David Kingman of East Bridgewater, who makes this record December 8, 1794: "The people met and opened a subscription to promote singing: agreed with Mr. Nahum Mitchell to keep a singing-school at his house two months for seven pounds." Again: "January 25, 1795, Mr. Mitchell's school first sang at meeting. Very good singing this day."

He composed an anthem entitled *Lord's Day*, and a piece commencing with "Jesus shall Reign." He was also author of *Pilesgrove*, and of another tune entitled *The Pilgrims*, composed for the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

"The old town of Bridgewater," it has been said "has furnished the country with a greater number of singing masters than any other place in New England." Some allowance should perhaps be made for youthful enthusiasm, when the writer of this states that he has elsewhere heard no such strains of church music as formerly emanated from the choir of the old parish church in East Bridgewater, which for a quarter of a century had experienced the benefits of the soul stirring labors of Nahum Mitchell and Bartholomew Brown.

Amid his labors, public and private, Mr. Mitchell found time for much antiquarian research. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, August 25, 1818, was its librarian one year from 1835 to 1836, and its treasurer from 1839 to 1845.

On the 7th of May 1845, soon after the formation of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, he became a member, and

* Bartholomew Brown was the son of John and Ginger (Hutchinson) Brown, and was born in Danvers, Mass.,—not Sterling as is sometimes stated—September 8, 1772, grad. H. C., 1799, mar. November 26, 1801, Betsey dau. of Gen. Sylvanus Lazell, and died at Boston, April 14, 1854, aged 81. He studied law with Judge Thomas of Plymouth and practiced his profession in Sterling and Boston. In 1838 he became editor of the *Boston Musical Gazette*. It may interest our readers to know that he was the author of the *Farmer's Calendar* in Robert B. Thomas's *Old Farmers' Almanac* for fifty-two years, from 1804 to 1856, the matter for two years being left in M.S. at his decease. A memoir of him, prepared chiefly from materials furnished by his family, was read before the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society, February 5, 1862, by Ebenezer Alden, M. D., of Randolph, and was printed the same year, at Randolph, by Samuel P. Brown in an octavo pamphlet of 8 pages.

manifested much interest in its success, its objects being particularly congenial to his tastes. His history of Bridgewater, published in 1840, is a memorial of his unwearied zeal in searching for and bringing to light a multitude of facts relative to the early settlement of the town. Its long lists of genealogies of the original proprietors, early settlers, and residents of the territory, must have cost him great labor. Probably no man now living could begin at the foundation, and bring out an equal amount of facts relative to the early history of Bridgewater. This certainly is said without intending to disparage any who are engaged in similar investigations; but when we consider that the subject of this brief memoir was probably engaged in this work at least forty years; that he had conversed in his youthful days with men who had well known some of the first dwellers in the town; and that he was in the constant practice of treasuring up facts that had never before been recorded except in tenacious memories, the statement will readily be believed.

Although so fond of devoting a portion of his time to research among the relics of the past he seemed not in the least indifferent to the present, but to hail all real improvements with pleasure. Calling upon him a few days before his decease I found him busily engaged in perusing one of the recent periodicals of the day.

On the first of August, 1853, Judge Mitchell left home apparently in good health, to attend the celebration in Plymouth of the two hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the embarkation of the Pilgrims at Delft Haven. Arriving at the railroad station in Plymouth he was met with the congratulations of his many friends, and had the prospect of enjoying a cheerful day in the commemoration of those good men to whom principle was dearer than life, and whose memory he had materially assisted to embalm. He passed from the depot towards the place of meeting, when putting his hand to his pocket he found that his pocket-book containing \$150 and several valuable private papers had been stolen. The sudden shock to his feelings was too great at his advanced age for nature to sustain. He fainted, fell, and was carried into the house of the late William Davis, Esq., his grandson, but human aid was of no avail, and in a few moments his spirit passed away. His funeral services were performed in the First Parish meeting house in East Bridgewater, where through the greater part of his life he had been a constant worshipper, by the pastor, Rev. Joseph H. Phipps, in the presence of a large company of neighbors and friends who had assembled to pay their tribute to departed worth.

The natal year and town of Judge Mitchell also gave birth to several others, his intimate friends, who though in a less extended sphere, were estimable, useful men. It is well known that within the same twelvemonth across the sea, Napoleon Bonaparte, Wellington and Mehemet Ali were born warriors, destined, by their energies, to move the world. The honored subject of this sketch, never figuring in camp or court, we are pleased to remember as pre-eminently a man of peace. The memory of his valued counsels, his genial countenance, his active career, and his lively interest in the welfare of society, induce us to say in the words of the *Musical Review*: "The name of Nahum Mitchell will long be remembered and associated with the good and the talented."

RECORDS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

[Communicated by HON. ROYAL R. HINMAN, A. M., of New York.]

Continued from Page 181.

Hooker, Doct. Daniel. Is. of, by Sarah, his wife,—Susanna, b. Apl 14, 1708; Daniel, Feb. 22, '10; Sarah, Sept. 10, 1713.

Hanmer, Francis. Is. of, by Hannah, his wife,—Mary, b. in Boston, July, * * 1706; Francis, June 15, 1709; Mrs. H. d. Dec. 18, 1745.

Hanmer, Francis and Elizabeth Curtiss, were m. May 4, 1731. Is. John, b. Aug. 2, '31; Elizabeth, Aug. 16, '33; Abigail, July 13, '35; Francis, Mar. 23, '39; Samuel, Apl. 16, '41; Anne, Aug. 9, 43; Lucy, Nov. 4, '45; James, Dec. 10, '47; Hannah, Apl. 21, '50; Martha, Jan. 6, 1753.

Hanmer, James and Elizabeth Ayrault, were m. May 5, 1767. Is. James, b. Aug. 18, '67; Elizabeth, Jan. 4, '69; Polly, Oct. 5, '70; Lydia, July, 10, '72; John, July 30, '74, and d. Oct. 10, 75; Patty, Feb. 25, '76; John Feb. 25, '78; Clara, Feb. 5, '80; Abigail, Dec. 27, '81; Lydia, Jan. 3, '84; Morgan, Feb. 18, '86; Lucy, July, 25, 1788. Mr. H. d. Dec. 2, 1789.

Hamond, Thomas. Is. of, by Jane, his wife,—Thomas, Aug. 14, '37; Samuel, Apl. 2, 1745.

Hogens, James. Is. of, by Mary, his wife,—James, b. Mar. 14, 1735.

Hatch, Zephaniah and Esther Dickinson, were m. Dec. 5, 1751. Luce, b. May 6, '52; Jerusha, June 11, '55; James, Oct. 26, '57; Moses, Mar. 15, '60; Mary, Apl. 13, '62; John, Aug. 22, 64; Simeon, Nov. 26, '66; Samuel, July 19, '68; Levi, Oct. 13, '70; Esther, Sept. 10, '72; Elias, Mar. 19, '74; Daniel, Aug. 26, 1778.

Hatch, Levi and Mary Crane, were m. Dec. 7, 1794. Is. Samuel, b. July, 15, '95, and d. July 18, 1798.

Hatch, James and Mehitabel Adams, were m. Mar. 16, 1780. Is. Jerusha, b. May 23, '81; Mehitabel, Aug. 3, '83; George, July 15, '85; Sarah Kilburn, John, Sept. 21, 1791.

Horner, Thomas and Phebe Clark, were m. Jan. 4, 1739. Is. Thomas, b. Sept. 29, '43; William, Sept. 23, '45; Mary, Sept. 24, '47; George, Oct. 12, '49; Phebe, June 10, 51; Margaret, Dec. 16, '54; Judith, Apl. 28, 1757.

Hinsdel, Joseph. Is. of, by Elizabeth, his wife,—Abel, b. June 20, '50; William, Feb. 16, 1752.

Horsford, Aaron. Is. of, by Esther, his wife.—Aaron, b. Feb. 27, 1772; Clarissa, July 19, '77; Esther, April 6, '79; Othniel, June 25, '87; Harley, Jan. 2, 1791.

Hart, Josiah and Abigail Sluman, were m. * * * Is.—Abigail, b. Feb. 3, 1766; Josiah, Dec. 10, '68, and d. 15 Jan. '69; Hannah, 24 ** '69; Emily, Feb. 3, '71; Josiah Sluman, Jan. 10, '73; William, Mar. 4, '75; Thomas, Dec. 14, '76. Mrs. A. H. d. June 10, '77. J. H. and wid. Abigail Harris, were m. * * *. Is.—Betsey, b. Dec. 22, 1778.

Hascall, Squire and Esther Humphry, were m. * *. Is.—Mary, b. Oct. 29, 1789; Joseph, Feb. 1, 1792.

Ingraham, James and Martha Brewer, were m. June 6, 1738. Is.—Martha, b. Mar. 24, '40; James, Feb. 9, 1741.

Janes, Benjamin. Is. of, by Hannah, his wife.—Hannah and Hepzeba, b. June 16, 1710.

Jennings, Simeon and Elizabeth Kilbey, were m. Dec. 13, 1764. Is.—Mehetabel, b. April 26, '65; Simeon, Oct. 17, 1766.

Kirby, John. Is. of, by Elizabeth, his wife.—Hannah, b. Mar. 2, 1649; John and Eunice, Dec. 18, Nov. 51.

Kirbee, Joseph and Sarah Mackcoon, were m. Dec. 10, 1681.

Kilborne, John. Is. of, by Naomy, his wife.—John, b. Jan. 15, 1651; Serg. J. K. d. April 9, 1703, about 80 years of age.

Kilborne, John and Susanah, his wife, were m. Mar. 4, 1673. Is.—Susanah, b. Feb. 4, '74, and d. May 7, '85; John, Oct. 30, '76; Ebenezer, Mar. 11, '79; Jonathan, Sept. 7, '81; Benjⁿ, Mar. 30, 1684.

Kilburne, Ebenezer and Grace, dau. of Peter Bulkley, were m. Sept. 20, 1692. Is.—Grace, b. June 25, '93; Ebenezer, Mar. 27, '96; Eleazer, July 26, '98; Josiah, June 8, 1702; Daniel, May 5, '05; Margaret, Oct. 4, '07; Sarah, April 13, '10; George, April 24, 1712. Capt. E. K. d. Dec. 16, 1711.

Kilburne, Joseph and Dorothy, dau. of deac. Sam^l. Butler, were m. June 4, 1696. Is.—Dorothy, b. April 17, '97; Joseph, July 9, 1700. Jonathan, Mar. 17, '04; James, April 13, '07. Mr^s. D. K. d. July 19, '09. J. K. and Hester, dau. of Jacob Gibbs of Winsor, were m. June 29, '10. Is.—Benjamin, b. July 27, '11, and d. Jan. 14, '12; Hester, Aug. 4, '13; Elizabeth, Oct. 19, '16; Mary, Feb. 9, 1720.

Kilburn, George and Abigail, dau. of Capt. Th^o. Attwood, were m. May 16, 1689. Is.—George, b. Sept. 14, '90, and d. Jan. 5, 1712; Israel, May 5, '92, and lived 7 weeks; Abigail, Sept. 5, '96; Hezekiah, June 24, 1700; Peletiah, Feb. 7, '04; Mr. G. K. d. Feb. 11, 1741.

Kilburn, Abraham and Sarah, dau. of John Goodrich, were m. Oct. 26, 1699. Is.—Samuel, b. Jan. 25, 1701; Sarah, May 6, '02; Abraham, April 12, 08. Mr. A. K. d. Mar. 9, 1713.

Kilborn, Hezekiah and Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Joseph Allen, were m. Dec. 19, 1722. Is.—Keturah, b. Jan. 10, '24; Hezekiah, Feb. 11, 1725.

Kilborn, Josiah and Ruth, dau. of John Warner, were m. Nov. 27, 1726. Is. David, b. Dec. 21, 1727.

BOSTON ITEMS, 1769.—“A few days ago, died at her son's in this Town, Mrs. Rebecca Austin, widow, aged 94 Years. She retained an unusual Sprightliness of Mind and Body till upwards of Ninety—was Daughter of Mr. Samuel Sprague of Malden, and Grand-daughter of Mr. Richard Sprague, *one* of the three Brothers, whom Governor Hutchinson mentions in his History of the Massachusetts, as sent by Mr. Endicott, to explore the Country Westward of Charles River in 1628.

Thursday Evening [Nov. 16] Mr. John Singleton Copley, was married to Miss Sukey Clarke, Daughter of Richard Clarke, Esq.;

Same Evening, was married, Mr. Joshua Henshaw, Jun., to Miss Katherine Hill, Daughter of John Hill, Esq.”—*Massachusetts Gazette*, Boston Monday Nov. 20, 1769.

ORIGIN OF WOODSTOCK, CONN., AND NAMES OF FIRST PLANTERS.

[Communicated by REV. ABNER MORSE, A. M., of Boston.]

By the generous aid of Hon. Joseph McClellan, of Woodstock, I am enabled to furnish the following items for the *Register* :

Oct. 17, 1683, Wm. Parke, John Boulds, Joseph Grigs, John Ruggles and Edward Morris, selectmen of Roxbury, in behalf of the town, petitioned the General Court of Mass., for a grant of land "to be laid out about Quialtessett to the quantity of seven miles square," and the Court, Nov. 7, 1683, granted their request, provided that the grant to Maj. Thompson, Mr. Stoughton, Mr. Dudley and Co., should be first chosen before June 10, 1684: that thirty families be settled upon the tract, within three years from the date of the grant, and that "they maintained an able, orthodox godly minister."

Oct. 1684, Roxbury "impowered Lieut. Samuel Ruggles, John Ruggles, sen., John Curtice, and Isaac Morris, to view the wilderness, and find a convenient place where they might take up the above said grant. They reported such a place in the Wassaquasett country, westward of Moyanekesett river. Other customary proceedings, such as the survey and confirmation of the grant doubtless, followed. It included until 1713, what is now Woodstock, first called New Roxbury, and Pomfret originally Mashamugget. The aboriginal name of Woodstock was Wossaquasett.

April 5, 1686. Several planters and settlers took actual possession; and lots were first assigned as follows :

No. 1, To Thos and Joseph Bacon,	No 20, To Nath'l Johnson,
in company,	" 21, " John Hubbards,
" 2, " James Corbin,	" 22, " George Grigs,
" 3, " Reserved for a Minister,	" 23, " Benj. Grigs,
" 4, " Benj. Sabin,	" 24, " Wm. Lyon, jun.,
" 5, " Henry Bowing,	" 25, " John Levans,
" 6, " Thos. Lyon,	" 26, " Nathan'l Sanger,
" 7, " Ebenezer Morris,	" 27, " Samuel Scarbrough,
" 8, " Mathew Davis,	" 28, " Samuel Craft,
" 9, " Wm. Lyon, sen., and	" 29, " Samuel May,
Ebenezer Cass, in Co.,	" 30, " Joseph Bugbes,
" 10, " John Chandler, sen.,	" 31, " Samuel Peacocke,
" 11, " Peter Aspinwall,	" 32, " Arthur Humphrey,
" 12, " John Frizell,	" 33, " John Bugbe,
" 13, " Joseph Frizell,	" 34, " John Ruggles,
" 14, " Jona. Meathus,	" 35, " Andrew Watkins,
" 15, " John Butcher,	" 36, " John Mercy,
" 16, " Jona. Davis,	" 37, " Edward Morris,
" 17, " Jona. Peak,	" 38, " Joseph Peake,
" 18, " Nathan'l Gasey, [Gansey]	" 39, " John Holmes,
" 19, " John Bowing,	

The above forty persons were all from Roxbury, except James

Corbin, Peter Aspinwall, John Butcher, and John Holmes. They were afterwards joined by many others from Roxbury. Woodstock belonged to Massachusetts, until 1749; and was included in Suffolk county until 1731, and in Worcester County, 1731-49.

REMINISCENCES.

[Communicated by THOMAS C. AMORY, JUN., A. M., of Boston.]

The following articles were found among the papers of an elderly lady, formerly residing in Salem, Mass., now deceased.

"In my young days, I met at the house of a relative, the French General Rochambeau, who held the office of Engineer in chief, under President Washington, as a reward for his signal services, in the war of the Revolution.

He was on a tour of duty, to inspect the Harbours, Forts, and defences of the Union; and was introduced to my kinsman Captain John Gibaut, who was a skillful mathematician, and a gentleman of education. He was at this time commander of an Indiaman belonging to his uncle Elias Hasket Derby, Esq., and was the first American Navigator, who introduced the practice of Lunar observations, into this country. The General came to request the services of Captain Gibaut, in the survey and inspection of the Forts, Harbour and capabilities of defence of the town of Salem and its vicinity, and he wished to have a chart drawn, of the same; which Mr. Gibaut, with the aid of the late Dr. Bowditch, then a young man, engaged to complete, should his short stay at home enable him to perfect the work. I well recollect, their survey of the town, and their plans being drawn at the house of my aunt. Mr. Gibaut's departure for India left the work incomplete. But this, as you will find in the life of the late Dr. Bowditch, was the original of the chart of this vicinity, afterwards finished by him, from more accurate surveys.

Capt. Henry Prince, another of our India ship masters, had the good fortune to obtain the young Mr. Bowditch as his clerk and assistant; he was lying in the roads of Manilla, where an English frigate was stationed near his ship. The officers of which, in an exchange of civilities, visited the Americans; and discoursing on the recent improvements in navigation, mentioned the Lunar observation as being the most important, and "supposed the Americans had never heard of it." Capt. Prince in reply, called to "Jack," his black cook, to come foward, and bid him take his slate and pencil, and work a Lunar observation which he did, in presence of these officers to their complete astonishment.

Capt. Prince then told them that he had not a single sailor on board his ship, who could not do the same, such had been the example and industry of Mr. Bowditch, in bestowing instruction to the whole ships company. This relation I think you will find in the life of this great man; if not, it is well authenticated in this City."

(Signed)

SARAH DUNLAP.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SOUTHERN TOUR IN 1830.—When I found myself seated on the sofa in the family parlour of the President of the United States, and he was seated by my side, in his arm chair, like an old man, with his large cup of tea in his hand, and entertaining me, with the familiar circumstances of his life, I cannot say that I was less at my ease, than I should have been in the same domestic sort of conversation with my uncle — or any other aged gentleman.

He told me, that he was obliged to return to his own estate in Tennessee, (after Congress had risen in the first session of his administration,) for that the sufferings of the inhabitants and domestic animals, for want of water, were beyond description and required every assistance, which could be given them. And the feeling of commiseration, with which this was told, sufficiently attested his sympathy, and his exertions for their relief. The kindly affections of the master and landholder were here apparent. He wore spectacles, and remarked on the extreme defect of his sight, and stated that it arose from his having written more in the dark, in a certain year—I think of the Seminole war,—than he had previously written in his whole life. That he was obliged to write, and that no light in the night time, could be procured. This unbending of the mind in the familiarities of domestic life, was very attractive. He kindly inquired, When we arrived? where we had been? what we had seen? and suggested, that we ought particularly to examine the library of the Capitol; that the next was the public day-of-the-week of its exhibition, which was well worth our remaining to visit. Of the dome of the Capitol, he expressed his dislike, said he was told it was not true to architectural rules; that it reminded him of a vast punch bowl, turned upside down. “But,” said he “you must see the East Room.”

Two servants led the van, bearing branches of lights before us. After giving a general view to all the splendors collected in that vast saloon, which will entertain fifteen hundred persons, General Green observed to him—while we were standing grouped towards the head of this grand apartment, surveying its length, its breadth, its decorations, and its elegancies, and I was resting my hand on the President's arm, which he had courteously offered me, in conducting me into these State apartments—that “The first ball Mrs. ——— ever attended, was one given to President Washington on his visit to Salem, when on his northern tour.” “Yes sir,” I observed in reply, “and I remember the same as perfectly, as if it were now present before me. I was very young, and on this occasion was permitted to go to behold the President. I was seated on the upper seat, which overlooked the whole assembly. The Hall appeared to me about two-thirds the size of this. It was a long room, brilliantly lighted, with three ranges of seats, one above the other. There were three hundred ladies present, richly dressed, and decorated to do honour to the occasion. At the head of the hall, was placed an arm chair for the President, on each side of which were two of the most prominent ladies of the place, Madam P. and Madam D. in waiting to receive him.

“A short time before the entrance of the President, one of the gentlemen ushers requested that, when Genl. Washington should enter the Hall, every Lady should arise and make him an obeisance;

and when he did enter, dressed in a suit of black velvet, with his hair powdered—which was the fashion of that day; with his dignified and noble figure, his fine expression and venerable countenance; bowing on every side, followed by a train of gentlemen, who accompanied him, with all the authorities and citizens of the place, all the Ladies arose, and every head and heart present bowed to him as the savior of his country. It was a most imposing scene. No one present will ever forget it. We thought and felt, as if he was something above mortality. I have never seen a painting, print or stamp of Washington, however coarse or rough, that did not bear a striking resemblance of him. The scene is as present with me as if it were now passing." What could have tempted me to portray this scene to the President of this great nation I cannot tell. It was without intention or premeditation. I was borne on by an association, I neither analyzed or resisted; and when I ceased speaking, and was brought back to the presence in which I stood, and found myself still leaning on President Jackson's arm, with his and General Green's sparkling eyes fixed intently on my countenance, and found that they had been borne along with me in this reminiscence of youth—not a remark was made, not a word was spoken; we resumed our promenade, and it was the first moment that I felt disconcerted. From this apartment, we were conducted into the audience room for foreign ministers, furnished in a more gorgeous manner, with hangings of crimson, satin damask and Gobelin tapestry carpet, the first gloss of which had been worn off, as it was furnished by President Munroe, sold to Mr. Adams, and repurchased by General Jackson. He told me that the chairs and sofas of this apartment, cost more than the whole furnishing of the East Room, of which every article was procured in Philadelphia, and cost short of nine thousand dollars. We left Washington the next morning and on the Sunday after, Oct. 17th, 1830, arrived home.

PROLIXITY IN HISTORICAL ADDRESSES.—The following is one of the most pleasing satires we have ever met with,—though perhaps not intended as such,—on those verbose orators who make long preambles to their historical discourses, wearying their hearers before reaching the legitimate subject matter of the occasion. It is from the Rev. Edmund B. Willson's Centennial Address at Petersham, Mass., July 4, 1854. "I desire to waste no moments of these precious hours—of which there will not be enough—in superfluous sentences of introduction. We are introduced already. The occasion has introduced us to each other and to our subject.***

I am here, not to choose what I will say, but to say that which the time puts into my mouth; that which I have come on purpose to say, and you as expressly to hear. We set apart this day to one special use; to *commemorate the beginning and the history of this town*. For this time, then, we will assume, if you please, the creation of the world; take the flood for granted; pass by the discovery of America as a conceded fact; and limit ourselves to a study of the *Chronicles of Petersham*." He then proceeds in giving to his auditors one of the most interesting and instructive historical discourses extant. It is a model production.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DOOP-BOEK, OR BAPTISMAL REGISTER OF THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

[Communicated by Prof. JONATHAN PEARSON, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.]
Continued from Page 150.

1695. Juny xxvi.

Jacob,	Isak Swits,	Arent Vedder,
	Susanna Groot.	Sara Groot.
Abraham,	Jan Pieterse Mebi,	Gerrit Symonse [Veeder]
	Annetje Bosboom.	Antje Sanders.

Oct. ix.

Engeltje,	Barent Wimp,	Jacobus Peek,
	folkje Symonse [Veeder]	Diwer Glenn.
Catelyntje,	Dirk Bratt,	Johan Babbist Van Eps,
	Marietje Van Eps.	Ariaantje Schermerhoorn.

1696 Iann : viii.

Syn dese naevolgende kinderen gedoopt.

Ariaantje,	Gerrit Symonse [Veeder]	Pieter Symonse [Veeder]
	tryntje Helmerse [Ottén]	Jannetje Reyerse [Schermerh'n]
Elisabeth,	Tennis Vile,	Claas Laurentse [Purmerent
	Elisabeth Van Eps.	alias Van der Volgen]
		Elisabeth Kreigier.

David,	David Marius [Marinus]	feitje Borsboom.
	Rachel Hanse [Toll]	Harmannus Vedder,
Willem,	Willem haal,	Elisabeth Peek.
	tryntje Claase.	Hendrik Brouwer,
Sara,	Claas Graven [De Graaf]	Marietje Borsboom.
	Elisabeth Brouwer.	

April xv.

Jacobus,	Grietje Van Slyk,	Albert Vedder,
	Harmanus Vedder.	Susanna Van Slyk.

July I.

Margrietje,	Johannes Glenn,	Adam Vrooman,
	Diwer Wendell.	Rebecca Trucks.
Harmen,	Arent Vedder,	Philip Groot,
	Sara Groot.	Agnetje Vedder.

Sept. xxix.

Robbert,	Jonathan Deyer,	Jacobus Van Dyk,
	Maria Dirks.	Jacomyntje Van Dyk.

Dec. xxx.

Maria,	Jan Vroman,	Jannetje Vroman,
	geesie Simonse [Veeder]	Jacobus Peek.
Elisabeth,	Esaias Swart,	Maria Teunise,
	Eva Teunise.	Claas Laurentse [Van der Vol-
		gen]
Cornelia,	Samuel Bratt.	Jannetje Schermerhoorn.
	Susanna Van Slyk.	Adam Vroman.

* This is a mistake, it should have been Harmanus.

1697, April vi.

Jacob,	Philip Philipse [de More]	Esias Swart,
	Elisabeth Gansevoort.	Maria Glenn.

Juny xxx.

Elisabeth,	Jacobus Van Dyk,	Johannes Glenn,
	Jacomine Glenn.	Hendrik Van Dyk,
		Diwer Glen.

Nov. x.

Engeltje,	Jan Mebi,	Jacobus Peek.	[hoorn]
	Annetje Bosboom.	Jannetje Reyerse [Schermer-	
Henricus,	Jonatan Stephens,	Harmen V. Slyk,	
	Lea.	Grietje Vroman.	
Pieter,	Hendri Brouwer,	Jan Babbist Van Eps,	
	Marritje Bosboom.	Annetje Vikele.	
Pieter,	Marten V[an] Benthuyzen,		
	feytje Bosboom.		
Nicolaas,	Isak Swits,	Barent Wimp,	
	Susanna Groot.	Anna Wimp.	
Grietje,	Barent Wimp,		
	Volkje Simonse [Veeder]		

1698, April 27.

Mary,	Willem hall,	Jan Vroman,
	Tryntje Claase.	Aagje Janse.

July xx.

Debora,	Johannes Symonse [Veeder]	Johannes Glenn,
	Susanna Wimp.	Diwer Glenn.

Oct. xix.

Elisabeth,	Jeremi fikston [Thickstone]	Thomas Smith,
	Rachel Hanse [Toll]	Antje Vile.
Hendricus,	Gerrit Simonse [Veeder]	Johannes Simonse [Veeder]
	Catrina Helmertse [Otten]	Jacomine Glenn.
Jaques,	Cornelis Van Slyk,	Harmen Van Slyk,
	Clara Janse.	Susanna Van Slyk.
Anna,	Jonathan Dayer,	Jan Lucasse [Wyngaard]
	Maria Hesling.	Catrina Vroman.
Maria,	Dirk Bratt,	gerrit Simonse [Veeder]
	Maria Van Eps.	Elisabeth Van Eps.

Is gedoopt een kint van Jan onoda en Susanna, beyde proselyten [Indians] en genoemt Christine — getuygen syn geweest Gideon en Rebecca.

Dec. xxviii.

Simon,	Volkert Simonse [Veeder]	Gerrit Simonse [Veeder]
	Jannetje Schermerhoorn.	folkje Simonse [Veeder]
Jacobus,	Jacobus Peek,	Esias Swart,
	Elisabeth Teunise.	Maria Glenn.

Van de Proselyten [Indians] syn gedoopt het kint van Sander en Christine, en genoemt Iosine, ook het kint van Johannes en Rebecca, en nu is het genoemt Marta.

By Dominie Nucella of Albany.

Anno 1699.

den 1 Septembr syn in Skegtede door Joannes Petrus Nucella
De navolgende kinderen gedoopt.

Maria,	Arent Vedder,	Daniel Janssen [Van Antwerpen]
	Sara Groot.	Maria Groot.
Joannes,	Samuel Brat,	
	Susanna Van Slyk.	
Maria,	Adam Vroomman,	Joannes Glen,
	Grietje Heemstraat.	Diewer Wendels.
Jacobus,		Adam Vroomman,
	Tryntje Borsboom.	Anna Borsboom.

Anno 1700.

den 9 Jan. syn in Schanegtede door J. P. Nucella de navolgende
kinderen gedoopt.

Susanna,		Claes Janssen,
		Ryer Schermerhoorn,
		Ariaantje Schermerhoorn.
Mary,		Claes Janssen,
		Jannetje Volckers.
Pieter,		Phlip Philipsen,
		Lysbet Philipsen.
Joannes,	Manasse Sixberry,	Edwart Ryms,
	Pieterje Janss.	Betti Smith.
Engeltje,	Cornelis Slingerland,	Gerrit Gysbertse [Van Brakel]
	Aeche Mebi,	Marritje Pieterssen.
Jacob,	Hendrik Brouwer,	Albert Vedder,
	Marritje Borsboom,	Marytje Glen.
Maria,	Esaias Swart,	Johannes Peeck.
	Eva teunissen.	Neeltje Claassen.
Joseph,	Onigohcriago,	
	Lohwisa.	Joseph.
Bartholomeg,	Bartholomeg Pickert,	Johannes Vedder,
	Aeche Claassen.	Agnietje Vedder.
Johannes,	Cornelis Van Slyck,	Gerrit Symonsen [Veeder]
	Claartje Brat.	Hilletje Van d'Linde.
Adam,	Barent Vroman,	Adam Vroman,
	tryntje Heemstraat.	Grietje Vroman.

A° 1700.

Syn door Nucella de navolgende kinderen alhier gedoopt.
den 5 May.

Johannes,	Jan Baptist Van Eps,	Johannis Sanderssen Glen,
	Helena Glen.	Gysbert Van Braackel,
		Elisabet Janss.
Rebecca,	Abraam Groot,	Philip Groot,
	Hestertje Visschers.	Rebecca truex.
Helena, } tweling.	Hermanus Vedder,	Arent Vedder, Sara Groot,
feytje. }	Grietje Van Slyck.	Cornelis Van Slyck, Hilletje
		Cornelis.

Catalyntje,	Martin Van Benthuisen, feytje Borsboom.	Claes fransen [Van de Bogart] Barbara Heemstraat.
Jacobus,	Jellis Van Vorst, Elisabet Van Eps.	Dirrick Brat, Maria Van Eps.
Maria,	Jan Mebi, Anna Borsboom.	Jacobus Van Dyck. Sara Peeck.
Dina,	Jonathan Steevens, Lea [Claese]	Adam Vrooman, Grietje Van Slyck,
Claes,	Philip Philipsen, Elisabet Gansevoort.	Cornelis file [Viele] Volkje Symonse [Veeder]
Lowisa,	Onigogriage, Lowisa.	Maset.
Mary,	Casseron, Canastatsie.	Mary Groot.
Hendrick,	Annigagtahouwe, Anna.	Cathryn.

Dese dry laaste syn kinderen (van proselyten) [Indians]

By Dominie Barnhardus Freerman, the second settled Minister of the Church.

A° 1700. Syn gedoopt door B. freerman.

28 Julius.

Abraham,	Carel hansen, Lysabet Rinkhouts,	Arent Vedder. Sara Groot.
Anna,	Albert Vedder, Maria Glen.	harman Vedder, Dieuer Wendell.
Anna,	Thomas Smit, Maria Kobus.	Cornelis Viele, Dieuer van Petten.
Suster,	Cornelis Viele, Dieuer van Petten.	Douwe Oukes, Suster Bous.

Augtis ii.

Johannes,	Jan lench, Ellyaeen Jans.	Jannes frooman, Geese Simons [Vedder]
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Dito 18.

Aryaentje,	Volkert Simonsen [Veeder] Jannetje Schermerhorn.	Reyer Schermerhorn, Aryantje Brat.
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Primo Sept.

Maria,	Pieter Mangelse, Jannetje du Scheen.	Jacobus Van Dyk, Maria bocke.
klaas,	William haen [Hall] tryntje klaas.	kornelius Slingerlant, Grytje takel [Heemstraat]
Douw,	Jelles vonda, Rachel Winne.	Douwe vonda, Rebecka Jansen.

kind der proseliten [Indians]

Christina,	esseron.	kanderagtaharre.
Dauid,	Adam, Unisse.	Senooqqura, Anna.
Abraham,	Brant, Margrita.	Saquainwaragton, Zara.

Nota. dit sijn wilde namen.

29 Sept.

Anna,	Dirk Arentse brat,	Gysbert Verbraak,
	Maria Brat.	helena Sanders glen.
Simon,	Simon Groot,	Dirk Groot,
	Geertruy Rinkhout.	Dieuer Wendell.

Proseljten [Indians]

Den 5 oktober zyn 4 personen indianen tot het christen Geloof an- genomen na dat sy den duuel en afgoden zyn afgegaen en de 12 arti- klen ujt gods wort geleert beleden en beloft godsalig te leuen en haer kinders daer bi op te voden en mede gedoopt en de getuigen hebben belooft het oog daerop te hebben so ueel haer vermogen was en syn haer namen als volgt.

Proseliten.

Namen.	Ouders.	Getuigen.
Arie,		Hendrik.
Zara,	Maria.	Josephus.
Maria,		hindrik.
Catrina,	Zara,	Josephus.
Jannes,		Zara.
Rachel,	Maria,	Canastade.
kornelus,	Arie,	Rachel.
hendrik,	Catrina,	Marta.
oktob 27.		
Engeltje,	Johannes Simonsen [Volker]	Barent Wemp,
	Susanne Wemp.	Veedertje Simonse [Veeder]
Nouemb 3.		
Pieter,	Lowys Viele,	Lourens klaessen [van der
	Maria freer.	Jackameintje Glen. [Volgen]
Nouemb 10		
Anna,	klaes fransen (van der bogart)	tierk fransen [Vander Bogart]
	Barber heemstraet.	tryntje fransen [do]

Proseliten.

Decemb 21.

hindrik,	tosistaron,	hindrik.
Aaron,	tagowasce,	Joseph.
Rachel,		Martha.
Margrieta,	horide,	Jakkemeintje,
Catrina,	Naetzioni,	Catrina.
Jackementje,	Ryaende,	Jackemeintje.
Maria,	Cristina,	Maria.

Decembr 25.

Elisabet,	O (<i>sic</i>)	Rachel.
Christina,	Elisabet,	Jakkemeintje.
	Laurens.	
Jackameintje,	Elisabet,	
	Laurens.	
Margrieta,	Elisabet,	Margrita.
	Laurens.	

Decembr 22.	Bartholomeus, Adam Vroman, Margrita Hoemstraet.	Jan Lenksen, Barber heemstraet.
Decembr 25.		
Maria,	Johannes teller, Susanna Wendel.	Johannes Glen, Dieuertje Wendel.
Decembr 29.		
Anna,	Jelles De Iagransi, Jannetji Molenaer.	Gerrit Simonsen [Veeder] Maria Swart.
A° 1701, Janw: 1.		
Simon,	Gerit Symonsen [Veeder] trjntje helmiers [Otten]	Volkert Simonsen [Veeder] Catalein Schermerhorn.
Dito 5.		
Hindrik,	Barent Wemp, Volkje Symonsen [Veeder]	Peiter Symonsen [Veeder] Jannetye Schermerhorn.
fbr 9.		
Adriaen,	kornelis V Slyk, klaertje Brat.	manus Vedder, Jannetje Vroman.
Dito 23.		
Nickolaes,	Bartholomeus Pikker[t] Johannes Wemp [sponsor]	Eva klaese [the mother of the Geertru [Van] Slyk. [child.
2 Maert.		
Maria,	Jan Danielse [Van Antwerpen] angenita Vedders.	Daniel Jansen [Van Ant- werpen] Maria Groot.
April 7.		
Hester,	Abraham Groot, Hester Vischers.	Symon Groot, Maria Groot.
Mey 29.		
kornelia,	Steven Bedie, Maria Pootman.	Arent Pootman, Tryntje Helmiers [Otten]
Juni 1.		
katarina,	Jan Vroman, Gesa Simons [Veeder]	Pieter Simons [Veeder] Susanna Meinderts Wemp.
Dito 8.		
Arent,	Beniamin linne [Lenyn] feitje Jonkers.	Daniel Mesgreve, Eva Meby.
Den 13 Juli.		
Susanna,	Arent Veeder, Zara Groot.	Isaak Swits, Susanna Groot.
Wilhelmus,	Manassa Sixberge, kornelis V Slyk [sponsor]	Pietertje Jonkers [mother] Jannetje Vroman.
Sept. 28.		
Zara,	Jonathan Deyer, Maria Dirksen.	Jan Vroman, Eitye Dirkse.
Nouemb.		
Johannes,	Jelles Van Vorst, Lyscbit Uan Neps.	Jan Van Neps. Zara Van Neps.
Meindert,	Johannes Wemp, Catalejn Schermerhorn.	Johans sanders glen, Dihurtje Wendel.

okto 30.

Debora, Jermias dikston [Thickstone] kornelis Switz,
 Rachel Van tol. Anna Meinders.

Decemb. 21.

Cataleintje, Samuel Brat, kornelis V Slyk,
 Susanna V Slyk. Diver V Petten.

Decemb 28.

Reyer, Volkert Simonse [Veeder] Barent Wemp,
 Jannetje Schermerhorn. Anna Meinders.

NEW BRICK CHURCH, BOSTON.

*List of Persons connected therewith from 1722 to 1775. Compiled
 from the Records.*

[Communicated by THOMAS B. WYMAN, JR., Esq., of Charlestown.]

EXPLANATION.—The names are arranged alphabetically, but their original order in the three different lists, viz: admissions as members, owners of the covenant, and baptisms, is indicated by the numbers prefixed within parentheses. The items under each surname are arranged chronologically. Different spelling of the surnames are indicated by superior letters, ^a, ^b, &c.

In 1779, the New Brick Church which had lost its Minister, was united to the Old North or Second Church, the meeting house of which had been destroyed by the British.

AISH.—(69) *Mary*, widow, owned cov. Jan. 19, 1752. (842) Cas-
 tor, *bat*. Feb. 23, 1752.

ALEXANDER.—(227) *Giles*, adm. Nov. 17, 1771.

ALLEN.—(1) *Ebenezer*, *bat*. June 3, 1722; (71) *Elisabeth*, owned cov. Dec. 10, 1752; (859) *James*, *bat*. Dec. 17, 1752; (905) *Nathaniel*, son of Mr. A. *bat*. April 3, 1759; (925) *Elizabeth*, *bat*. Nov. 16, 1760.

ARCHBALD^a—ARCHIBALD.^b—(62) *Francis*,^b owned cov. May 7, 1749; (770) *Mary*, *bat*. May 14, 1749; (811) *Francis*,^a *bat*. Oct. 21, 1750.

ARNO.—(734) *Dorothy*, *bat*. Mar. 13, 1747-8.

ARNOLD.—(48) *Mary*, adm. Nov. 9, 1729.

ARTHER.—(885) *Elizabeth*, dau. of Capt. A. *bat*. * * 1755.

ASKE.—(222) *Mary*, adm. June 29, 1766.

ATKINS.—(27) *Henry*, *bat*. Nov. 3, 1723; (83) *Deliverance*, *bat*. Oct. 31, 1725; (135) *Rebecca*, by Mr. Prime, *bat*. Oct. 29, 1727; (30) *Sarah*, adm. May 5, 1728; (148) *Thomas*, *bat*. May 5, 1728; (149) *Mary*, *bat*. May 5, 1728; (150) *Sarah*, *bat*. May 5, 1728; (181) *Deliverance*, *bat*. July 20, 1729; (187) *Elizabeth*, Nov. 9, 1729; (252) *Eleanor*, *bat*. Dec. 5, 1731; (254) *Richard*, *bat*. Dec. 19, 1731; (312) *Sarah*, *bat*. Dec. 9, 1733; (344) *Timothy*, *bat*. Nov. 17, 1734; (371) *Mary*, *bat*. Sept. 21, 1735; (429) *Ruth*, *bat*. Sept. 11, 1737; (441) *Alexander*, *bat*. Feb. 19, 1737-8; (489) *Mary*, *bat*. Sept. 23, 1739; (493) *Gibbs*, p. Mr. Gray, *bat*. Nov. 4, 1739; (542) *Ann*, *bat*. June 28, 1741; (553) *Joseph*, *bat*. Nov. 29, 1741; (588) *Hannah*, *bat*.

Nov. 14, 1742; (608) Mary, bap. Sept. 4, 1743; (140) *Henry*, and (141) *Deliverance*, his wife, adm. Oct. 9, 1743; (609) Henry, Adult, bap. Oct. 9, 1743; (622) Nathaniel, bap. Jan. 22, 1743-4; (671) Katherine, (672) Hannah, twins, bap. Sep. 1, 1745; (713) Samuel, bap. Mar. 29, 1747; (750) Henry, bap. Sept. 11, 1748; (755) Katherine, bap. Oct. 16, 1748; (839) Eleanor, bap. Jan. 26, '52; (914) Hannah, dau. of Mr. A. bap. Mar. 30, 1760; (962) Henry, (963) Elizabeth, bap. Feb. 6, 1763; (986) Hepsibah, Oct. 21, 1764; (1055) Alexander, Jan. 29, 1769.

ATWOOD.—(673) Experience, adult, bap. Sept. 22, 1745; (674) Phebe, (675) Lucy, (676) Experience, children of Experience, bap. Sept. 22, 1745; (679) Mary, bap. Oct. 6, 1745; (852) Bethiah, adult, bap. July 26, 1752.

AUBIN.—(92) * * * bap. Jan. 9, 1725-6; (142) Philip, by Mr. Checkley, bap. Jan. 28, 1727-8; (214) Thomas, bap. Oct. 25, 1730; (281) Hannah, bap. Nov. 19, 1732.

BAILY.—(27) *Hannah*, owned cov. Feb. 25, 1738-9.

BAIRD.—(1071) Jane, bap. June 24, 1770; (1099) James, bap. May 10, 1772.

BAKER.—(7) *Josiah*, original member, May 23, 1722; (22) *Josiah*, sen. adm. Mar. 22, 1723; (13) Mary, bap. Dec. 2, 1722; (67) Eliza, bap. Mar. 28, 1725; (10) *Mary*, owned cov. Aug. 29, 1731; (185) Samuel, (186) Elisha, bap. Oct. 19, 1729; (246) Ephraim, bap. Oct. 17, 1731; (304) John, bap. Sept. 2, 1733; (359) Mary, bap. June 8, 1735; (411) Mary, bap. Mar. 13, 1736-7; (470) Jerusha, p. Mr. Gray, bap. Mar. 4, 1738-9; (133) *Mary*, adm. Feb. 7, 1741-2; (610) Ebenezer, bap. Oct. 30, 1743; (665) Ebenezer, bap. June 30, 1745; (718) Sarah, bap. June 7, 1747.

BALLARD.—(30) *Ebenezer*, owned cov. Aug. 12, 1739; (515) John, p. Mr. Gray, bap. Sept. 7, 1740; (591) Joseph, bap. Jan. 16, 1742-3; (656) Mary, bap. Jan. Jan. 27, 1744-5; (711) Ebeneser, bap. Mar. 8, 1747; (797) John, bap. July. 15, 1750.

BARKER.—(19) *Elisabeth*, owned cov. Oct. 2, 1737; (456) Hannah, bap. Sept. 3, 1738; (527) Elisabeth, bap. Feb. 15. 1740-1; (605) Mary, bap. July 24, 1743.

BARNARD.—(145) Lydia, by Mr. Cooper, bap. Mar. 3, 1727-8.

BARRINGTON.—(22) Richard, bap. Aug. 4, 1723.

BARTLETT.—(170) Abigail, adm. Mar. 24, 1750-1.

BATHAN.—(59) *Mary*, owned cov. Sept. 11, 1748; (751) Mary, bap. Oct. 2, 1748.

BAXTER.—(206) *Sarah*, adm. Nov. 30, 1760.

BEER^a(s.^b)—(190) William,^a bap. Dec. 7, 1729; (221) Ann,^a bap. Jan. 24, 1730-1; (314) Mary,^a bap. Jan. 27, 1733-4; (415) William, bap. May 1, 1737; (512) Sarah, p. Mr. Gray, bap. July 13, 1740; (632) Elizabeth, bap. April 8, 1744; (184) *William*,^b adm. Feb. 1, 1756.

BEL(K)NAP.—(21) Baily, bap. Aug. 4, 1723; (79) Rebeckah, bap. July 18, 1725; (203) Abigail, bap. May 3, 1730; (270) Nathaniel, bap. May 14, 1732; (332) Beulah, bap. July 28, 1734.

BENNET.—(128) *Sarah*, adm. Jan. 10, 1741-2.

BICKFORD.—(167) Mary, bap. Jan. 12, 1728-9; (363) Thomas, (364) Bethiah, (365) Margaret, bap. July 20, 1735.

BICKNER.—(85) Eliza, bap. Nov. 14, 1725; (137) Benjamin, by Mr. Gee, bap. Nov. 12, 1727; (329) Elisabeth, bap. May 26, 1734.

BLAIR.—(27) *Jane*, adm. Mar. 31, 1728.

BLAKE.—(26) *Joseph*, owned cov. Jan. 28, 1738-9; (61) *Susannah*, owned cov. Oct. 30, 1748; (467) *Joseph*, p. Mr. Gray, bap. Feb. 11, 1738-9; (514) *John*, p. Mr. Gray, bap. Aug. 31, 1740; (573) *Elisabeth*, bap. May 30, 1742; (623) *Solomon*, bap. Jan. 22, 1743-4; (652) *George*, bap. Dec. 30, 1744; (758) *William*, bap. Oct. 30, 1748.

BLANCHARD.—(334) *Elizabeth*, bap. Aug. 18, 1734; (335) *John*, bap. Aug. 18, 1734.

BLANY.—(631) *Abigail*, bap. April 8, 1744.

BOITE^a—BOIT^b—(991) *Hannah*,^b bap. Feb. 24, 1765; (1024) *John*,^b bap. Mar. 8, 1767; (1072) *Sally*,^a bap. June 24, 1770; (1098) *Sarah*,^a bap. April 26, 1772; (1118) *John*,^a bap. Oct. 17, 1774.

BOYD.—(970) *Henry*, bap. July 3, 1763.

BOYES.—(114) *Abigail, jun.*, adm. Nov. 13, 1740.

BOYLSTONE.—(140) *Rebecca*, by Mr. Coleman, bap. Dec. 10, 1727.

BRADBURY.—(78) *Maria*, adm. Aug. 11, 1734.

BRADLY.—(91) *Martha*, bap. Jan. 9, 1725-6.

BRECK.—(132) *Isabella*, adm. Feb. 7, 1741-2.

REWER.—(82) *Jacob*, bap. Sept. 26, 1725.

BREWSTER.—(115) *Abigail*, adm. Nov. 30, 1740.

BRIDGE.—(96) *Ebenezer, jun.*, adm. Feb. 25, 1738-9; (20) *John*, bap. July 21, 1723; (109) *Samuel*, bap. Aug. 14, 1726; (231) *Abigail*, bap. May 9, 1731; (262) *Eliza*, bap. April 9, 1732; (297) *Persis*, bap. Mar. 18, 1732-3; (330) *Samuel*, bap. June 23, 1734; (376) *William*, bap. Jan. 18, 1735-6; (427) *Benjamin*, bap. Sept. 11, 1737; (590) *Jerusha*, bap. Jan. 9, 1742-3.

BRIGHT.—(74) *Eunice*, (last on the list,) owned cov. Mar. 21, 1757; (901) *George*, son of Mr. B. bap. Mar. 11, 1759; (917) *Peter*, bap. April 27, 1760; (935) *Elizabeth*, bap. June 14, 1761; (951) *William*, bap. June 20, 1762; (1001) *Jonathan*, bap. Oct. 6, 1765; (1017) —, bap. Sept. 21, 1766; (1053) *Josep*, bap. Jan. 1, 1767.

BROOKS.—(86) *Thomas*, adm. Aug. 29, 1736; (87) *Elisa*, wife of Thos, adm. Aug. 29, 1736, (both) dismissed from ye O. North. (373) *William*, bap. Nov. 16, 1735; (405) *William*, bap. Jan. 9, 1736-7; (538) *Castor*, bap. May 17, 1741; (120) *Sarah*, adm. May 31, 1741; (126) *Thomas, jun.*, adm. Aug. 23, 1741.

BROWNE.^a—BROWN.^b—(55) *Alice*, woman, bap. Nov. 22, 1724; (58) *Mary*, bap. Dec. 27, 1724; (98) *John*, bap. May 8, 1726; (147) *Alice*, bap. April 21, 1728; (153) *Benj^a*, bap. Aug. 4, 1728; (286) *Nathaniel*, bap. Jan. 14, 1732-3; (311) *Mary*, bap. Nov. 25, 1733; (374) *William*, bap. Dec. 28, 1735; (482) *Isabella*, bap. May 27, 1739; (578) *William*, bap. July 18, 1742; (635) *Timothy*, bap. June 3, 1744; (189) *Alie^a*, adm. Mar. 28, 1756; (909) *Barth^w,^a* bap. July 22, 1759; (974) *William*, bap. Oct. 30, 1763; (994) *Mary*, bap. May 12, 1765; (1030) *Mary*, bap. May 3, 1767; (1038) *Susannah*, Sept. 20, 1767; (1109) *Rachal*, bap. Mar. 14, 1773.

BULLOCK.—(91) *Rejoice*, adm. Jan. 29, 1737-8.

BURBECK.—(35) *Abigail*, owned cov. Oct. 12, 1740; (517) *Edward*, bap. Oct. 12, 1740; (518) *Abigail*, bap. Oct. 12, 1740.

BURCHSTED.—(702) Frederick, bap. Aug. 3, 1746.

BURNELL.—(32) *Susannah*, adm. June 23, 1728; (4) David, bap. Aug. 5, 1722; (521) Mary, adult, bap. Nov. 30, 1740; (523) Eunice, 16 yrs. old, bap. Dec. 21, 1740; (579) Lydia, 12 yrs. old bap. July 25, 1742.

BURTON.—(2) Rebecca, bap. June 10, 1722; (35) John, bap. Mar. 23, 1723-4; (99) Isabella, bap. May 29, 1726.

BURRELL.—(1039) Mary, bap. Sept. 27, 1767.

BURT.—(52) *Hannah*, owned cov. Sept. 16?, 1744?; (53) *James*, ye husband of *Hannah*, owned cov. Sept. 30, 1744; (646) Edward, (647) *Hannah*, bap. Oct. 7, 1744; (687) Sarah, bap. Jan. 12, 1745-6; (724) *Hannah*, bap. Aug. 23, 1747; (157) * * * adm. May 14, 1747; (778) Martha, bap. Sept. 3, 1749; (824) James, bap. June 16, 1751; (870) Mary, of James and *Hannah*, bap. by Mr. Abbet, of Charlsⁿ, May 20, 1753.

BUTLER.—(34) *James*, owned cov. Jan. 20, 1739-40; (503) James, p. Mr. Gray, bap. Feb. 17, 1739-40; (677) John, bap. Sept. 22, 1745; (716) John, bap. May 24, 1747; (772) Sarah, bap. June 18, 1749;

EARLY MARRIAGES IN NEWPORT, R. I., FROM FRIENDS' RECORD.

[Communicated by P. G. SEABURY, Esq.]

In connection with the list of ancient marriages, which I have copied by permission from the records of the Friends' Society, at Newport, for insertion in the *Register*, permit me to remark that these records possess increased value, from the fact that the old records of the Town of Newport, have been completely destroyed. On the 27th of October, 1779, the British troops evacuated Newport, taking with them a vast amount of property, a great number of Tories, and what was very provoking, through their influence probably, the records of the towns of Newport, Middletown, and those of Portsmouth, containing the original laying out of the towns, into farms, which happened to be in Newport at the time of the landing of the British upon the Island. This act was done at the urgent solicitation of the Tories who had been advised that by holding on to the records of Land Evidence, some compromise could be made relative to their estates, which of course had all been confiscated and ordered for sale by the Council of War.

The Governor wrote to Gen. Washington, requesting him to use his utmost influence with Gen. Clinton to have the records returned as soon as possible. The records or rather the fragmentary remains of them were returned, about the time the British evacuated New York, but in such a condition, that as records, they were entirely worthless. The vessel that conveyed them from Newport, struck a rock near Hurl Gate, filled and sunk to the bottom, How long the records were submerged is unknown, but, when received by the town, they were completely broken up and defaced, and have never

been replaced, nor can they be. The present records of Newport, reach no further back than the close of the Revolutionary war; and all that is connected with the affairs of the town, and the genealogy of families that have originated there must be sought for in some other direction. The Friends' had quite a copious record for a time, but even they seem to have become weary in well doing, and failed to keep them up as they had began.

John Borden, of Richard, and Mary Ewil, d. of William, of Portsmouth, m. Dec. 25, 1670.

Mathew Borden, of Richard, and Sarah Clayton, of Portsmouth, m. Mar. 4, 1673.

John Lapham and Mary Man, both of Providence, m. April 6, 1673.

Robert Malins and Patience Easton, d. of Peter, m. Jan. 1, 1674.

Walter Newberry and Anne Collins, of London, Eng. m. April 13, 1675.

William Allen and widow Patience Beers, m. May 16, 1677.

Joshua Coggeshall and Rebecca Russell, m. June 22, 1677.

Samuel Stapleton and Mary White, both of London, Eng. m. Mar. 7, 1678.

William Richardson and Amie Borden, d. of Richard. m. Mar. 27, 1678.

Richard Evans and Patience Allen, m. June 10, 1680.

Richard Kirby, jun., and Abigail Howland, both of Dartmouth, m. Dec. 2, 1678.

Thomas Rodman and Patience Malins, m. June 7, 1682.

Samuel Perry, of Sandwich, and Mary Tucker, of Dartmouth, m. May 9, 1690.

Thomas Philips, of Philadelphia, and Mary Jefferson, m. Feb. 26, 1685.

Edward Shippen, of Boston, and Rebecca Richardson, widow of Francis, of New York, m. Sept. 4, 1689.

Thomas Coddington, of R. I., and Mary Howard, of New York, m. Feb. 22, 1689.

Joseph Wanton, of Scituate, R. I., and Sarah Freeborn, of Portsmouth, R. I. m. Jan. 29, 1689.

Weston Clarck and Rebecca Easton, of Newport, m. Nov. 25, 1691.

Thomas Rodmand and Hannah Clarck, m. Nov. 6, 1691.

Joseph Bryer and Mary Palmer, m. Feb. 1, 1692.

Anthony Morris and Mary Coddington, widow of Thomas, m. Jan. 18, 1694.

George Cornwell and Philadelphia Estes, of Salem, m. March 19, 1696.

William Freeborn and Mary Hall, of Portsmouth, m. Sept. 13, 1698.

Thomas Richardson, of Flushing, L. I. and Ann Newberry, d. of Benj. of Newport, m. Dec. 22. 1704.

Joseph Borden, of Mathew, and Elizabeth Bryer, of Newport, m. May 8, 1708,

Abraham Borden, of Mathews, and Elizabeth Wanton, d. of Joseph, of Tiverton, m. Dec. 1, 1713.

William Borden, of John of Portsmouth, and Alice Hull, of Wm. of Jamestown, July 7, 1715.

A LIST OF AMERICAN GENEALOGIES.

Continued from the Register, Vol. XI. 354, and XIII, 6.

[By W. H. WHITMORE, Esq., of Boston.]

NO.	FAMILY.	AUTHOR.	PUBLISHER.	PLACE.	DATE.	PAGES.
150	Adams,	Geo. Adams,	D. Clapp,	Boston,	1861	64
151	Atwater,	E. E. Atwater,	J. H. Benham,	New Haven,	1851	30
152	Babcock,	S. Babcock,	J. Munsell,	Albany,	1861	4
153	Bacon,	N. A. Bacon,	Hitchcock & Stafford,	New Haven,	1845	4
154	Bird,	Isaac Bird,	Elihu Geer,	Hartford,	1855	4
155	†Bissell,	H. R. Stiles,	J. Munsell,	Albany,	1859	16
156	Bowles,	S. Bowles,		Springfield,	1851	8
157	Brainerd,	D. D. Field,	J. F. Trow,	New York,	1857	303
158	Brackett,	J. Richardson, Jr.,	A. Mudge & Son,	Boston,	1860	56
159	Brewster,	A. Brewster,	J. Lippincott,	Philadelphia,	1857	416
160	Brigham,	Abner Morse,	H. W. Dutton & Son,	Boston,	1859	96
161	Bright,	J. B. Bright,	J. Wilson & Son,	do	1858	345
162	Bruen,	W. Hinde,	E. O. Jenkins,	New York,	1857	116
163	*Butler,	Caleb Butler,		Boston,	1849	15
164	Capron,	F. A. Holden,	Rand & Avery,	do	1859	263
165	Chapin,	O. Chapin,	Metcalf & Co.,	Northampton,	1862	368
166	*Chipman,	R. M. Chipman,	H. W. Dutton & Son,	Boston,	1861	4
167	Cobb,	W. B. Trask,	Joel Munsell,	Albany,	1863	
168	Coe,	(Reprint of No. 15),	Wheeler & Lynde,	Bangor,		16
169	Cope,	G. Cope,	King & Baird,	Philadelphia,	1861	251
170	Crandall,	Friend J. Ott,	J. Munsell,	Albany,	1859	4
171	Cragin,	C. H. Cragin,	W. H. Moore,	Wash., D. C.,	1860	38
172	Dexter,	S. C. Newman,	A. C. Greene,	Providence,	1859	108
173	Du Bois,	R. P. & W. E. Dubois,	J. C. Clark & Son,	Philadelphia,	1860	76
174	*Dumaresq,	A. T. Perkins,	J. Munsell,	Albany,	1863	23
175	Dunnell,	H. G. Dunnell,	C. B. Richardson,	New York,	1862	84
176	Dudley,	Geo. Adlard,	J. R. Smith,	London,	1862	160
177	*Everett,	E. F. Everett,	H. W. Dutton & Son,	Boston,	1860	7
178	Ewing,	W. E. Dubois,	J. H. Bryson,	Philadelphia,	1868	38
179	Faxon,	W. Faxon,		Hartford,	1843	24
180	*Field,	Osgood Field,	J. Munsell,	Albany,	1864	12
181	Field,	H. M. Field,			1860	105
182	Field,	do	(Supplement.)		1864	16
183	Flint,	J. Flint & J. H. Stone,	W. F. Draper,	Andover,	1860	150
184	*Fuller,		H. W. Dutton & Son,	Boston,	1859	16
185	Gibbs,	Wm. Gibbs,		New Haven,	1845	8
186	Gibbs,	Columbus Smith,	Justus Cobb,	Middlebury, Vt.,	1848	28
187	Gilman,	A. Gilman,	J. Munsell,	Albany,	1863	51
188	Gould,	Wm. Gould,	do	do	1841	1
189	Green,	S. A. Green,	H. W. Dutton & Son,	Boston,	1861	5
190	Grout & Gould-					
	ing,	Abner Morse,	H. W. Dutton & Son,	Boston,	1858	80
191	Harris,	L. M. Harris,	do	do	1861	56
192	†Hayden,	H. R. Stiles,	J. Munsell,	Albany,	1859	15
193	*Hickley,	G. W. Messinger,	C. Wendell,	Wash., D. C.,	1859	7
194	Holbrook,	C. W. Holbrook,	H. J. Howland,	Worcester,	1851	8
195	Hosmer,	J. B. Hosmer,		Hartford,	1861	16
196	Hubbard,	E. Tuttle,	F. E. Hinman,	E. Meriden,	1859	27
197	Hunt,	T. B. Wyman,	J. Wilson & Son,	Boston,	1863	414
198	Huntington,	E. B. Huntington,		Stamford,	1863	423
199	Hurlbut,	H. H. Hurlbut,		Racine, Wis.,	1861	22
200	Ingraham,	G. R. Gladding,	H. L. Tillinghast,	Providence,	1859	79
201	Jewell,	Pliny Jewell,	Case, Lockwood & Co.	Hartford,	1860	104
48	Jones,	W. A. Jones,	Stanford & Swords,	N. York,	1849	99
202	*Kellogg,	D. O. Kellogg,	H. W. Dutton & Son,	Boston,	1860	88
203	Kidder,	Fred. Kidder,	Thomas Prince,	do	1852	21
204	*Kingsbury,	J. W. Dean,	H. W. Dutton & Son,	do	1859	4
205	Leek,	M. A. Richardson,		Newcastle, Eng.,	1855	14
206	*Litchfield,	Abner Morse,	H. W. Dutton & Son,	Boston,	1855	18
207	Makepeace,	W. Makepeace,	D. Clapp,	do	1858	107
208	Merrick,	J. L. Merrick,		S. Amherst,	1860	9
209	Mitchell,		Henderson & Stothoff,	New York,	1859	28
210	Montgomery,	T. H. Montgomery,		Philadelphia,	1863	158
211	Morgan,		Case, Tiffany & Co.,	Hartford,	1851	16
212	†Munsell,	H. R. Stiles,	J. Munsell,	Albany,	1859	8
213	Nash,	S. Nash,	Case, Tiffany & Co.,	Hartford,	1853	301
214	Nason,	J. Caldwell,	J. Caldwell,	Boston,	1859	8
215	*Norton,	W. H. Whitmore,	H. W. Dutton & Son,	do	1859	10

216	Noyes,	J. Noyes,	C. G. Easterbrook,	Abington,	1861	13
217	North,		Case, Lockwood & Co.,	Hartford,	1860	30
218	Ott,	See Crandall,				
219	Patterson,	W. E. Dubois,		Philadelphia,	1847	103
220	*Perkins,	F. B. Perkins,	H. W. Dutton & Son,	Boston,	1860	8
221	Phelps,	Oliver S. Phelps,		St. Catharine's,	1862	44
222	Pope,	Wm. Pope,	David Clapp,	Boston,	1862	63
223	Pratt,	S. Pratt,		Middleboro ³	1860	8
224	Redfield,		L. H. Redfield,	Onondaga,	1819	1
225	Redfield,	J. H. Redfield,	Munsell & Rowland,	Albany,	1860	137
226	Reed,	J. W. Reed,	J. Wilson & Son,	Boston,	1861	583
227	Richards,	Abner Morse,	H. W. Dutton & Son,	do	1861	243
228	Robinson,	E. Robinson,	J. F. Trow,	New York,	1859	214
229	Rosel,	C. S. Sims,	W. F. Geddes,	Philadelphia,	1859	8
230	Sanger,	Abner Morse,	Geo. Coolidge,	Boston,	1851	12
231	Sill,	G. A. Sill,	Munsell & Rowland,	Albany,	1859	106
232	Stebbins,				1771	24
233	Steele,	D. S. Durrie,	Munsell & Rowland,	Albany,	1859	145
234	Stiles,	H. R. Stiles,	J. Munsell,	do	1859	31
235	Stiles,	do	do	do	1863	48
256	Tainter,	D. W. Tainter,	D. Clapp,	Boston,	1859	100
237	Taylor,		Wm. Everdill's Sons,	New York,	1861	9
238	Thompson,	E. W. Hooker,	Casa, Tiffany & Co.,	Hartford,	1851	106
239	Toppa,	J. Coffin,	H. Huse & Co.,	Newburyport,	1862	30
240	Trowbridge,	O. Trowbridge,	Wright & Hasiy,	Boston,	1854	32
241	Walker,	J. B. R. Walker,	Metcalf & Co.,	Northampton,	1861	451
242	Washington,	J. N. Simpkinson,	Longmans,	London,	1860	165
243	Wetmore,	J. C. Wetmore,	Munsell & Rowland,	Albany,	1861	670
244	White,	A. S. Kellogg,	Case, Lockwood & Co.,	Hartford,	1860	322
245	Whitney,	H. A. Whitney,	Houghton,	Cambridge,	1860	142
246	*Winthrop,	W. H. Whitmore,	J. Munsell,	Albany,	1864	16

* Reprinted from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

† From Stiles's History of Windsor, Connecticut.

ROGERS, SPARHAWK AND CRANE.

[Communicated by WILLIAM S. APPLETON, A. B., of Boston.]

The memoir of the Rogers Family in vol. V. of the *Register*, states that Margaret wife of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, was dau. of Robert Crane of Coggeshall by his first wife Mary dau. of Samuel Sparhawk of Dedham. The MS. of Candler, as quoted on p. 180 of vol. IV, would seem to authorize this ; but there can be small doubt that it is a mistake. Mary Sparhawk was baptized at Dedham Feb. 1, 1600, and it is hardly in the bounds of possibility, that she could have a grandson born in 1631, the year of the birth of Rev. John Rogers. It is more likely that Mary Sparhawk was the second wife of Robert Crane, and not mother of Margaret Rogers.

A Mr. Robert Crane was member of the New England Company in 1629. In vol. III. of the *Archæologia Americana*, page XCI, it is suggested that this may be Sir. R. Crane of Chilton, who represented Sudbury in Parliament. But he was created a Baronet in 1626, and as the title, Sir, is given to those who could claim it. Mr. Crane of Coggeshall is beyond doubt the gentleman who encouraged emigration.

ONE BRANCH OF A FAMILY OF ADAMS.

[Communicated by WILLIAM S. APPLETON, A. B., of Boston.]

ADAMS, "William, Cambridge, 1635, or earlier, freem. 22 May, 1639. rem. prob. bef. 1642, to Ipswich, but at C. had William, Nathaniel, and Samuel, prob. b. in Eng. and he d. 1661." So much may be read in the Gen. Dict. of N. E.; but except that one line of the descendants of William, jun., is traced by Miss Caulkins, in Vol. XXXI, of the Coll. of Mass. Hist. Soc. and in Vol. VIII, p. 41 of the *Register*, nothing more is known concerning this family; and the author of the latter article, Dr. Ashbel Woodward says, "The descendants of Wm. in the male line have long since become extinct;" while the Historian of New Ipswich conjectures, that Ephraim of that place, was gr. gr. grandson of William, jun. I have lately made investigations which show that the statement of Dr. W., and this supposition, are both wrong. First, however, I will state that John, son of William, jun., had one son, John, whose only son, left daughters alone; Samuel, son of Wm. sen., appears to have had no family.

Nathaniel², son of William, freeman 27 May, 1674, m. 30 June, 1668, Mercy, d. of Thos. Dickinson, of Rowley, and was living in 1693. His children were Nathaniel³, who died in 1736, leaving a family, and Thomas³, b. 14 June, 1672; Thomas³, m. Bethiah —, and had Thomas⁴, Joseph⁴, Benjamin⁴, Charles⁴, Sarah⁴, who m. Bishop, Lydia⁴, who m. Woodbury, and Elizabeth⁴; Thomas³, d. in 1729, and his will was proved 23 Nov. of that year.

Thomas⁴, m. Deborah —, and had four sons, Thomas⁵, Ephraim⁵, Benjamin⁵, and Ezekiel⁵. He d. in the beginning of 1765, and his will written in 1750, mentions his brother Joseph, and refers to deeds of land in New Ipswich, to his sons Ephraim and Benjamin. Joseph⁴, was born 12 Nov. 1702, and in 1729, was called a "cooper," as which also he bought of Daniel Raymond, 27 Nov. 1730, eighty acres of land in Concord, on the way to Chelmsford. He moved to Concord, where he m. Dorothy Merriam, and d. 10 May, 1790. His wife, was born, 5 April, 1706, and d. 25 July, 1791; she was d. of Joseph Merriam, who m. 24 March, 1705, Dorothy, d. of Noah Brooks. Joseph⁴ Adams had six daus. Priscilla⁵ who m. Benjamin Adams, probably her cousin, of New Ipswich, (see Hist. of N. I. p. 291), Dorothy⁵, b. 26 Aug. 1737, d. unm., Ruth⁵ b. 15 Jan. 1739, m. Peter Fletcher, probably of New Ipswich, (see Hist. of N. I. pp. 374-5,) Mary⁵, b. 14 March, 1742, m. Isaac Appleton, of New Ipswich, Bethiah⁵, b. 3 June 1744. d. unm., Mercy⁵, b. 25 Jan. 1747, m. Benjamin Pollard, and secondly Jonas Whiting, and Lydia⁵, b. 22 Aug. 1750, m. Joseph Chandler.

I am very desirous to learn the family name of Bethiah wife of Thomas³ Adams, and also to have some explanation of the following, which is on a leaf of an old diary and account book in my possession:—"mothere Adams wente to live at brother John Kimbuls the fiftene day of decembere, 1680."

SAMPSON MASON, THE BAPTIST AND DRAGOON IN OLIVER CROMWELL'S ARMY.

[Communicated by Hon. IRA M. BARTON, A. M., of Worcester, Mass.]

In 1855, the Rev. Abner Morse, A. M., published an interesting volume of genealogies, embracing the families of Adams, Bullard, Holbrook, Phipps, Rockwood, Sanger and Wood. As a supplement, never published, materials were collected with considerable labor and expense for an account of the maternal ancestry of Mrs. Lucy Bullard, widow of Dr. Artemas Bullard, late of Sutton, now eighty-six years of age.

Mrs. Bullard was the daughter of Deacon Jesse White, of Northbridge, by Anna Mason, his wife, the eldest child of Melatiah Mason, of Thompson, Connecticut, who died in 1831, aged more than one hundred years. The early history of this family proved to be of some public as well as private interest. A clue to it was first obtained from the histories of the Baptists by Backus and Benedict, and Baylies's Memorial of the Plymouth Colony, where this family of Masons had its principal seat. The few facts gathered from those works have been much amplified by a reference to more local histories; to the records of the Plymouth Colony, and to the church and municipal records of Rehoboth, Swansey, Taunton, and other towns. It is not supposed that the early history, or, much less, the genealogy of this family is complete; such subjects are never exhausted. It is hoped that the facts here collected may provoke genealogical research in the later generations of this numerous and widely extended family.

Sampson Mason was the American root of this family. Of this fact we have not only the testimony of Backus, in his Church History, whose wife, Susannah Mason, was a descendant of Sampson, in the line of his son, Samuel Mason, but the ancient records of the towns of Rehoboth and Swansey.

By the concurrent authority of tradition, and the history above referred to, Sampson Mason was a soldier, or as Baylies has it in his historical memoir of Plymouth, "a dragoon," in the republican army of Oliver Cromwell. Backus says that he came over to this country upon the turn of times in England. If by this he means the restoration of Charles II, in 1660, Mr. Backus was certainly mistaken, for Sampson Mason came over, at least, ten years before that time. This fact, however, does not at all countervail the evidence that he belonged to the army of Cromwell, who raised his celebrated "Ironsides" troop of horse, at Cambridge, in 1642. At the battle of Marston-moor, in 1644, he had become Lieut. General of the army of Parliament. And if Sampson Mason was a dragoon, as Baylies asserts, it is not improbable that he belonged to this "troop," which performed such prodigies of valor at the battle referred to.

The earliest notice of Sampson Mason yet discovered in this country is found in the Suffolk record of the settlement of the estate of Edward Bullock, of Dorchester. His will is dated 25-5-1649, (July 25th, 1649); and a debt is specified as "due to Sampson Mason for wife's shoes." [6. N. E. His. & Gen. Register, 356.] The Registry of Deeds

for Suffolk shows that in 1651, Sampson Mason purchased a house and land in Dorchester, of William Betts; that he afterwards sold the same to Jacob Hewins, and removed to Rehoboth. For this reference to the Registry of Deeds, I am indebted to Ebenezer Clapp, Esq., of Boston.

The following extract from the Records of Rehoboth, fixes the period of his removal to that place.

"December 9th, 1657. It was voted that Sampson Mason should have free liberty to sojourn with us, and to buy house, lands or meadow, if he see cause for his settlement, provided that he lives peaceably and quietly."—*History of Rehoboth, by Leonard Bliss, Jr.*

Anabaptist as he certainly was, this permission to sojourn was all that Sampson Mason could expect from his puritanical friends at Rehoboth. Their records show that Samuel Luther and other Baptists, who afterwards became prominent men in the Old Colony, instead of being admitted as freemen, had accorded to them only the privileges of sojourners. At an early period, however, grants of lands south of Rehoboth were obtained from the Indians, and in 1667, Capt. Thomas Willett, Rev. John Myles, "and others, their neighbors at Wannamoiset and parts adjacent," were confirmed in their title to those lands, and erected into the township of Swansey, by the General Court at Plymouth. In that town the religious profession of a Baptist never worked any forfeiture of civil rights. The name of Sampson Mason appears as one of the original associates, and Baylies says that he became one of the founders of that town. Those associates were many of them distinguished men. Capt. Thos. Willett was the first English Mayor of the City of New York; the Rev. John Myles was a Baptist clergyman from Swansea, Wales. There were also amongst the associates, James Brown, Nathaniel Paine, Hugh Cole, Samuel Luther, and others, names well known and much respected in that part of the country. James Brown was a magistrate and one of the original members of the first Baptist Church in Swansey. His father, John Brown, was long one of the Assistants at Plymouth; a Commissioner of the United Colonies; and a large proprietor of Wannamoiset, an Indian Country bordering on the Southwesterly part of ancient Rehoboth, and now constituting the Northwesterly part of Barrington and Swansey. Before the incorporation of Swansey, Wannamoiset was regarded as a part of Rehoboth, and John Brown, with his son-in-law, Thomas Willett, resided there. April 7, 1662, Mr. Brown made his will, and died the same year. Sampson Mason was one of the witnesses to the will, a circumstance that renders it probable that he was a neighbor, and resided in the same part of Rehoboth. [6, N. E. His. and Gen. Register, 94.]

That Sampson Mason became a man of substance, is inferable, not only from the part he took in the settlement of Swansey, but also from the fact that he was one of the proprietors of the "North purchase," since Attleboro'. And amongst those in Rehoboth who made advances in King Philip's war, his widow is credited £13-5-10; it being among the larger contributions made on that terrific emergency. The credit is given to the widow, as Sampson Mason died just at the close of the war, and she settled whatever estate he had left after the ravages made by the Indians. [Bliss's History of Rehoboth.]

The above facts induce the belief, that although Sampson Mason was associated as one of the founders of Swansea, and worshipped there with his Baptist brethren, whose meeting house was first erected at Wannamoisett, yet, it is probable that he never actually moved from Rehoboth. His estate was there; the births of nine of his children were recorded there; and we shall find that Rehoboth has faithfully preserved the record of his death, and that of Mary, his wife.

Though there is the usual tradition about the "three brothers emigrating to America," there is no evidence of any connection between the family of Sampson Mason, and the other New England families of that name, noticed by Farmer in his Register. And I am informed by the Hon. James M. Mason, of Winchester, Va., that none of his family ever emigrated to the North of Mason and Dixon's line. His ancestor was Col. George Mason, a member of Parliament from Staffordshire, in the reign of Charles I., and a Colonel of Cavalry at the battle of Worcester, in the army of Charles Stuart, afterwards Charles II. Immediately after this battle, that ruined the fortunes of Charles, Col. Mason left England and landed at Norfolk, Va., before the end of the same year, 1651. This fact, with the tradition that Sampson Mason had belonged to the victorious army of Cromwell, renders it probable that those families were as far separated in the old world as they are in the new.

The period of the birth of Sampson Mason and his wife must be inferred from their history and from the following account of their children. But the period of their deaths appears from the well-preserved records of the ancient town of Rehoboth, as follows:

Sampson Mason, *buried*, Sept. 15, 1676.

Widow Mary Mason, wife of Sampson Mason, Senr., died August 29, 1714.

It appears from the will of Sampson Mason, and an order of Court in relation thereto, a copy whereof is subjoined, that her maiden name was Butterworth. The Colony records show that the Butterworths were a prominent family, and they probably removed to Rehoboth with their brother Mason. The place of burial of Sampson Mason and his wife is not known. It is not improbable that they were buried in the ground of their friends and neighbors, the Browns, on Bullock's Cove. The authority of the State has recently been invoked to prevent the desecration of that public burial ground. (See Commonwealth vs. Viall, 2d vol. of Allen's Reports, p. 512.)

By a collation of facts from the history of Backus, the records of Rehoboth and Swansea, the Colony records, and a transcript from the genealogical registry of the Blackstone Monument Association, kindly furnished me by Ezra Baker, Esq., of Providence, R. I., I am able to give the following corrected tables of the three first generations of the family of Sampson Mason.

1. SAMPSON¹ MASON. b. in England, m. Mary Butterworth; *buried* Sept 15, 1676; w. d. Aug. 29, 1714; had 13 children.
- (15) 2. Noah,² b. pr. at Dorchester; d. Mar. 2, 1699 or 1700.
3. Sampson, jr.,² b. pr. at Dorchester. He was a soldier from Rehoboth in King Philip's war, and belonged to the expedition sent to chastise the Narragansetts in the winter of 1675-6. He was also one of the founders of the 2d Baptist Church in Swansea,

whom Wright, in his history of the six principle Baptists, mistakes for Sampson Mason, senr.

- (24) 4. *Samuel*,² b. pr. at Dorchester, ab. 1656, d. Jan. 21, 1743-4.
 5. *John*,² b. pr. at Dorchester, ab. 1657, d. Mar. 18, 1683, a. 26. He did not remove to Rehoboth with the rest of his father's family, but was left at Dorchester, with Mr. John Gurnell, and was there brought up at the tanner's business. Mr. Clapp gave me these facts, and also the following copy of an extract from the Church records of Dorchester.

"John, son of Sampson Mason, 23 (7) 1660, being about 4 years old when he was baptized, because his father was and is, in his judgment, against the baptizing of infants; yet he being at Seconck (Rehoboth), do permit that brother Gurnell, with whom the child doth dwell, may bring it forth to be baptized." Taken into the watch care of the church, under circumstances of some peculiarity, their subsequent records show that John's walk was not always orderly. However, he so far secured the confidence of the widow of Mr. Gurnell, that, by her will she entailed her real estate upon him, to go to the poor of Dorchester upon his decease without issue. (5 His. and Gen. Register, 400. See, also, ancient epitaphs of Dorchester, 4 His. and Gen. Reg. 167.)

6. *Sarah*,² b. at Rehoboth, Feb. 15, 1658.
 (29) 7. *Mary*,² b. Feb. 7, 1660; m. Rev. Ephraim Wheaton, Jan. 7, 1684.
 8. *James*,² b. Oct. 30, 1661. No further account of him is found, except the statement of Mr. Backus, that he went to Boston.
 (30) 9. *Joseph*,² b. Mar. 6, 1663; d. May 19, 1748.
 10. *Bethia*,² b. Oct. 15, 1665; m. John Wood, May 23, 1688.
 (35) 11. *Isaac*,² b. July 15, 1667; d. Jan. 25, 1742.
 (46) 12. *Pelatiah*,² b. April 1, 1669; d. Mar. 29, 1763.
 (58) 13. *Benjamin*,² b. Oct. 20, 1670; d. in 1740.
 14. *Thankful*,² b. Oct. 27, 1672; m. Thomas Bowen, June 17, 1689.
 (2) 15. *NOAH*² *MASON*, m. 1st., Martha, d. Feb. 6, 1675; m. 2d, Sarah Fitch, Dec. 6, 1677, d. Mar. 16, 1718, had,
 16. *Noah*,³ b. at Rehoboth, Dec. 17, 1678, d. Aug. 29, 1744.
 17. *John*,³ b. Nov. 28, 1680, d. Aug. 27, 1716.
 18. *Mary*,³ b. Dec. 12, 1682.
 19. *Daniel*,³ b. July 8, 1685.
 20. *Timothy*,³ b. Mar. 17, 1687, d. Dec. 9, 1742.
 21. *Sarah*,³ b. Feb. 7, 1689.
 22. *Hannah*,³ b. Dec. 2, 1690, d. July 14, 1716.
 23. *Martha*,³ b. June 16, 1693, m. Geo. Bristow, Sept. 29, 1715.

*NOAH*² *MASON* also went into the service from Rehoboth, in King Philip's war. He belonged to the forces of the Plymouth colony, under Major Bradford, and in addition to his personal services, he contributed 15s towards the expenses of the war. (Bliss's History of Rehoboth.)

- (4) 24. *SAMUEL*² *MASON* m. Elizabeth Miller, Mar. 2, 1681-2, d. Mar. 3, 1717-18. They had

25. *Samuel*,³ b. at Rehoboth, June 9, 1683, d. June 3, 1772.
 26. *James*,³ b. Mar. 18, 1684-5.
 27. *Elizabeth*,³ b. May 5, 1689, m. Edward Luther, Feb. 12, 1712.
 28. *Amos*,³ b. Feb. 18, 1700, d. April 25, 1700.

It appears from the will of Sampson¹ Mason that Samuel² was the son designated with whom his wife was to have a home. His posterity became numerous and respectable. His son Samuel³ had 14 children ; amongst them Susannah,⁴ b. at Rehoboth, Jan. 24, 1725, m. Rev. Isaac Backus, of Middleboro', the author of Church History, Nov. 29, 1749, d. Nov. 24, 1800. (His. and Gen. Reg., vii, 243.) Mr. Backus d. in 1806. He used to say of his wife, that "she was the greatest earthly blessing which God ever gave him." (2d vol. Benedict's History of the Baptists, 268.)

- (7) 29. MARY² MASON, m. the Rev. Ephraim Wheaton, Jan. 7, 1684. The records of Rehoboth show, that they had nine children, born between 1685 and 1703. Mr. Wheaton was first settled as the colleague of the Rev. Samuel Luther, pastor of the first Baptist Church in Swansey. Upon the death of Mr. Luther, in 1716, Mr. Wheaton succeeded him as sole pastor of that Church. His ministry was long and eminently successful. He wrote an account of his success to Thomas Hollis, of London, from whom he received a congratulatory letter, and a present of Books. Though he ministered in Swansey, his residence was in a contiguous part of Rehoboth, where he died, April 26, 1734, aged 75. His four sons settled upon their paternal estate, and amongst his lineal descendants are the families of Judge Wheaton, of Norton ; Dr. Levi Wheaton, of Providence ; Hon. Henry Wheaton, late U. S. Minister at Berlin ; the Rev. Dr. Henry Jackson, of Newport, Rev. Josephus Wheaton, formerly of Holliston, &c. [See Discourse of the Rev. Josiah P. Tustin, at the dedication of the Baptist Church in Warren, May 8, 1845.]
- (9) 30. JOSEPH² MASON, m. Lydia — Sept. 4, 1686, had
 31. *Joseph*,³ b. at Swansey, April 30, 1687.
 32. *Anne*,³ b. Aug. 28, 1688, m. Richard Hail, Jan. 2, 1705-6.
 33. *Freelove*,³ b. June 5, 1693, m. Samuel Gorton June 1. 1715.
 34. *Lydia*,³ b. Nov. 7, 1704, m. John Brown, Nov. 5, 1724.

Joseph² Mason succeeded Elder Thomas Barnes as minister of the Second Baptist Church in Swansey, July, 1709. In 1737 or 8 he resigned the pastorate, on account of infirmity of body, and not of mind, as the Church record states, and his nephew, elder Job Mason, was chosen in his place.

This Church was constituted in 1693, upon the *six principle plan*, as stated in the 6th chapter of Hebrews, 1, 2. They were connected with the yearly meeting of Six Principle Baptists in Rhode Island; did not allow singing in their public religious services ; and in many of their notions they appear to have sympathised with the Friends. But since the American Revolution, they have conformed to the usa-

ges of other sects in the matter of Church Psalmody. Their meeting-house was located three or four miles easterly of Myles's bridge, near which was located the meeting house of the first Church. A section of the second church still exists, that retain their original platform, and their connection with the R. I. yearly meeting. But they have left the meeting house, for some years past, to the brethren known as Christians, or Free Will Baptists. The ancient records of this church are in the hands of Deac. Martin Buffington, near the meeting-house, at Luther's corner. They afford ample proof that the Masons were among the principal founders of this religious society. Joseph Mason was the first minister of that name, but several others of the name of Mason succeeded him.

- (11) 35. ISAAC² MASON m. Hannah — and they had
 36. *Hannah*,³ b. at Rehoboth, Jan. 9, 1694, d. Feb. 26, 1697.
 37. *Mary*,³ b. Jan. 26, 1696 ; d. Mar. 4, 1697.
 38. *Isaac*,³ b. Dec. 26, 1698.
 39. *Sampson*,³ b. Feb. 24, 1700.
 (62) 40. *Hezekiah*,³ b. June 6, 1704 ; d. April 4, 1738.
 41. *Nathan*,³ b. May 10, 1705 ; d. May, 1758.
 42. *Olive*,³ b. at Swansey Aug. 20, 1706.
 43. *Hannah*,³ b. Mar., 1710 ; m. James Brown, Feb. 19, 1740.
 44. *Benjamin*,³ b. April 10, 1711,
 45. *Mary*,³ b. May 21, 1713.

ISAAC² MASON was the ancestor of Mrs. Bullard. He was the first Deacon of the second Baptist Church in Swansey. Elder Thomas Barnes was ordained as their first pastor, in 1693, and the record finds, that "our beloved brother, Isaac Mason, was chosen and ordained Deacon."

This office he held during his lifetime ; and the records of both, the church and the town show, that he died Jany. 25, 1742. He thus held the office of Deacon of this Church, for fifty years, and during the whole of the pastorates of his brother Joseph and Mr. Barnes. It appears that he had much to do with both the Spiritual and the secular affairs of the Church. June 17, 1731, he, with others, "was chosen a Committee to treat with the other Society concerning the ministerial lands in Swansey." His very numerous descendants are found in Mass., N. York, Ohio and other States. In Ohio, they are represented by the Hon. Sampson Mason of Springfield, formerly M. C. from that District.

- (12) 46. PELATIAH² MASON, m. Hepzibah Brooks May 22, 1694 ; b. 1673 ; d. Aug. 24, 1727 ; by whom he had his children, but m. a 2d, 3d, and 4th wife.
 47. *Job*,³ b. at Swansey Feb. 28, 1695 ; d. July 17, 1775.
 48. *Elihu*,³ b. Jan. 1, 1696 ; d. April 11, 1719.
 49. *Elisha*,³ b. Jan. 11, 1699 ; d. July 25, 1760.
 50. *Samuel*,³ b. Jan. 30, 1701 ; d. 1709.
 51. *Aaron*,³ b. Mar. 8, 1703 ; d. Dec. 24, 1731.
 52. *Anne*,³ b. June 9, 1705 ; d. May 26, 1776.
 53. *Elizabeth*,³ b. June 18, 1707 ; m. John Hail, Oct. 18, 1723 ; d. 1795.

54. *Hepzibah*,³ b. Dec. 10, 1709; d. Dec. 19, 1731.
 55. *Pelatiah*,³ b. Dec. 16, 1711.
 56. *Russell*,³ b. April 21, 1714; d. Jan. 11, 1799.
 57. *John*,³ b. Oct. 3, 1716.

PELATIAH,² was the head of the clerical branch of the family of Sampson Mason, and its history is well preserved by the public records of Swansey and a private record furnished me by Owen Mason, A. M., of Providence. It results satisfactorily from the records of the town of Woburn, that Hepsibah, the first wife of Pelatiah Mason, was the daughter of Timothy Brooks, by his w. Mary Russell, daughter of Elder John Russell Sen., and not of Rev. John Russell Jr. of Boston, as supposed by Mr. Benedict. Three of the sons of Pelatiah Mason, Job, Russell and John, were successively ministers of the 2d Baptist Church in Swansey, said by Backus and Benedict to be "eminent."

The Rev. Job Mason, was, no doubt, a man of mark with his contemporaries. He was ordained May 26, 1738. The following document given by him to his Church, and entered upon their records, is interesting, not only as indicating his own views, but the views of his Baptist brethren of that day, in relation to ministerial support.

"Having perused the declaration of my predecessors, in the work of the ministry, recorded in the town Book, and finding them grounded in the word of God, in respect to their support, I am willing to comply with the same, judging it to be most agreeable to the mind of God contained in the Scriptures; I declare myself to be fully satisfied with what may be freely and willingly bestowed on me for my labor in the work of the ministry, from them that participate of my labor in dispensing the word of God, and no others. Also denying any support, by way of a tax, as witness my hand this eleventh day of August, Anno Domini 1748."

"JOB MASON."

Upon his death, the inhabitants of the town caused the following entry to be made on their records.

"July 17, 1775. On Monday night last, died of an apoplexy and malignant fever, and on Wednesday were interred the remains of that truly venerable man, Elder Job Mason, in the 81st year of his age. He had faithfully labored in the gospel ministry 47 years, more than 37 of which he was an ordained Elder of the second Baptist Church in Swansey. It may, with truth, be said, that he magnified his office, in that he dispensed the gospel to others, he exhibited in his own life and conversation the most striking proof of its tendency to make men truly, wise, useful and good. The dear bereaved Church may justly sorrow because they shall see his face no more; for he was indeed, a pastor, guide and example to the flock, over which the Holy Ghost had made him an overseer. His family have lost in him all that is included in the idea of a father; and human society, one of the most amiable, benevolent and useful members. He retained until his last sickness, a most uncommon activity and vigor, in both the powers of his body and mind. It was thought, though for sometime before his death he was deprived of his speech, that he retained the exercise of his reason to the last. In broken accents, however, before his lips

were sealed, he said: "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him, against that day." I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."

Elder Nathan Mason, a son of Sampson and grandson of Deacon Isaac Mason, was a contemporary of the three clerical sons of Pelatiah Mason. He gathered a Church in Swansey, and emigrated with them to Sackville, New Brunswick, in 1763. After residing at that place about eight years, he returned to Mass., and settled in what is now Cheshire, Berkshire, Co. Upon the return of the celebrated Elder John Leland, from Virginia to that place, he and this Elder Mason, became colleagues in the ministry. Elder Leland was a native of Grafton, in the county of Worcester; and Mrs. Bullard, recollects that her father and mother used to be much gratified at the occasional visits of this distinguished colleague of their kinsman. Whether Elder Mason co-operated with Mr. Leland, in forwarding the mammoth cheese to Mr. Jefferson, history does not inform us; he enjoyed the utmost confidence and respect of Mr. Leland, who said of him, that "he was a man of peace and godliness; preaching seven days in the week, by his life and conversation."

The name of Elder Russell Mason, is suggestive, if not proof, of the relation between the Mason and Russell families. Among the descendants of Elder Russell Mason, is the Rev. Alanson P. Mason, the minister of the Baptist Church in Chelsea, who is quite competent to speak for his branch of the Mason family.

Elder John Mason, the last of the clerical sons of Pelatiah Mason, was the ancestor of the highly respectable branch of the family in Providence, R. I.

The record of the death of Pelatiah Mason, copied from the town Books of Swansey, is as follows:

"Pelatiah Mason of Swansey, deceased this life March ye 29 1763, aged 94 years, and the last survivor of six bretheren: the youngest was 70 years of age when he deceased."

For access to this interesting record, I am indebted to the Hon. John Mason, a lineal descendant of this patriarch. He has been clerk of the town of Swansey for about 50 years.

The facts recited in this record, are important in the history of the whole family of Sampson Mason. They settle not only the longevity of the race, but show who the longest livers of his children were.

The youngest son, referred to in the record, was Benjamin; and as he was born in 1670, his death must have occurred in 1740. And as John died in 1683, and Noah in 1699 or 1700, and James, if living, was in Boston or vicinity, the six sons of Sampson Mason, referred to must have been Sampson, Samuel, Joseph, Isaac, Pelatiah and Benjamin. The private record furnished me by Mr. Owen Mason, states that "six brothers settled in Swansey and Rehoboth, and lived until the youngest was seventy years of age; when being taken sick, his elder brothers—the oldest being 93 years of age—all assembled at the same time, to take a final leave of him." The imagination could not depict a scene more truly patriarchal; and should the family ever produce a painter, his first duty would be to do justice to the subject.

- (13) 58. BENJAMIN² MASON, m. Ruth —, had :
 59. *Hannah*,³ b. at Swansea, May 11, 1698 ; m. Wm. Slade, Jr.,
 June 23, 1715.
 60. *Christopher*,³ b. July 6, 1702.
 61. *Charles*,³ b. Aug. 16, 1713.

In 1855 I was informed by Wm. Mason, Esq., of Fall River, then 78 years of age, and the nearest living descendant of Sampson Mason, that his grandfather, Christopher,³ m. a daughter of Gov. Jenks of R. I. They lived at Swansea, with eight other children, his father, Christopher,⁴ b. Oct. 12, 1737.

- (40) 62. HEZEKIAH³ MASON, m. Rebeckah Martin, July 23, 1730, had
 (67) 63. *Melatiah*,⁴ b. April 19, 1731 ; m. Rebeckah Miller, Nov. 14,
 1754 ; d. Dec. 17, 1831.
 64. *Hezekiah*,⁴ b. Aug. 11, 1732.
 65. *Jeremiah*,⁴ b. Aug. 11, 1732.
 66. *Phebe*,⁴ b. Dec. 17, 1736.

HEZEKIAH,³ the son of Deacon Isaac Mason, was the great grandfather of Mrs. Bullard. The following is a copy of the record of his marriage, taken from the records of Rehoboth. Hezekiah Mason and Rebeckah Martin were married 23 July, 1730, by Mr. Ephraim Wheaton, minister of Swansea." She was the daughter of Deacon Melatiah Martin, born Feby. 19, 1708-9. Her father was ordained deacon of the second Baptist Church in Swansea, Oct. 19, 1715, and died Jan. 30, 1761, aged 88. Hence it appears that Isaac Mason and Melatiah Martin were simultaneously deacons of the same church for many years. Deacon Martin had seven children, whose births are recorded in Rehoboth, but his death is recorded in Swansea.

- (63) 67. MELATIAH⁴ MASON, m. Rebeckah Miller, Nov. 14, 1754 ; d. Jan. 17, 1823, they had:
 (80) 68. *Anna*,⁵ b. at Rehoboth, Nov. 4, 1755 ; m. Deac. Jesse White at Uxbridge April 17, 1777 ; d. Aug. 20, 1839.
 69. *Noah*,⁵ b. at Dighton, Nov. 29, 1757 ; d. Feb. 27, 1841.
 70. *Rebeckah*,⁵ b. Feb. 5, 1760 ; d. Mar. 7, 1809.
 71. *Melatiah*,⁵ b. Oct. 16, 1761 ; d. June 30, 1790.
 72. *Abraham*,⁵ b. July 10, 1763 ; d. Sept. 30, 1852.
 73. *Lydia*,⁵ b. Aug. 1, 1765 ; d. Nov. 1, 1765.
 74. *Betsey*,⁵ b. Aug. 10, 1766 ; d. Jan. 15, 1812.
 75. *Mary*,⁵ b. Aug. 16, 1768 ; m. Enos Tucker; d. July 20, 1851.
 76. *Isaac*,⁵ b. at Uxbridge, Nov. 15, 1772 ; d. Sept. 22, 1826.
 77. *Rhoda*,⁵ b. Dec. 11, 1774 ; m. — Cutler; d. April 2, 1834.
 78. *Lydia*,⁵ b. Sept. 9, 1776 ; m. Otis Pratt; d. Sept. 25, 1860.
 79. *Olive*,⁵ b. Feb. 20, 1780 at Killingly, Conn.; set off to Thompson in 1785 ; m. — Wesson ; d. Jan. 1820.

MELATIAH⁴ MASON, was, by trade, a master mason. The record of his marriage, shows that at that time, he was a resident of Providence, where he was probably at work. In 1770, the year in which John Brown laid the corner stone of the University Hall, Melatiah Mason assisted in the work. After his removal to Uxbridge, he was employed, with a company of hands, to go to Hanover, and erect some of the buildings of Dartmouth College.

- (68) 80. ANNA⁵ MASON, m. Deac. Jesse White April 17, 1777 ; d. at Northbridge, Mar. 2, 1830; they had 11 children:
81. *Lucy*,⁶ b. May 5, 1778 ; m. Dr. Artemas Bullard at Northbridge, Dec. 6, 1798; removed to Sutton in 1805 ; d. there May 6, 1842. Since his death, Mrs. B. has resided with her sons Ebenezer W. and Oliver C., and her sons-in-law, Henry Ward Beecher and your correspondent.
82. *Noah*,⁶ b. Feb. 21, 1780 ; d. Sept. 23, 1830.
83. *Amos*,⁶ b. Sept. 19, 1781 ; d. Mar. 12, 1853.
84. *Jesse*,⁶ b. June 30, 1783.
85. *Alden*,⁶ b. Mar. 21, 1785 ; d. Aug. 16, 1830.
86. *Anna*,⁶ b. Jan. 11, 1787 ; d. Feb. 14, 1795.
87. *Joel*,⁶ b. Jan. 5, 1789 ; d. July 8, 1814.
88. *Eunice*,⁶ b. Mar. 4, 1791 ; m. James Fletcher, son of Col. James F. of Northbridge, Jan. 1, 1817.
89. *Sally*,⁶ b. May 6, 1793 ; d. May 17, 1793.
90. *Mason*,⁶ b. May 4, 1794 ; d. April 15, 1839.
91. *Washington*,⁶ b. May 19, 1796; representative of Northbridge in the G. C. of 1855.

Perhaps I cannot better close this communication than by handing you for republication, a notice of the celebration of the hundredth birthday of Melatiah Mason, the venerable grandfather of Mrs. Bullard. It was first published in the *National Ægis*, at Worcester, May 5, 1830. An amusing error, however, occurred, in celebrating it one year too early. The mistake, no doubt, happened by a reference to the record of his marriage in the family Bible, Nov. 14, 1754.

This record recites that he was then 24, and his wife 19 years of age. The Bible contained no other record of the time of his birth, and it appears to have been assumed that he was 24 the April before his marriage ; but, in fact, he was not, till the April after. Of course he did not become a hundred years old till April 30, 1831; while the event was celebrated April 30, 1830. At first it was thought that there might be a mistake of a year in my copy of the records of Swansea. But upon reference to the original, it is found very plain and full, in the words and figures following:

"Melatiah Mason, the son of Hezekiah Mason and Rebeckah his wife, was born April 19, on the second day of the week, 1731."

By correcting the style, which should always be done in the case of records previous to the year 1752, we have, as the true date of his birth, new style, April 30, 1731 ; and his hundredth birth day, therefore, occurred April 30, 1831, a year after it was celebrated. However he lived till Dec. 27, 1831, and thus became fully entitled to the distinction of being a centenarian.

WILL OF SAMPSON MASON.

The 22nd day of October in the year of our Lord according to the English account one thousand six hundred seventy and two, Know all men by these presents that I Sampson Mason of Rehoboth in the Collonie of New Plymouth in New England Cordwinder being sicke in body, but through the Grace of my God of Good and p^rfect memory Doe make and declare my last will and Testament, in manor and form following; That is to say first I give and bequeath my whole estate as well Reall as p^rsonall; to Mary my beloved wife; to have and to hold the same and every pte

therof To the use of her the said Mary during her widdowhood ; only excepting such Gifts and Legacies ; as are heerin and heerafter bequeathed ; Item I give and bequeath unto my eldest son Noah ; either my house which is shortly to be built in Swansey ; or that house wherin I doe now dwell ; that is to say that house which his mother my said wife shall order him to take ; and an equall proportion with his other bretherin in all my lands within the severall Townships of Rehoboth and Swansey ; and on the north syde of the Town Rehob[oth], when hee shall attaine to one and twenty yeers of age ; to the use of him and his heeres and assignes for ever.

Item I bequeath unto my second son Sampson fifty acres of land which is shortly to be layed out as my Lott on the north syde of the Town of Rehoboth ; To have and to hold the said fifty acres ; from the time that hee shall attaine to one and twenty yeers of age ; To him and his heires and assignes for ever ; Item I give and bequeath unto my son Samuel that house which my said wife shall choose for her owne particular use ; with five and twenty acres of Land where my said wif and the overseers of this my will heerafter named shall see convenient ; To have and to hold the said house and land. from and after my said wifes decease. To him and his heires and assignes for ever ; Item I give and bequeath unto my other six sonnes an equall right, to and proportion of, all my lands not alreddy bequeathed within the severall Townships of Rehoboth and Swansey ; and on the north syde of the Towne of Rehoboth ; whether the same or any p'te thereof be devidid or undevided ; as it is or shall be layed out to the use of mee mine heires or assignes att any time heerafter ; to have and to hold To them my said six sonnes, and every of them respectively, when they shall attaine to one and twenty yeers of age ; and after the second marriage of my said wife or her decease ; to theire severall and Respective uses of them and to the severall and respective uses of theire heires and assignes for ever, provided nevertheless that whensoever every of my last mensioned six sons shall prossesse and enjoy an equall proportionall of lands with my said sonnes Noah and Samuell ; that the remaining lands shall be att my wifes dispose and of my said overseers heerafter mensioned, Item I do heerby declare that it is my last will and Testament, that every of my four daughters, shall have such a portion of my estate both Reall and p'sonall as my said wife and the said overseers shall see meet and to be payed to every of them according to the order of my said Wife and overseers ; Item I doe heerby nominate my said dear wife Mary to be executrix of this my last will and Testament ; and my beloved Frinds Mr. John Myles, Mr. James Brown and my brother John Butterworth to be overseers therof ; desiring that they Doe see the same accomplished and p'formed according to the true intent and meaning therof ; In witness wherof I have heerunto putt my hand and Seale the day and yeer first above written.

Signed & Sealed in the presence of

JONATHAN FULLER,
JONATHAN WILMOTH,

SAMPSON MASON, & a (seale),

Jonathan Fuller & Jonathan Wilmoth took theire oath to the truth of this will and Testament the 17th of November 1676 before mee.

JAMES BROWN, Assistant,

Plymouth ss. May 3d, 1862. The foregoing is a true copy from the Plymouth Colony Records Book of wills, vol. 2d, Part 2d, Page 49.

Attest, Wm. S. RUSSELL,

Keeper of said Records.

Extract from the printed Records of Plymouth Colony, vol. 5, pp. 213 and 221.

1676, Nov. 1, Mr. Brown is appointed by the Court to give oath unto the witnesses of the will of Sampson Mason, and to administer an oath unto Mary Mason for the truth of the Inventory.

In reference to the will of Sampson Mason, tendered unto the court ; whereas it doth appear that some p'sells of land have been purchased since his will was made, that are not yet paid for ; this Court hath ordered that his widow, Mary Mason shall have liberty from the Court to make sale of some p'te of the said land to make payment

for the rest, and that what remains be improved for the bringing up of his children.

And Mr. Browne, Mr. Daniel Smith and her Brother Butterworth are deputed by the Court to be helpfull to her in the disposing of the said Estate.

THE MAN OF A HUNDRED YEARS.

"I scarce remember, in my observation, to have met with many old men, or with such who, (to use our own English phrase), *wear well*, that had not at least a certain indolence in their humor, if not a more than ordinary gaiety and cheerfulness of heart."

This remark of the Spectator was forcibly suggested to me, on attending the celebration of the hundredth birth day of MELATIAH Mason at Thompson, Conn., on the 30th ult. I never before had seen a person a hundred years old. This singular novelty, created an interest, not less singular, much heightened, no doubt, by the circumstance that this old man and my little boy who was with me, constituted the extremes of five generations. The occasion called together quite a concourse of the old gentleman's posterity, friends, neighbors and townsmen; and appropriate religious services were had at the Baptist Church in Thompson. Elder Grow preached from 2 Timothy 3, 6, 7 and 8: "For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand," &c. The preacher stated that the old gentleman had, for three score years and ten, been a professor of religion; that the number of his surviving children was six; grand-children, fifty-three; great-grand-children, about one hundred and fifty; besides quite a number of great-great-grand-children. Several branches of the old gentleman's family are settled in this commonwealth. Amongst others, is the large family of White in North-bridge, and the family of Dr. Bullard of Sutton.

After the religious exercises of the occasion were over, I endeavored to ascertain by what means, under God, in whom he had so early put his trust, this man of a hundred years had managed to live so long in the world. He informed me that he was born at Rehoboth; that he was brought up to the trade of a mason, and continued to work at it more or less till he was eighty years old. That when young, he married a "worthy woman" by the name of Rebeckah Miller, by whom he had twelve children, and whom he buried but a few years ago. He said he always worked hard; had frequently walked ten miles in the morning, and then done his day's work. Upon being questioned as to his mode of living, he modestly said he always aimed to be temperate. That when he used to work hard, he drank

little spirit, but never used tobacco habitually in any way; once in a while smoked a little *for amusement, but never a pipe full at a time*. He is a person small in stature, thick set, and has to this day a good head of hair, and a fine bright eye. The most striking characteristic of his mind, was that of equanimity and cheerfulness. And herein, undoubtedly, consists the main secret by which the subtle machinery of life has been so long kept in motion. So predominant were the kindly feelings of his nature, that through all the wars in which his country had been involved during his long life, he never, on but one

occasion, to use his own words, "took his gun in hand for the purpose of hurting anybody," and that was upon the alarm that the Regulars were making a descent upon Lexington and Concord. That was too much for the old gentleman's pacific nature. He resolutely took his gun, and nothing but his distance from the scene of action prevented him from shedding man's blood. During the Revolutionary war, he prayed ardently for the success of the good cause, but he could not overcome the conscientious scruples of his heart in regard to bearing arms as a profession, and did not therefore enter the service.

At the close of the religious services of the occasion, a contribution was taken up of about forty dollars, as well for the purpose of ministering to the few remaining wants of the patriarch, as to testify the filial regard of his posterity, and the respect of his neighbors and townsmen. It would be altogether superfluous to speak of the moral character of one who could draw forth such an unequivocal expression of esteem, from those who were best acquainted with him, and it is an affecting exemplification of the benign policy of Heaven towards men, that he who had spent a long life in acts of kindness and charity to others, should, after the tardy lapse of a century of years, find an ample reward in being himself placed in a community and amongst friends, by whom virtue is appreciated and age respected.

Oxford, May 3, 1830.

B.

SKETCH OF THE WEAVER FAMILY, OF SWANZEY, MASS.

[Communicated by Gen. EBENEZER WEAVER PEIRCE, of Freetown, Mass.]

1. BENJAMIN¹ WEAVER, of Swanzev, had children : (2) Capt. *Benjamin*,² m. Nov. 4, 1753, Joanna Barnaby, of Freetown, and was drowned in 1756 or 1757 ; (3) *Samuel*,² m. Jan. 9, 1761, Wait Reed, of Freetown ; (4) *Parker*,² (5) *Ann*,² m. Nov. 29, 1745, David Evans, jr., of Freetown ; (6) *Ruth*,² m. Mr. Potter ; (7) *Eunice*,² m. Lient. Jonathan Reed, of Freetown ; (8) *Elizabeth*,² m. Mr. Look.

2. CAPT. BENJAMIN² WEAVER jr. was a master mariner, and commanded a vessel trading between New England and the West Indies. By his wife Joanna, he had one child ; (9) Col. *Benjamin*,³ b. June 25, 1755, m. Amy, dau. of Joseph Brownell, Esq., of Portsmouth, R. I. and d. April 23, 1838. His wife Amy d. May 20, 1804.

8. Col. BENJAMIN³ WEAVER was an officer of the Revolution, treasurer of the town of Freetown 29 years, assessor 5 years, and selectman 1 year. By wife Amy, he had ch. : (10) *Gardner*,⁴ b. Oct. 24, 1784 ; m. Betsey Douglass, of Freetown ; was coroner for Bristol county, and d. Jan. 14, 1810 ; (11) *Joanna*,⁴ b. May 8, 1786 ; m. April 24, 1803, Ebenezer Peirce, Esq., of Freetown, and d. Jan. 6, 1859 ; (12) Major *Joseph*,⁴ b. Sept. 17, 1787, commissioned as captain June 24, 1811, as major April, 1812, and d. Dec. 26, 1814 ; (13) *Amy*,⁴ b. Oct. 7, 1793, d. Oct. 30, 1808.

BRIEF MEMOIRS AND NOTICES OF PRINCE'S SUBSCRIBERS.

Continued from p. 178.

[By ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq., of Glynlllyn.]

GILMAN, NICHOLAS (A. M.), CAPT. PETER, MR. NATHANIEL, and CAPT. SAMUEL, of Exeter. Four persons of the name of Gilman are found among the subscribers to Prince's Chronology, all of the same branch of the family, and all of the town of Exeter, N. H. They were grandsons of Hon. John Gilman of Exeter, who came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Mass., in company with his father, Edward, and brothers Edward and Moses, in the year 1638; and in 1648 or soon after went to Exeter, where he became very prominent in public affairs. He had sixteen sons and daughters by his wife Elizabeth Treworgie, whom he married 30 June, 1657; and as almost all of his children married, and had children, his descendants in Exeter and vicinity became very numerous.

The fourth son and ninth child of Hon. John Gilman, was Judge Nicholas G. who was born 26 Dec., 1672, married 10 June, 1697 Sarah, dau. of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Clark of Newbury, who was born 17 June, 1678, and died 25 Aug., 1741. He was a man of note and of considerable property, and occupied the position of Judge of the superior court, except for a few months, from 1729 to 1739. Among the articles left by him in his will, we find "The Genealogy in the Parlor," valued at 100s; also "one negro man named Tom, valued £260, and "one malater woman named Jenee and her child," valued £280.

Col. John Gilman, was the fifth son and eleventh child of Hon. John Gilman, and was born 19 Jan'y, 1676-7. He married first 5 June, 1698, Elizabeth dau. of Peter and Abigail Coffin, who died 4 July, 1720; upon which he married second, 20 Dec. 1720, Elizabeth, widow of Hon. Robert Hale of Beverly, dau. of Nath. Clark of Newbury, and prob. a sister of his bro. Nicholas' wife. He was one of the proprietors of the town of Gilmanton, was moderator of the first proprietors' meeting, 14 March, 1728, and was chairman of the first board of selectmen. He was "Major" in 1727, and "Colonel" in 1737-9, and was a large landholder. Judge Nicholas Gilman, had seven sons and three daus. and three of his sons, Hon. SAMUEL, NATHANIEL, and Rev. NICHOLAS GILMAN, were subscribers to the Chronology.

Col. John Gilman, had three sons and four daus. by his first wife; three sons and one dau. by his second. Hon. PETER GILMAN, his oldest son, was the other Subscriber to Prince's book.

Hon. SAMUEL GILMAN, the first child of Judge Nicholas, was born 1 May, 1698, and d. 3 Jan'y, 1785. He m. first, 2 Sept., 1719, Abigail, dau. of Robert Lord of Ipswich, and second, Mary Woodbridge who d. 14 March, 1759. He was judge of the superior court from 1740 to 1747. He left no descendants, his children having almost all died, in infancy.

NATHANIEL GILMAN, fourth child of Judge Nicholas, was born 2d

March, 1704, and married 16 Sept., 1725, Sarah, dau. of Rev. Mr. Emery of Wells, Me.; who survived him, and m. secondly, Hon. John Phillips, the well known benefactor of Phillips Academy at Exeter. She d. Oct., 1795.

Rev. NICHOLAS GILMAN, the fifth son of Judge Nicholas, was born 18 Jan'y, 1707-8, was married 22 Oct., 1730, to Mary, dau. of Bartholomew and Sarah (Kent) Thing, who was b. 11 Jan'y, 1703, and d. 22 Feb., 1789. Bartholomew Thing was a son of Hon. John Gilman's oldest child, Mary, wife of Jonathan Thing. Rev. Nicholas G. went to the Latin school, Newburyport, at the age of eight, entered Harvard at 13, graduated in 1724, and began to preach when he was 20 years old at Kingston, 30 Oct., 1727. So popular was the young preacher that he was called to Newmarket 24 Feb., 1728; but he declined, and was ordained at Durham 3 March, 1742. He died Apr. 13, 1748, and was buried in the old grave-yard at Exeter. He subscribed to "The Life of Cotton Mather," by his son; and this copy is now preserved by Hon. Chas. S. Davies of Portland, Me., who is son-in-law of the late Gov. John Taylor Gilman of Exeter. His inventory shows that he had a good library.

Hon. PETER GILMAN was a cousin of the other three subscribers, being the first son of Col. John and Elizabeth (Coffin) Gilman. He was born Feb., 1704, and d. 1 Dec., 1788. He commanded a regiment in the French War, was speaker of Assembly in 1767 and member of the Council of New Hampshire in 1772. His regiment was employed in scout duty. His men, alert and accustomed to savage warfare, rendered great service, and his own merits are entitled to most respectful mention. He was sergeant in Capt. Nathaniel Wilson's company, of Col. Thos. Stickney's regiment of Stark's brigade. This company of "minute men" consisted of 35, and was called into service July, 1777, joined Gen. Stark's brigade, and occupied the right wing in the well fought battle of Bennington, which turned the fortunes of the British commander, and led to the speedy surrender of his whole army.

His matrimonial alliances were somewhat extraordinary. He m. first Mary (Thing) widow of Hon. John Gilman, a brother of Hon. Samuel. His second wife, a Mrs. Taylor, brought with her four sets of children. She m. first a Capt. Rhymes, who left her with two sons and one dau.; secondly she m. Mr. Rogers, by whom she had a son, Nathaniel; thirdly she m. Rev. John Taylor a widower with two sons, and by him had one dau. Ann, who m. Hon. Nicholas Gilman, and was the mother of Gen. John Taylor Gilman; fourthly she m. Mr. Gilman, by whom she had no children.

He m. thirdly Jane Bethune, widow of Dr. Moses Prince, who brought with her two daughters and one son. She survived her husband and ended her days with her dau. Mrs. Carey of Newburyport. One dau., Jane, m. Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D., long the beloved pastor of the first church in Plymouth, and by him had Hannah, who m. Benjamin Ives Gilman, who removed to Ohio, and thence to Philadelphia, the father of a large family, one of whom is Prof. Chandler Robbins Gilman, of New York.

THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF THE FIELD FAMILY.

[Communicated by WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, Esq., of Boston.]

In the April number of the *Register* for 1863, a very interesting account of the Field family, descended from Robert Field of Flushing, L. I., was published in which it was stated that many circumstances rendered it probable that this Robert Field was the son of William Field of Sowerby in Halifax, co. York. We have lately seen a little pamphlet by Rev. Henry M. Field, printed as an appendix to a former work* which seems to supersede this pedigree by another better authenticated.

It seems that Mr. Richard Field of New York, who was born about 1790, has a large number of family papers, reaching back to Benjamin Field, son of Anthony, and grandson of the first Robert Field. He finds among these papers one which was given him by his grandmother, and is no doubt over one hundred years old. This statement is as follows :

"Benjamin Field was born in Flushing in the year 1663, was the son of Anthony and Susanna Field. He had a brother, John, a few years older than himself, who removed to the Jerseys and settled there. His father, Anthony Field, was born in England in 1638, and came out with his father, Robert Field, to Boston in 1644, and came to Flushing in 1645, together with his brother Robert, who was born in 1636, and Benjamin, born in 1640.

Robert, father of Anthony, was born at Ardsley, in England in 1610. He had a brother James, and two sisters, Anne and Judith. James Field, father of Robert, was born at Ardsley in 1587. He was the son of Matthew Field, and had a brother Robert younger than himself. Matthew Field, father of James, was born at Ardsley in 1563. He had seven brothers, whose names were Richard, older than himself, and Christopher, John, William, Thomas, James and Martin, and a sister Anne, who were younger. John Field, father of Matthew, was born about 1525. He lived in London, where it is believed he was born, until about 1560, when he married Jane Amyas, daughter of John Amyas, and removed to Ardsley, where he resided till his death, in 1587. While he resided in London, he was engaged in publishing astronomical tables, by which he gained a very high reputation as an astronomer."

One more proof may be given. The Hon. Richard S. Field of Princeton, late U. S. Senator from New Jersey, a descendant of Robert Field, has an old seal which no doubt belonged to the emigrant, as it has the initials R. F. on it. The arms have the peculiar crest which was granted to John Field the Astronomer. It cannot be doubted that this Robert was the lineal descendant of this John Field.

Lastly we have the statement of an old lady who was born about

* "The Family of Rev. David Field, D. D., of Stockbridge, Mass., with their ancestors from the time of their emigration to America. By his youngest son Henry M. Field. Not published, but printed privately for the use of the Family, 1860." 12mo. pp. 105.

1750, who corroborates the pedigree and adds that Matthew, the grandfather of Robert has several brothers, of whom John had a son Zachariah, who came to Massachusetts; and William had two sons, William and John, who came to Rhode Island. We can therefore feel convinced that the pedigree of certain families of the name here is put on an assured basis. From Zachariah Field is descended the Rev. David Dudley Field, the father of a distinguished family.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Nov., 1862, pp. 604-608 will be found an article on John Field and his descendants by Osgood Field, Esq., who prepared the article in the *Register* for April, 1863. It contains the matter already given in a tabular form in the *Register*, and agrees in giving John Field, the Astronomer, a son, Matthew, who died in January, 1638-9, who had a son James; but, whereas the present account says that James had Robert the emigrant, the table says that he had no children before 1628.

The dates given in the American papers would be, John, b. 1525, had Matthew, b. 1563, who had James, b. 1587, who had Robert, b. 1610; the generations being proportionate. The article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* does not give the date of the birth of James Field, but there seems no reason to think that it was later than 1587. In this case he was not married until he was nearly forty-five years old. Is it not more probable that one generation has been omitted; that James, son of Matthew, was the father of Robert, the emigrant, and that the children born 1628-1639, belong to a James, jr., brother of Robert?

We think that unless strong proof can be given of the identity of Robert Field, bapt. at Halifax 1605, with the emigrant, it is more judicious to identify him, on the strength of this old manuscript, with the great-grandson of John Field, the Astronomer.

SECOND COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS ARTILLERY, 1779.

[Communicated by Hon. FREDERICK W. LINCOLN, jr., A. M., of Boston.]

The original of the following document was found among the papers in the Old Hancock House:

A RETURN OF THE SECOND COMPANY IN THE STATE TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.

Names.	Rank.	Where stationed.	Names.	Rank.	Where stationed.
Amos Lincoln,	Capt.	Castle.	Enoch Nash,	Mettross.	Castle.
Edmond Whitmore,	1st. Lieut.	Do.	Sam'l Hubbard,	Do.	Do.
Nicholas Phillips,	2d. Lieut.	Do.	Jotham Wade,	Do.	Do.
Joshua Bates,	Sergt.	Do.	John Tuckerman,	Do.	Do.
Daniel Nash,	Sergt.	Do.	Jacob Gardener,	Do.	Do.
Micah Newcomb,	Corpl.	Do.	Sam'l Peabody,	Do.	Do.
Israel Levitt,	Bombr.	Do.	Asaph Tower,	Do.	Do.
Francis Woods,	Bombr.	Do.	Noah Price,	Do.	Do.
Zenos Stoddard,	Gunner.	Do.	Henry Snoop,	Do.	Do.
Thomas Willcutt,	Do.	Do.	Elijah Gurney,	Do.	Do.
John Phillibrown,	Do.	Do.	John Jeffers,	Do.	Do.
Gideon Howard,	Do.	Do.	Will'm Hubbard,	Do.	Do.
Samuell Wild,	Do.	Do.	Joshua Nash,	Do.	Do.

Francis Peabody,	Mettross.	Castle.	John Dill,	Mettross,	Hull.
Thomas Newcomb,	Capt. Lt.	Hull.	Benjamin Tirrell,	Do.	Do.
Gid'n Tirrell,	Sergt.	Do.	Abiel Dammon,	Do.	Do.
Oliver Newcomb,	Corpl.	Do.	Sam'l Whitmarsh,	Do.	Do.
Lebbeus Bates,	Corpl.	Do.	Thomas Cushing,	Bombr.	Darkmo'th.
Robbert Pratt,	Bombr.	Do.	Jeremiah Blanchard,	Mettross.	Do.
Solomon Thayer,	Gunner.	Do.	Daniel Nash,	Drummer.	Castle.
Daniel Richards,	Do.	Do.	William Stoddard,	Fifer.	Do.
Bry't Newcomb,	Do.	Do.			
John Burrell,	Do.	Do.			
Jacob Nash,	Mettross.	Do.	Castle Island,		
Caleb Southward,	Do.	Do.	Octr. 16th, 1779.		
Joshua Beals,	Do.	Do.			
Thomas Gill,	Do.	Do.			
Gid'n Tirrell,	Do.	Do.			
Thomas Curtis,	Do.	Do.			

WOODRUFF AND CLARK FAMILIES.

[Communicated by JOHN R. BURNET, of Livingston, N. J.]

WOODRUFF.—The following curious fact derived from a will on record in the office of the surrogate of New York city, may be interesting to readers of the *Register*. It is very seldom that a man has two sons of the same given name,* both living and named in the will:

John Woodruff of Southampton, L. I., will dated or recorded 1670, "To my eldest son, John Woodruff of Elizabethtown, one half crown piece of money in full." After bequests to daughters, Ann Wooley and Elizabeth Dayton, he leaves the rest to "wife Ann and youngest son John." Inventory £177, half the estate already conveyed to John not included.

The elder of these two brothers, John Woodruff of Elizabethtown, N. Jersey, left (as I learn from old deeds on record, 1715,) John, Joseph, Daniel, Benjamin, and *perhaps* David, who are represented by a very numerous posterity. The younger brother, John Woodruff of Southampton, by the list in the Documentary History of N. York, Vol. I, in 1698, had Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin, Nathaniel, Jonathan, and Isaac; who also, I presume, have numerous descendants. Cotemporary with these two brothers was yet another John Woodruff, at Farmington, Conn., of whose difficulty, 1677, with Stephen Hart jr. we have an account in the *Register* for Jan., 1859, pp. 57, 58. I observe that Savage makes this last John, son of Matthew Woodruff, one of the first settlers of Farmington. John of Farmington had, it seems, John and Joseph. So we have three cotemporary John Woodruffs, each with a son Joseph.

CLARK.—Can any one tell the origin or parentage of Richard Clark who removed from Southampton, L. I., to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, about the year 1679? It appears from old records of wills and deeds,

* This, though rare in this country, was not very uncommon in England, about the time of and previous to the settlement of New England.—ED.

that he died about 1699, leaving seven sons, Richard, John, Samuel, Joshua, Ephraim, Thomas, Benjamin; also a daughter Elizabeth who was one of the three eldest children. Richard, Junr., was born about 1662, and died about 1743. One of his sons was named Henry. John died about 1705; the names of his sons I have not ascertained. Samuel, died 1715, leaving sons Samuel, Jonathan, John and Isaac. Joshua died 1714, leaving Joshua, John, Joseph and Benjamin. Ephraim died 1717; the names of his sons not fully ascertained. Thomas had Thomas, Abraham and James. The second Thomas was the father of Abraham Clark, signer of the Declaration of Independence. What became of Benjamin, the youngest son of Richard 1st, I have not ascertained.

It may be that Richard Clark was a son of the Samuel Clark who was one of the principal inhabitants and patentees of Southampton, to which place he removed, it is said, from Stamford, Conn., of which latter place he settled about 1640. But this is doubtful; for the will of Samuel Clark, of Southampton, made 1675, and proved 1678-9, names only two sons, Samuel and Edmond, with daughters Sarah, Susanna, Martha and Hannah.

THE DANE AND DEANE FAMILIES, OF CONCORD, MASS.

THOMAS¹ DANE or—as his name is sometimes spelled, and as his descendants generally appear to spell it—DEAN, was born about 1603, being recorded as 32 years old at the time he embarked at London for New England, May 9, 1635, in the Elizabeth and Ann (*ante* xiv, 314). He settled at Concord as early as 1640, and resided there till his death, Feb. 5, 1675-6. In 1645-8, his wife was named Elizabeth. His wife Mildred d. Sept. 15, 1673. His will, undated, was proved June 20, 1676.

On the 4th of June, 1658, he contracted to put over for seven years to Thomas Welch, of Charlestown, his servant Thomas Ches [man?], aged about eleven, which servant had been bound to Dane by the officers of Cranbrook, in Kent, Eng., for sixteen years, or until he attained the age of twenty-one. This may serve as a clue to the place from which Dane emigrated; though too much reliance should not be placed on so slight a hint.

1. THOMAS¹ DANE, or DEAN, had ch. : (2) *Joseph*² b. ab. 1638, having d. March, 1717-18, a. 80; m. 1662, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Fuller, b. Sept. 12, 1645; (3) *Sarah*² m. June 10, 1661, John Heald, of Concord; (4) *Mary*² (perhaps the dau., b. Feb. 24, 1642-3), m. Mar. 5, 1659-60, Thomas Pellett; (5) *Hannah*² b. Mar. 18, 1645-6, m. Mr. Page [Qu. Samuel? See Bond's Watertown, p. 383]; (6) *Elizabeth*,² b. Dec. 25, 1648; not mentioned in her father's will.

2. JOSEPH² DANE, or DEAN, by wife Elizabeth, had ch. : (7) *Thomas*,³ b. Sept. 16, 1664; was of Concord, 1690, of Charlestown, 1697, of Plymouth 1700, and of Pembroke 1710; m. at Concord Aug. 22, 1687, Sarah, dau. of George Blanchard, of Charlestown; m. 2d, Susannah Davis, of Boston, Feb. 9, 1696-7; (8) *Joseph*,³ b. Apl. 5, 1667; (9) *Daniel*,³ b. Apl. 29, 1669; (10) *Elizabeth*,³ b. Aug. 4, 1671, m. Mr. Wal-

ker ; (11) *Sarah*,³ b. Aug. 4, 1675 ; (12) *Deborah*,³ b. Sept. 29, 1678 ; (13) *Hannah*,³ b. Nov. 13, 1682 ; (14) *Benjamin*.³

7. THOMAS³ DEAN, or DANE, by wife Sarah, had ch. : (15) *Mary*,⁴ b. June 28, 1688, at Concord ; (16) *Sarah*,⁴ b. Apl. 1690, at C. ; m. at Pembroke June 3, 1713, James Tompson ; (17) *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. ab. 1692 ; (18) *Rachel*,⁴ b. Apl. 20, 1694 ; (19) *Thomas*,⁴ b. 1696.

By wife Susannah, he had : (20) *Reuben*,⁴ b. Nov. 4, 1701 ; removed to Danbury, Ct, and thence to Cornwall, Ct., where he died ab. 1790 ; (21) *Susannah*,⁴ b. July 30, 1705 ; (22) *Daniel*,⁴ b. Apl. 30, 1710.

20. REUBEN⁴ DEAN had ch. : (23) *Martha*,⁵ (24) *Stephen*,⁵ (25) *Elizabeth*,⁵ (26) *Susannah*,⁵ (27) *Moses*,⁵ (28) *Mary*,⁵ (29) *Benjamin*,⁵ b. May 1734 ; m. ab. 1760, Ruth Tanner.

29. BENJAMIN⁵ DEAN, by wife Ruth, had : (30) *Ruth*,⁶ b. July 6, 1762 ; (31) *Daniel*,⁶ b. Mar. 30, 1764 ; (32) *Rachel*,⁶ b. Feb. 2, 1766 ; (33) *James*,⁶ b. Oct. 10, 1768, mar. Sarah Bennett Bates, b. July 19, 1775 ; (34) *Martha*,⁶ b. Dec. 10, 1770 ; (35) Rev. *William*,⁶ b. May 10, 1774, rem. to Ohio ; (36) *Joseph*,⁶ b. June 10, 1779.

33. JAMES⁶ DEAN, by wife Sarah, had ch. : (37) *Clarissa*,⁷ m. Henry Palmer ; (38) *William*,⁷ has probably descendants in Vermont ; (39) *Erastus*,⁷ m. Sarah Colman ; res. at Emerald Grove, Wis., in 1851 ; (40) *Bennett Bates*,⁷ m. Electa Shaw.

Lieut. DANIEL DEANE, of Concord, does not appear to have been related to the preceding family. He was b. ab. 1630 ; for he deposed, Oct. 6, 1656, that he was then "about twenty-six years" old. In 1658, he resided at Mystic, and was constable there in 1661 ; but, as early as 1675, he had removed to Concord. His first wife, Mary dau. of Thomas Gobble, of Charlestown, was living Mar. 26, 1675. His second wife was Margaret (Eames) Adams, b. July 6, 1666, dau. of Thomas Eames, and wid. of Joseph Adams (*ante* xiv, 360) ; who survived him, having d. May, 1734, in her 68th year, and was buried at Concord by his side.

He left no posterity. Shattuck says he had a large estate, which was inherited principally by his son-in-law [step-son], Capt. Daniel Adams (*Hist. of Concord*, p. 369). The inscription on his grave stone is : "Here Lyes Buried the Body of Lieut. Daniel Dean, who dec^d Nov^{br} ye 29, 1725, In the 97th year of his Age."

GLEANINGS.—No. 9.

[By W. H. W.]

Continued from vol. xvii, page 325.

46.

Among the Middlesex Deeds (xiii, 64), is one dated 9 Oct., 1701, from Jonathan Tyng to the worshipful Peter Bulkley of Concord, the Rev. Samuel Whiting of Billerica, Cornelius Waldo of Dunstable, and "such of the proprietors of Dunstable as are now residing there," viz. Mrs. Mary Tyng, Mr. Thomas Weld, Samuel Warner sr., John Blanchard, Robert Parris, John Cummings sr., Isaac Cummings, John Cummings, jr., Thomas Cummings, John Acres, Samuel French, Andrew Cooke, Thomas Lund, John Sollendine, Robert Usher, Robert Procter, Christopher Read, Joseph Wright, Joseph Hassel, Obadiah Perry, Christopher Temple, Francis Cooke, John Goole, Samuel Beale and Joseph Parker sr.

47.

In the *Register* xvi, 16, will be found, several items relative to the Jaffrey family, to which I add the following dates, copied from the family Bible in the possession of Dr. B. J. Jeffries.

George Jeffrey, jr, who m. Sarah Jeffries, was born 22 Nov., 1682, "on the Great Island in Piscataqua river"

Of his children and their marriages, I have to add that Lucy (Winthrop,) w. of George, d. 10 Jany., 1776; Elizabeth Solley had two sons, Isaac and Samuel, who died before her, and she d. 13 Mch., 1753. Sarah m. David Jeffries 20 Oct., 1741, the same day that Elizabeth m. Nathaniel Pierce, and had two sons and one daughter.

George Jeffrey, jr. m. 2dly, Sarah McPhedris, 9 Mch., 1738-9. George Jeffrey, 3rd, d. Dec. 25, 1802. David Jeffries d. 26 Dec., 1785.

George Jeffries Jaffrey and Matilda, had Matilda, b. 23 May, 1815, and Mary Harriet b. 16 Mch., 1817.

48.

Middlesex Wills, xvii-549-550.—The will of Samuel Waters, of Woburn, mentions sons Daniel, Josiah and Ephraim—the latter being executor; oldest dau. Mary Whitmore, daus. Sarah Paine, Abigail Cleveland and Joanna Pratt, also grand ch. Daniel and Hannah Whitmore, who lived with him. Savage records the births of the children but not the marriages. The husband of Mary Waters was Thomas, son of Francis Whitmore sr. of Cambridge; I have printed heretofore his wife's name, as Mary Jennison; but solely through the mistake of my informant. Mr. Wyman pointed out this will which is conclusive.

49.

In the *Register*, xvii, 241-2, I traced the ancestry of *Martha Hudson*, who was b. 14 Oct., 1718, through the Lincolns and Frosts. She married 13 Oct., 1742, Benjamin⁴ Beal of Cohasset. He was the son of Andrew³ Beal of Hingham, who m. Rachel, dau. of Joshua Bates and Rachel Tower, 14 Dec., 1715, and had *Benjamin*,⁴ b. 19 Sept., 1716; Rachel,⁴ b. 25 Aug., 1719; Joshua,⁴ b. 22 Sept., 1722; Adam,⁴ b. 20 Aug., 1725; Hannah,⁴ b. 20 Aug., 1727; Abel,⁴ b. 20 Oct., 1733; Rebecca,⁴ b. 26 Apr., 1737.

Andrew³ Beal was b. 27 Jany., 1685-6, and was the son of Jeremiah² Beal, jr., and Hannah, dau. of Andrew Lane. Jeremiah, jr. was the son of Jeremiah¹ and Sarah Beal of Hingham and was b. 13 May, 1655, says Mr. T. B. Wyman, jr.

Benjamin⁴ Beal and Martha Hudson had Martha b. 8 Apr., 1743; Rachel,⁵ b. 1 Jany., 1745-6; Benjamin,⁵ b. 16 May 1749; *Mehitable*⁵ bapt. 4 Nov., 1750; Joseph,⁵ bapt. 25 July, 1756, and Sarah,⁵ b. 13 Mch., 1763. Perhaps there were other children, but the record has to be traced alternately at Hingham and Cohasset; the latter being then a parish.

*Mehitable*⁵ Beal, born in 1750, m. William Woodward.

50.

WILLIAM⁵ WOODWARD, was of Scituate, and was the son of James⁴ Woodward by his second wife. The record of the Woodward or

Woodworth family is very imperfect. Deane, in his history of Scituate, says the progenitor was Walter Woodward, freeman, 1640, whose son Benjamin,² was a soldier in King Philip's war, and left a son Robert³ Woodward. The records give the following record of Robert's children. Bethia,⁴ b. 5 Dec., 1685 ; James,⁴ b. 25 Jan., 1687-8 ; d. 17 Feb., 1693-4 ; Benjamin,⁴ b. 31 May, 1690 ; Elizabeth,⁴ b. 23 Aug., 1692 ; Joanna,⁴ b. 20 Feb., 1694-5 ; Robert,⁴ b. 15 Apr., 1697 ; Mary,⁴ b. 27 April, 1699 ; Deborah,⁴ b. 11 May, 1701 ; Ann,⁴ b. 4 May, 1704 ; Lydia,⁴ b. 3 Sept., 1706 ; and James,⁴ b. 9 Aug., 1709.

The youngest, son, James⁴ Woodward, m. 16 Dec., 1731, Sarah Soper, and had James,⁵ b. 17 Sept., 1732 ; Lydia,⁵ b. 31 Aug., 1734 ; Sarah,⁵ b. 27 Mch., 1736, d. soon ; Bethia,⁵ b. 23 Jan., 1737 ; Sarah,⁵ b. 14 Apr., 1740 ; Mary,⁵ b. 14 May, 1742 ; Joseph,⁵ b. 6 June, 1744. He married 2d, Mary Stetson, widow of John Vinal, jr., 15 Feb., 1749, and had Samuel,⁵ b. 9 Oct., 1750 ; William,⁵ b. 12 July, 1752 ; James,⁵ b. 12 Aug., 1754 ; Elisha,⁵ b. 27 Sept., 1756, and Benjamin,⁵ b. 7 Oct., 1757.

Deane erroneously says that James W., jr., married Mary Vinal, and had these children, but the will shows the mistake. This will, dated 2 Sept., 1755, and proved 16 Nov., 1758, is that of "James Woodward of Scituate," mentions wife Mary, children Lydia, Bethia, Sarah, Mary, Joseph, John, Elizabeth, Samuel, William and James. This shows that his *first* son, James⁵ died, and entirely negatives Deane's view.

WILLIAM⁵ WOODWARD, married Mehitable⁵ Beal, and removed to Bath, Me ; their children were Rhoda⁶ who m. 30 Jan., 1805, William Dickman Whitmore, Rachel⁶ m. Bailey Jenkins of Scituate, Elizabeth⁶ m. — Donnell, William⁶ who m. Hannah Sprague, and Ezra,⁶ who m. Bethia —.

As to the family of the *second* wife of James Woodward, she was the dau. of Anthony Stetson of Scituate, by his wife Anna Smith. The Stetson Genealogy (p. 19, line 4), records her marriage to a Vinal and a Woodworth. She was b. 9 Dec., 1717 ; married John Vinal jr. 29 Jan., 1731, and their last child Ruth was b. 23 Apr., 1746. There was no other Mary Vinal for James Woodward to marry, and the tradition of the family was that his wife was a Stetson.

I should like to learn more of this Anna Smith, and also of the wives of the Woodward's.

51.

JOHN WING of Sandwich, m. in England, Deborah dau. of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, says Savage, and brought at least three sons with him, viz., Daniel, John and Stephen. The diligence of Rev. Abner Morse, has furnished me with copies of their wills, which add to Mr. Savage's record. John Wing, jr., will dated 13 Apr., 1696 mentions son Ananias, gr. sons John and Elnathan, and children of son Joseph deceased. Wife Miriam ; also mentions "Ananias Wing, Susanna Parstow (or Parslow) and Osiah Turner, my three children." This will was proved 10 Aug., 1699. The will of his widow Miriam, dated 24 May, 1701 and prov. 8 Jan., 1702-3, gives all her property to Dean Smith, "son of my Kinswoman Bethiah Smith of Monomoyt."

STEPHEN WING of Sandwich, will dated 2 Dec., 1700, proved 13 July, 1710, mentions sons Nathaniel, Elisha and John, daus. Sarah Gifford and Abigail Wing, grandsons Jeremiah Gifford, Ebenezer and Matthew Wing, "sons of the deceased," were appointed executors by the judge.

DANIEL WING of Sandwich, son of the first John, m. Hannah Swift. I presume that his dau. Hannah, 28 July, 1642, married Jedediah Lombard in 1668, as I can find no other Hannah at that date.

His son *Daniel*, no doubt, d. 10 Mch., 1697–8, mentioning in his will sons Jashub (the youngest), Samuel, Bachelder, John and Daniel, and dau. Lydia Abbott. Jashub was to "maintain the wife of his father."

ANNANIAS WING of Hardwick, son of John jr., will dated 1718, mentions children Elnathan, Samuel, Joseph, Deborah, Hannah, Rachel, Elizabeth, Mary and John.

JOHN WING, sr., will dated 5 Mch., 1717, mentions property due from the estate of his honored father, Daniel Wing of Sandwich. Wife Martha, oldest son Stephen, sons Samuel, John and Joseph, the latter being dead. Daus. Hannah Bowman, Desire and Deborah Wing. His son Stephen's children, Joseph and John.

See Vol 38 p 376

52.

In the *Register*, xvii, 310, I mention the family of Hind, concerning which Savage says but little. The following sketch traces the first three generations.

1. JOHN¹ HINDS of Lancaster, m. Mary widow of James Butler, 9 Feb., 1681–2, and had (2) *John*,² b. 19 Jany., 1683. From his will dated 8 Mch., 1719–20, recorded at East Cambridge, we learn he had also sons (3) *Jacob*,² (4) *Hopstill*² and (5) *Enoch*,² and daus. (6) *Hannah*,² (7) *Deborah*² and (8) *Experience*.² His widow, 14 Oct., 1724, (Worc. Deeds ii, 422) executor of John H. of Lancaster sells lands to her loving son, John Hinds of Brookfield.

2. JOHN² HINDS jr. of Brookfield, m. Hannah Whittaker and had 13 children, at least. His will (Worcester Wills, ii, 694) dated 10 May, 1749, mentions eleven, viz. sons John, Seth and Corlis, daus. Anna, Francis and Mary, all probably married, and Dinah, Triphena and Susanna, who were then unm. Anna m. first 1728, Samuel Walker, had Simeon, b. 26 Aug., 1729, and Levi, b. 23 Nov., 1730; he d. and she m. secondly, 18 May, 1732, Solomon Goodale. Dinah Hinds and Triphena then wife of Edward Wright receipted to their brother, 5 Sept., 1748 for their portion, (Wills iii 60, 119).

Anna, widow of John Hinds jr., m. 2dly, Oliver Heyward, Esq., and died 24 Sept., 1764, aged 73. An obituary was published in the *Register*, xiii, 212. It is there claimed that she saved the life of Mr. Rolfe's children, but whether this be so or not, it is evident that she was the Anna Whitaker of Haverhill who lived in that family.

3. JACOB² HINDS, son of John sr., was of Marlboro, where he m. 6 Dec., 1716, Grace Morse, and had Tabitha, b. 1718; Sarah b. 1719; Abigail, b. 1720; Daniel, b. 21 June, 1722; Joseph, b. 20 Jany., 1724. He moved to Shrewsbury and had Benjamin, b. 7 July, 1725; Mary,

b. 18 Aug., 1726 ; Tabitha, b. 14 Nov., 1727 ; Jason, b. 8 Dec., 1728 ; Elizabeth, b. 22 Jan., 1730 ; and Jacob, b. 22 Jan., 1731. His will (Worcester Wills, iii, 538), dated 24 Sept., 1764, and the accompanying papers name the following children: Joseph, Benjamin, Jason and Jacob. Abigail, w. of Josiah Broad, Tabitha, w. of Bezabel Field, Mary, w. of Joshua Child, Sarah, w. of Micah Witherbee, and Elizabeth, w. of Ephraim Temple. See also Ward's *Shrewsbury Families*, p. 27.

4. HOPESTILL² HINDS, was of Brookfield, as pr. Deeds.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON HERALDRY.

READ BEFORE THE HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, June 1, 1864.

[By W. H. WHITMORE, Chairman.]

The Committee on Heraldry begs leave to report, after several meetings, the plan adopted for its future operations. It has seemed best to fix a period arbitrarily to the probable authenticity of coats of arms used in New England, and we have settled upon the year 1760, as the latest period when the use of arms, unsupported by other evidence, can be considered proof.

It will be readily understood that seals used by any of the first generations of the colonists were of foreign origin; and until such a subsequent time as seal engraving was practiced here, the seals must have been imported. We also know that about 1770, certain painters in water colors practiced their art here, giving all applicants a coat of arms, apparently without authority. From that time to this day, the practice has continued. During the century preceding 1760, coats of arms were used as is evidenced by the following classes of proofs remaining : 1st. Sculptures upon tombstones. 2d. Chasings upon plate. 3d. Seals. 4th. Old paintings and embroideries. 5th. Book-plates and drawings, and written descriptions of old date.

We have had submitted to us examples of all these, and we propose to recapitulate a few : 1st. Tombstones. Of the Boston Burial Grounds, the King's Chapel has 11, the Granary 15, and the Copp's Hill 9. Those in the King's Chapel will be described further on, and the others in subsequent reports.

In the old burying ground at Charlestown are 10, viz : Cary, Cheever, Chambers, Jenner, Foster, Wood, Dowse, Greaves, Fowle and Lemmon. At Dorchester, 4, viz. : Stoughton, Royall, Foster and Poole. In the yards at Salem are several, of which a few only have yet been copied.

2d. Engravings upon plate. We have examined but a few specimens, as these have to be sought out in the hands of the present owners. We have seen a candlestick with the arms of Jeffries, Lidgett, Clark and Usher ; a watch and seal with the Foster arms. We need much assistance in obtaining more examples of this class. The different churches possess many examples no doubt. Thus the

church at Quincy has a cup with the Quincy family arms; the Second Church at Boston has articles marked with the arms of Winthrop, Hutchinson, Foster, Frisell, Welstead and Goodridge.

3d. Seals. These are mostly to be found at the various Registries of Probate, though some impressions on deeds and letters are in private collections. Thus the wills of Gov. Thomas Dudley, Gov. Joseph Dudley, Mrs. Eliz Lidgett, Simon Lynde, Eleizer Holyoke, Simon Bradstreet, William Stoughton, Welthian, widow of Thomas Richards, and John Gibbs, all at the Suffolk registry, have legible impressions of coats of arms. We have necessarily done little in investigating these depositories. Deeds furnish us with the arms of Bellingham, Leverett and Mayhew.

4th. Paintings like the Bulkeley picture in the possession of the society, and the Lynde, Oliver, Newdigate, Digby, Smith, Curwen, Browne and Fitch paintings in the possession of Dr. Oliver, are very valuable evidences. The Quincy and Sturgis arms have been shown to us in this form.

5th. Drawings and book-plates have preserved the Gardiner, Vaughan, Hallowell, Manning and Storer arms. Written descriptions, the Prince and Stiles arms.

As an instance of the carelessness with which this matter has been treated, we propose to examine three books descriptive of the Boston Graveyards. These works of Mr. Bridgman contain many engravings of arms, and the natural inference is that they are to be found on the tombstones. *Such is not the fact.* We propose to give a true account of what remain, hoping that our readers will thereby be incited to give more attention to the subject.

In the first place, in the "Copp's Hill Epitaphs," there are ten engravings of arms, viz.: those belonging to the families of Lake, Greenwood, Goodrich, Mountfort, Clark, Martyn, Gee, Thornton, Snelling and Loring. Of these only six are there, viz.: GREENWOOD, GOODRICH, MOUNTFORT, CLARK, MARTYN and GEE. The Lake arms, and very possibly the Snelling arms, belong to the family here. The Thornton and Loring have yet to be proved. There are two other stones belonging to the Hutchinsons formerly, and inscribed with their well-known arms. These are now marked with the names of Lewis and Capen respectively, but the arms do not belong to those families.

Secondly. In the "Pilgrims of Boston," or Record of the Granary Burying Ground, Mr. Bridgman gives the arms of Bowdoin, Walley, Mountfort, Sumner, Amory and Loring, six in all. Of these only one, the BOWDOIN, is in the yard. The MOUNTFORT we have mentioned; the Walley and Amory arms are otherwise authenticated; the SUMNER and LORING are not.

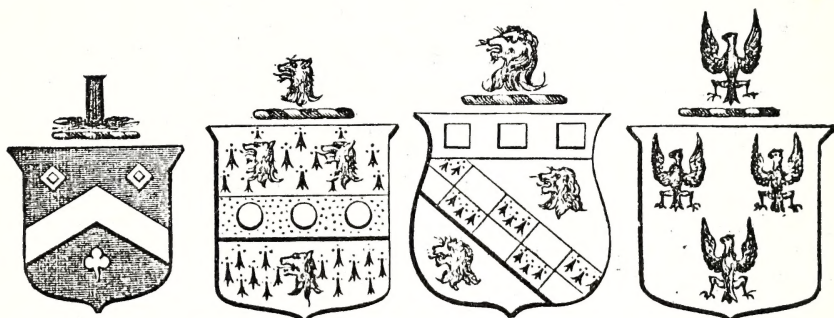
But in this yard there are fifteen stones thus inscribed. These are those of PERKINS, BYFIELD, BONNER, CUSHING, BOWDOIN, LAZINBY, FAN-EUIL, TUTHILL, HUBBARD, ECKLEY, FREKE, SEARS, CHECKLY, and two unknown.

Thirdly. The "King's Chapel Epitaphs" contains twenty engraved coats of arms, *not one of which* is in the yard, and only two are in the church. Of these three can be otherwise authenticated, viz.: those of WINTHROP, BRINLEY, WENDELL and OLIVER; and very probably some

of the others ; but surely they should not have been printed in that book without some statement of the authority, and a clear and explicit mention of the fact that they were *not* copied from the grave-stones.

To sum the matter up, Bridgman gives thirty-three engravings (33); and of these only nine (9) are on tombstones now standing. The number of such sculptured stones is thirty-five, eight in the Copp's Hill yard, fifteen in the Granary, and twelve in the King's Chapel and the adjoining yard.

We propose to give a detail of those in the King's Chapel yard. Beginning in the northeast corner, next to the Massachusetts Historical Society's building, we find four flat stones next to the fence. These are as follows :



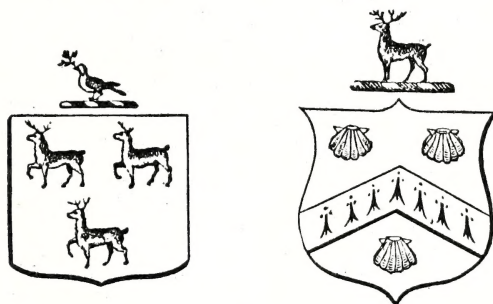
No. 4. Trall.

No. 7. John Wheelwright.

No. 6. Captain Steel.

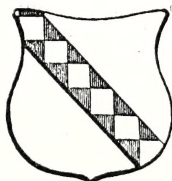
No. 9. Gedney.

In the cluster of brick tombs in the same corner, are two

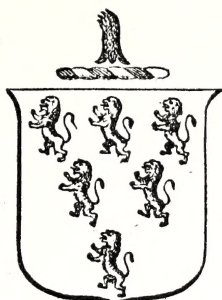


Townsend.

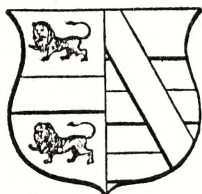
Farther back is the tomb ascribed to John Winslow, bearing the following shield :



In the northwest portion is the tomb of Major Thomas Savage, dated Feb. 15, 1681-2, with the following coat of arms.

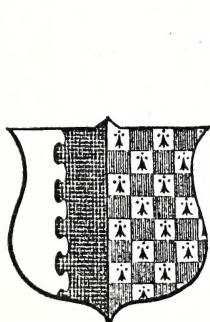


On the path westerly from it, is the following:



HERE LYES
YE BODY OF
ELIZABETH
PAIN, WIFE
TO SAMUEL
PAIN, AGED
NEAR 52
YEARS. DEPARTED
THIS LIFE NOVEMBER
YE 26, 1704.

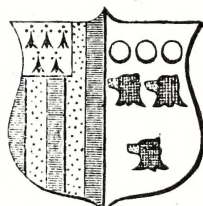
Inside the church are three monuments, which have been fully described by Bridgman in Apthorp, Shirley and Vassall.



Apthorp.



Vassall.



Shirley, Impaling. Barker.

Lastly, there is a new monument to the Lowells, whose arms are duly authenticated.

It will be seen that the Committee instead of finding the subject barren, is pressed by the extent of the riches open to its care. We desire to show how others can render essential aid, and to urge upon each member of the society the necessity of immediate action.



We earnestly intreat every member to inform us of the existence of any coats of arms to be found on tombstones, silver, seals of letters or deeds, and to all paintings of arms dating prior to 1760.

It is easy for those members who reside in the country to answer these two questions. Are there any tombstones in your town thus inscribed? Do any of your churches possess any plate thus marked? As to the memorials remaining in private hands, we can only promise a prompt attention to any one who will give us information and a full and careful record of the same upon our books.

PEDIGREE OF REV. JOHN OXENBRIDGE, OF BOSTON.

A correspondent has sent us a tabular pedigree showing the descent of Katherine Harby, supposed to be the mother of Rev. John Oxenbridge, of Boston, from King Edward I, of England, through two of his sons and one of his daughters, namely: King Edward II, Edmund, Earl of Kent, and the Princess Joan of Acres.

"I do not seek," writes our correspondent, "to claim a distinguished lineage for *all* our Puritan ancestors, for their hold on our veneration and respect is too well founded to need the aid of such; and when we build up an imposing pedigree and load their names with fictitious honors they neither sought nor cared for, we are apt to forget the simple virtues that best adorn their memories. Too much has been attempted in this way; opinions the most absurd have been advanced serving only to make their authors contemptible in the estimation of those not personally interested—and yet, when accident or patient research has revealed some well authenticated fact not previously known, it is proper that it should be recorded for the benefit and instruction of others.

Rev. John Oxenbridge, pastor of the Old South Church, was we are told, the son of Daniel Oxenbridge, M. D., of Daventry, Northamptonshire, England. In Baker's Hist. of N., vol. 2d, page 19 (a copy of which is in the Boston Public Library), we find that this Daniel O. married Catharine, dr. of Thomas Harby, *and had issue*, but the names of their children are not there given; but as John O. was born in 1608-9 and his father died in 1642, I think it extremely probable that Catharine Harby was his mother, especially as we are not told that Daniel O. had other wives.

On referring to Burke's Royal Families, vol. 2d, pedigrees 116 and 124, the lineage of this lady may be satisfactorily traced; from these we learn that she was descended in two direct lines from King Edward III; through his sons, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Edmund, Duke of York; she was the fifth also from Lady Alice Neville, dr. of Richard, Earl of Salisbury, and sister of the renowned 'king maker,' and inherited the blood of the Montacutes, Beauchamps, Holands and Throckmortons.

I think I may with confidence assert that the old Puritan divine, whose remains rest in the King's Chapel Burial Ground, was descended from many of the noblest families of England. N. F. C."

EPITAPH OF REV. JOHN WARD, OF HAVERHILL, ENG.

The quaint inscription on a mural tablet in the chancel of the church at Haverhill, in Suffolk, England, to the memory of Rev. John Ward, who had been minister at that place, is somewhat celebrated ; and the Latin lines, with which it commences, are familiar to many from having been quoted by Fuller, who thus translates them :—

“Grant some of knowledge greater store,
More learned some in teaching ;
Yet few in life did lighten more,
None thundered more in preaching.”

WORTHIES OF ENGLAND, ed. 1840, III, 186.

In the *Magna Britannia* (1730, v. 241), this translation is given with some variations, though none are of importance except that in the third line, which is nearer the original, reading: “Yet few in life were holy more.”

Some of Rev. Mr. Ward's descendants through his grandson, Rev. John Ward, the first minister of Haverhill, Mass., reside in this country, and may be gratified to see the whole inscription. This we now give from page vi of a memoir of his son Samuel, written by Rev. J. C. Ryle, B. A., of Stradbroke, in Suffolk, prefixed to an edition of the son's *Sermons and Treatises*, published at Edinburgh in 1862. We have compared the printed copy with a photograph of the tablet, presented to the editor of the *Register*, who is a descendant, by W. W. Boreham, Esq., of Haverhill, England, and have corrected it in a few particulars. The date of his death is not given ; but it must have been before 1618; as his widow was then wife of Rev. Richard Rogers. Fuller, speaking of Rev. Samuel Ward, (*ubi supra*), says that “he had three brethren ministers, on the same token that some have said that these four put together would not make up the abilities of their father. Nor were they themselves offended with this hyperbole, to have the branches lessened to greaten their root.” We find, however, by the inscription below, that there were but three brethren in all.

Rev. Samuel Ward, B. D., said to have been the eldest of these, was one of the first Fellows of Sussex Sydney College, Cambridge, and a lecturer in his native town of Haverhill. From Haverhill, in 1603, he removed to Ipswich, having been appointed town preacher there, and filled the pulpit of St. Mary-le-Tower for about thirty years. In 1635, he was imprisoned for non-conformity, but was released, and for a time is said by Brook to have preached at Rotterdam in Holland. He died March, 1639, and was buried in St. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich, on the 8th of that month. Rev. Mr. Ryle, in his memoir, states that a portrait of him inscribed : “*Wachte Ward, Aetatis Suae 43, 1620*,” was, when he wrote, in the possession of Mr. Hunt, Solicitor, Ipswich.

Rev. Nathaniel Ward, the second son mentioned, is well known to readers of New England history. A sketch of him, containing an analysis of his *Simple Cobbler of Agawam*, will be found in the *Monthly Anthology*, (Boston, May, 1809), vi. 341. For other accounts, see

Pulsifer's edition of the *Simple Cobbler*, (12mo, Boston, 1843) ; Felt's Ipswich, 216-18 ; Brook's *Puritans*, III, 182-3 ; and Allen's *Biographical Dictionary*, (1857), 818. He died in 1653, said to have been "about 83" years of age ; but, if Samuel was older than he, and Samuel's age be correctly given above, Nathaniel must have been born some eight or ten years later than 1670, the date usually assigned to his birth. We have heard of no portrait of him in existence.

Rev. John Ward, the other son, lived and died rector of St. Clement's, Ipswich. In 1853, Mr. James Read, bookseller, of Ipswich, England, in a letter to Mr. Kidder, of Boston, Mass., wrote : "Mr. Raw, a retired bookseller of this town, has an original oil painting of John Ward, who was town preacher of Ipswich in the time of the Commonwealth. Some of his relatives went to America."

JOHANNES WARDE.

Quo si quis scivit scitius,
Aut si quis docuit doctius,
At rarus vixit sanctius,
Et nullus tenuit fortius.

SON OF THUNDER, SON OF YE DOVE,
FULL OF HOT ZEALE, FULL OF TRUE LOVE,
IN PREACHING TRUTH, IN LIVING RIGHT,
A BURNING LAMP, A SHINING LIGHT.

Lights here.

Stars hereafter.

John Ward, after he wth greate euidence and power of ye spirite, & wth much fruite, preachd ye Gospel at Haueril & Bury in Suff. 25 yeares, was heere gathered to his fathers. Susan, his widowe, married Richard Rogers, that worthie Pastor of Wethersfelde. He left 3 sonnes, Samuel, Nathaniel, Iohn, preachers, who for them & theirs, with no greater blessing than yt they may continue in beleieving & preaching the same Gospel till ye coming of Christ. Come, Lord Iesus, come quicklie.

Watch

Warde.

Watch

Death is our entrance into life.

Warde.

GENEALOGY.—As our future enlarges and brightens, we are beginning to search the dusty records of the past, eager to preserve the first chapters of a history which seems likely to be worth the telling. The taste for genealogical studies, inherited from our English ancestors, but for a long time dormant during the busy period of colonial life, is awakened and active at last. Our fathers were too busy cutting down the trees of the forest to give themselves much trouble about preserving the history of those family trees which had thrown across the water such hopeful and vigorous shoots. But we, who plant where they felled, are already groping about the roots, more literary than ligneous, of our genealogical growth.—*Springfield Republican*.

EARLY MARRIAGES IN BRADFORD, MASS.

[Communicated by ALFRED POOR, Esq., of Groveland, Mass.]

Continued from Vol. viii, p. 239.

Benimin George and Margret Walinford	were married Aug. 8, 1728
John Goss and Mehitable Baily	" July 30, 1728
Ebenezer Gage and Prisila Kimball	" Nov. 7, 1728
Job Kimball and Mary Green	" Fed. 19, 1728-9
Thomas Eaton and Lydia Kimball	" May 22, 1729
John Barker of Andover and Mehitable Stickney	" July 24, 1729
Jonathan Marden and Hepzebeth Hardy	" June 1, 1729
Joseph Carleton and Abigail Baily	" Oct. 30, 1729
Moses Hardy and Dorothy Hardy	" Apr. 22, 1729
Nathaniel Kimball and Dorathy Tenny	" Jany. 9, 1728-9
Josiah Osgood and Abigail Day	" July 2, 1729
Samuel Stickney and Elizabeth Hardy	" Apr. 22, 1729
Ebenezer Curtice and Elizabeth Palmer	" Nov. 14, 1729
Timothy Burbank and Susanna Hardy	" Nov. 14, 1729
Joseph Hardy and Sarah Carleton	" Apr. 3, 1729
Samuel Runels and Anna Sessions	" Feb. 18, 1730
David Kimball and Mary Wilson	" Feb. 19, 1730
Job Tyler of Boxford and Elizabeth Parker of Bradford	" July 17, 1730
Seth Petty and Dorkas Savory	" Mar. 30, 1730
Joseph Woster and Martha Palmer	" Apr. 29, 1730
Daniel Dresser and Mary Pemberton	" Apr. 9, 1730
Phillip Tenney and Jane Haile	" June 30, 1730
Samuel Smith and Hannah Hardy	" Aug. 27, 1730
Joseph Hardy and Ruth Kimball	" Oct. 2, 1730
John Huce and Sarah Hopkinson	" Oct. 22, 1730
Richard Haseltine and Sarah Barnes	" Nov. 12, 1730
Heaseltine and Mehitable Middlet	" Dec. 3, 1730
Stephen Webster and Rebecca Kimball	" Jan. 7, 1730-1
Jonathan Carleton and Ednah Bailey	" Oct. 28, 1731
Eliezer Burbank and Hannah Rolf	" Apr. 14, 1731
Samuel Potter and Esther Hardy	" Mar. 4, 1730-1
Ephraim Noyes and Abigail Platts	" Feb. 4, 1730-1
Joshua Warner and Mary Huchins	" Jan. 12, 1731-2
Ebenzer Hardy and Martha Palmer	" Nov. 8, 1731
John Day and Abigail Bailey	" June 1, 1731
David Hopkinson and Elizabeth Platts	" Dec. 22, 1731
Benj. Wallingford and Mary Burbank	" Feb. 14, 1731-2
Moses Day and Ruth Heasleton	" Apr. 11, 1731
Edmond Hardy and Sarah Gage	" May 16, 1731
Nathan Parker and Elizabeth Gage	" Oct. 2, 1731
Ezekiel Carleton and Mercy Kimball	" Nov 10, 1731
Joseph Jewet and Mary Gage	" Jan. 20, 1731-2
Edward Bailey and Elizabeth Burbank	" Oct. 12, 1732
Ebenezer Kimball and Martha Hopkinson	" June 5, 1732
Andrew Palmer and Jermina Hardy	" Dec. 5, 1732
Nathan Bailey and Mary Palmer	" Oct. 18, 1732

David Hardy and Dorcas Gage	were married	Dec. 6, 1732
Jonas Platts and Abigail Palmer	"	Dec. 19, 1732
John Grushea and Sarah Bailey	"	Dec. 14, 1732
Jonathan Bailey and Rebeckah Hardy	"	Sept. 25, 1733

Bradford, December y^e 24, 1733.

This may certify whomesoever it may concern, that James Bailey of Bradford, who was married to the widow Mary Bacon, November 22, last past by me y^e subscriber then declared that he took the said person without any thing of Estate, and that Lydia the wife of Eliazer Burbank and Mary the wife of Thomas Stickney, and Margeret the wife of Caleb Burbank, all of Bradford were witnesses that the clothes she then had on were of his providing and bestowing upon her.

William Balch minister of y^e gospel in s^d town.

Samuel Adams and Mary Burbank	were married	June 28, 1732
Jeremiah Kimball and Elizabeth Head	"	June 20, 1732
Luke Hovey and Darks Kimball	"	Oct. 10, 1732
Ephraim Foster and Mary West	"	Jan. 3, 1732-3
John Mulicken and Sarah Griffin	"	Jan. 29, 1732-3
Thomas Johnson and Phebe Hardy	"	Mar. 14, 1732-3
John Specks and Mary Cromme	"	Apr. 12, 1733
Moses Gage and Mary Heaseltine	"	Apr. 12, 1733
John Hale and Sarah Kimball	"	June 28, 1733
John Emery and Rebecca Walker	"	Aug. 28, 1733
Richard Kimball and Jemima Gage	"	Nov. 8, 1733
Nath ^l Lakeman and Sarah Buniels	"	Jan. 23, 1733-4
Timothy Haget and Elizabeth Carlton	"	June 30, 1733
Jeremiah Hardy and Rebecca Hardy	"	Aug. 29, 1734
Nathan Ames and Mary Burpey	"	May 6, 1735
Ezra Mireck and Mehitable Green	"	July 3, 1735
Enoch Poor and Bethiah West	"	Sept. 11, 1735
Samuel Parker and Anne Gootridg	"	May 28, 1735
Jeremiah Ames and Sarah Kimball	"	Apr. 2, 1734
Benj. Holmes and Mary Burbank	"	Oct. 7, 1734
Moses Tyler and Miriam Bailey	"	Sept. 25, 1734
Nathaniel Jewet and Susasanna Gooden	"	Dec. 25, 1734
Joseph Genins and Elizabeth Rolf	"	Dec. 5, 1735
Eliezer Burbank and Marcy Bailey	"	Apr. 18, 1735
Benj. Hall of Bumford and Rebecca Farnum of Andover	"	Oct. 9, 1735
Robert Creig and Hannah Spaford both of Rowley	"	Dec. 4, 1735
James Stickney and Ellener Wilson both of Rowley	"	Jan. 1, 1735
Joseph Bailey of Bradford and Elizabeth Boynton of Rowley	"	Jan. 1, 1735
Joseph Kinsman of Ipswich and Sarah Peabody of Boxford	"	Apr. 27, 1736
John Green and Sarah Stevens both of Newbury	"	Sept. 1, 1735

Joseph Mullickein and Phebe Tyler both of Bradford	were married	June 3, 1736
Abraham Farnum of Drakit and Abigail Hardy of Boxford	"	Nov. 3, 1736
Nathan Barker of Andover and Ann Platts of Bradford	"	Jan. 2, 1736
Robert Mullickim and Mary Hoit both of Bradford	"	Oct. 4, 1737
Nathl Grifing of Newbury and Bewlah Bailey of Bradford	"	Feb. 24, 1735-6
Joseph Hutchins of Bradford and Sarah Boynton of Rowley	"	Nov. 11, 1736
Ephraim Pemberton of Amsbury and And Jewet of Bradford	"	Apr. 16, 1737
Edmund Hardy and Ruth Burbank both of Bradford	"	Apr. 12, 1737
John Lull of Rowley and Dorothy Middleton of Bradford	"	May 19, 1737
Jonathan Hardy and Sarah Marsh of Bradford	"	Sept. 8, 1737
Moses Jewet of Exeter and Martha Hale of Bradford	"	Nov. 17, 1737
John Marsh of Draket and Martha Rolf of Bradford	"	Dec. 1, 1737
Jonathan Hopkinson of Newbury and Margret ——— Bradford	"	Mar. 28, 1738
John Brocklebank jr. and Sarah Tenny both of Rowley	"	June 1, 1738
Stephen Mighil of Rowley and Elizabeth Woodman of Bradford	"	Oct. 22, 1735
Joseph Francis of Medford and Elizabeth Harris of Bradford	"	Dec. 18, 1735
David Haseltine and Rachel Frye both of Bradford	"	Feb. 3, 1735-6
Zechariah Hardy and Bethiah Hardy both of Bradford	"	Feb. 5, 1735-6
Capt. Christopher Bartlett of Haverhill and Rachel Haseltine of Bradford	"	Mar. 4, 1735-6
Hann Emerson of Methuin and Paitience Hardy of Bradford	"	Oct. 12, 1736
Stephen Kimball of Bradford and Hannah Pearly of Boxford	"	Dec. 6, 1736
Abraham Kimball and Judith Hall both of Bradford	"	Dec. 30, 1736
Ebenezer Webster of Haverhill and Mehitable Kimball of Bradford	"	Mar. 1, 1736-7
Stephen Woodman and Elizabeth Poor both of Bradford	"	May 12, 1737
David Hall and Naomi Gage both of Bradford	"	Sept. 22, 1737

John Haseltine and Mary Webster both of Bradford	were married Jan. 24, 1783-9
Andrew Hardy and Ann Hardy both of Bradford	" Feb. 27, 1738-9
Francis Hardy of Bradford and Abigail Cheney of Newbury	" Feb. 27, 1738-9
David Boynton and Sarah Stickney both of Newbury	" Sept. 19, 1738
Thomas Emery and Priscilla Barker both of Andover	" Aug. 4, 1738
Jonathan Boynton of Rowley and Elizabeth Wood of Bradford	" June 5, 1739
James Walenford and Martha Walenford both of Bradford	" June 13, 1739
Jonathan Currier of Methuin and Esther Gage of Bradford	" Aug. 1, 1739
Ebenezer Lurvey of Bradford and Elizabeth Petee of Haverhill	" Jan. 8, 1739-40
Joseph Kimball jr. and Sarah Bond both of Bradford	" Nov. 13, 1740
Amos Gage and Mehitable Kimball both of Bradford	" Dec. 18, 1740
Jonathan Hall of Chester and Mehitable Kimball of Bradford	" Dec. 25, 1740
Samuel Watts of Haverhill and Abigail —— of Bradford	" Jan. 15, 1740
Ephraim Kimball and Sarah Mullican both of Bradford	" Feb. 5, 1740
Thomas Hale of Boxford and Mary Kimball of Bradford	" Feb. 17, 1740
Jonathan Woodman and Mary Kimball both of Bradford	" Feb. 19, 1740
Zachariah Atwood and Mary Bacon both of Bradford	" May 7, 1741
Jonathan Molton and Sarah Burbank both of Bradford	" May 21, 1741
Samuel Hopkinson and Betty Palmer both of Bradford	" May 28, 1741
Thomas Kimball and Ruth Head both of Bradford	" Oct. 22, 1741
Moses Porter of Boxford and Mary Chadwick of Bradford	" Feb. 3, 1741
Joseph Chandler of Andover and Sarah Richardson of Bradford	" Dec. 10, 1741
Samuel Johnson of Andover and Elizabeth Gage of Bradford	" Apr. 22, 1742
John Durkim of Londonderry and Mary Talford of Bradford	" Mar. 6, 1739
Ralf Hall and Abigail Kimball both of Bradford	" Mar. 11, 1739

Samuel Burbank and Eunice Hardy both of Bradford	were married	Apr. 1, 1740
Ebenezer Bailey of Haverhill and Sarah Palmer of Bradford	"	Apr. 3, 1740
James Platts and Sarah Wallingford both of Bradford	"	Fed. 27, 1738-9
Eliphalet Hardy and Hannah Platts both of Bradford	"	Jan. 4, 1738-9
Ichabod Cheney of Bradford and Rebecca Smith of Rowley	"	July 25, 1739
Benjamin Hardy and Rebecca Rolf both of Bradford	"	Sept. 27, 1738
Moses Wood and Mehitable Stickney both of Bradford	"	Nov. 21, 1739
Moses Davis of Haverhill and Hepsibeth Richardson of Bradford	"	Apr. 24, 1740
David Marden and Mehitable Hardy both of Bradford	"	July 21, 1740
Jeremiah Bailey of Haverhill and Marcy Burbank of Bradford	"	Mar. 9, 1740-1
Daniel Thiston and Hannah Parker both of Bradford	"	Sept. 3, 1741
Jonathan Wallenford and Martha Marsh both of Bradford	"	Jan. 14, 1741-2
Peter Cheney and Rose Hardy both of Bradford	"	Apr. 1, 1742
John Ellet and Sarah Williams both of Bradford	"	Mar. 25, 1742
Benjamin Palmer and Martha Worster both of Bradford	"	Dec. 21, 1742
Samuel Stickney and Susanna Jonson both of Bradford	"	June 3, 1742
Moses Worster and Mary Stickney both of Bradford	"	Mar. 25, 1743
Moses Leavitt of Strattam and Ann Parker of Bradford	"	Jan. 27, 1742-3
Gershom Haseltine of Bradford and Deborah Howard of Haverhill	"	Apr. 23, 1744
Edward Kimball and Dorathy Kimball both of Bradford	"	Jan. 25, 1742
Ebenezer Kimball and Dorathy Kimball both of Bradford	"	Apr. 4, 1743
Stephen Russell of Dracutt and Abigail Gage of Bradford	"	Oct. 25, 1743
Nath. Hall of Chester and Mary Wood of Bradford	"	Oct. 27, 1743
John Balch of Beverly and Eunice Kimball of Bradford	"	Dec. 15, 1743
Philip Hardy and Hannah Tenny both of Bradford	"	Dec. 22, 1743

David Livermore of Watertown and Abigail Kimball of Bradford	were married	Feb. 21, 1743
Jonathan Kimball and Elizabeth Green both of Bradford	"	Feb. 13, 1744
Nath ^l Thirston and Sarah Kimball both of Bradford	"	Feb. 19, 1744
Samuel Kinney jr. of Newbury and Mary Mulliken of Bradford	"	Feb. 2, 1743
Samuel Stickney jr. and Merabeth Tenny both of Bradford	"	Oct. 11, 1743
Daniel Parker of Bradford and Mary Sargent of Newbury	"	Feb. 9, 1743
Samuel Hibbard and Hannah Wilcom both of Bradford	"	Sept. 15, 1743
Joseph Hovey and Rebecca Stickney	"	Mar. 21, 1743-4
Eldad Hardy and Hannah Savory	"	Nov. 26, 1744
Joseph Burbank and Sarah Dowse	"	Oct. 17, 1744
Gideon Hardy and Mary Gage	"	May 24, 1744
Job Hardy and Hannah Rolenings	"	Sept. 24, 1744
Daniel Burbank and Elizabeth Jonson	"	Apr. 1, 1745
Josiah Bacon and Abigail Knowlton	"	Oct. 7, 1745
Abraham Parker and Hannah Harthen	"	Feb. 17, 1745-6
Samuel Trask and Hannah Hibard	"	Nov. 25, 1746
these were married by y ^r . Rev. Mr. William Balch		
Samuel Woodman and Mary Armstrong	"	Sept. 24, 1745
Dudley Carleton and Abigail Wilson	"	Feb. 25, 1745
Abraham Carleton and Mary Clark	"	June 5, 1746
Nath. Griffin jr and Mary Fails	"	Jan. 20, 1746
Ebenezer Webster and Sarah Gage	"	June 24, 1746
Isaac Littleale and Deborah Kimball	"	Apr. 20, 1747
these were married by y ^r . Rev. Mr. Joseph Parsons		
David Boynton and Sarah Stickney	"	Sept. 19, 1738
Seth Jewett and Mehitabel Hardy	"	Sept. 6, 1739
Joseph Ridder and Abigail Hardy	"	Sept. 6, 1739
Ebenezer Medelton and Abigail Boynton	"	Sept. 13, 1732
William Atwood and Abigail Runels	"	Dec. 24, 1739
Jonathan Webster and Abigail Springer	"	Dec. 8, 1742
Thomas Roberts and Joanna Haseltine	"	Feb. 14, 1742-3
Nath. Clement and Rachel Bailey	"	Aug. 23, 1743
John Chadwick and Susannah Peabody	"	Jan. 12, 1743
Richard Perry and Esther Hardy	"	Jan. 26, 1743
Amos Kimball and Dorothea Haseltine	"	May 29, 1744
David Warner and Anna Boynton	"	June 12, 1744
Amos Bailey and Sarah Cottle	"	April. 1, 1745
Francis Nelson and Mary Perse	"	May 30, 1745
John Hardy and Sarah Barker	"	June 20, 1746
these were married by Thomas Kimball Justice Peaco		
Jabes Gage and Elizabeth Wilson to each other as husband and wife,		

before several witnesses as well as myself. Thomas Kimball Justice Peace.

Joseph Richardson and Dorathy Rowe	were married May 10, 1747
Ebenezer Jaques and Elizebeth Mullicken	" Oct. 22, 1747
Daniel Eames and Mary Chadwick	" Aug. 9, 1748
Samuel Atwood and Sarah Rowe	" Oct. 5, 1748
George Kimball and Sarah Mullicken	" Oct. 21, 1748
James Head and Sarah Thirston	" Dec. 14, 1748
Ephraim Lacy and Martha Wood	" Dec. 22, 1748
Thomas Webster and Sarah Kimball	" Nov. 14, 1748
Daniel Merrill and Abigail Carleton	" April 3, 1749

these were married by y^e. Rev. Mr. Joseph
Parsons

John Simmons and Elizabeth Walenford	" Nov. 28, 1747
John Tenny and Abiah Merrill	" March 16, 1747
Chase Savary and Prisilla Hardy	" April 13, 1747
Edward Webber and Mehitabel Haseltine	" Nov. 19, 1747
William Greenough and Hannah Atwood	" Jan. 12, 1747-8
Ebenezer Hale and Sarah Wicome	" March 8, 1747
Nathaniel Burpe and Easter Rolf	" April 19, 1748
John Wool and Susannah Barker	" May 5, 1748
Eliphelet Rollins and Mary Lessen	" Dec. 20, 1748
John Burbank and Mary Savory	" Dec. 20, 1748
Ebenezer Wood and Sarah Stickney	" May 24, 1749
Samuel Tenny and Elizabeth Fails	" Dec. 28, 1749
Maxy Haseltine and Abigail Win	" March 1, 1749
Josiah Sessions and Martha Hopkinson	" March 8, 1749
Obadiah Kimball and Abigail Carleton	" Nov. 6, 1750
Ephraim Robinson and Hannah Kimball	" Dec. 6, 1750
Obadiah Perry and Elizabeth Kimball	" Jan. 10, 1750
Samuel Page and Phebe Richardson	" Jan. 24, 1750
William Wicome and Susanna Rolf	" March 12, 1750
John Baley and Abigail Haseltine	" Oct. 1, 1751
Peter Green and Sarah Hall	" Jan. 7, 1752
Samuel Trask and Sarah Martin	" Feb. 27, 1752
Bradstreet Parker and Rebecca Balch	" Nov. 1, 1750
Samuel Wood and Ruth Hardy	" Jan. 30, 1749
Samuel Palmer jr. and Mary Savory	" Jan. 24, 1749
Orlando Sargent and Sarah Balch	" Dec. 26, 1751
John Fairfield and Mary Burbank	" Oct. 17, 1751
Ebenezer Palmer and Susanna Bacon	" Dec. 10, 1751
Josiah Hills and Elizabeth Stickney	" Nov. 5, 1751
Thomas Edlegsly and Catheron Phillips	" Dec. 5, 1751
Ezekiel Hale and Hannah Balch	" April 7, 1752

Mr. Balch married these,

William Harris and Ellener Wood	" Dec. 3, 1751
James Chadwick and Mary Thurston	" March 5, 1752
Richard Kimball and Eunice Chadwick	" April 9, 1752
Aaron Gage and Sarah Hall	" April 23, 1752
Richard Haseltine and Sarah Barron	" Aug. 13, 1752
Richard Gage and Anna Crummy	" Aug. 20, 1752

Joshua Wood and Elizabeth Campbel	were married	Oct. 19, 1652
Mr. Parsons married these. Return made		
Ezra Annes and Sarah Long	"	Dec. 20, 1752
Rowell Foot and Elizabeth Hardy	"	Nov. 29, 1752
Gideon Hardy and Mary Hardy	"	June 28, 1753
Joshua Harriman and Dorcas Hardy	"	Nov. 13, 1753
James Dwenel and Abigail Plats	"	Dec. 18, 1753
Andrew Flood and Sarah Hopkinson	"	Aug. 17, 1753
Nathaniel Clark and Mary Hardy	"	Feb. 6, 1753
James Haseltine and Rebecca Mullicken	"	Nov. 14, 1754
Asa Burbank and widow Sarah Burbank	"	Aug. 6, 1754
John Savary and Sarah Wood	"	Sept. 11, 1755
John Wood and Mary Palmer	"	March 15, 1755
Benjamin Pettengill and Martha Pemberton	"	Feb. 11, 1755
John Searle and Bethiah Damford	"	June 1, 1756
Edward Cheney and Rebecca Hardee	"	Aug. 12, 1756
Benj ^m . Greenough and Susanna Burbank	"	Jan. 6, 1756
Joseph Poor and Margaret Bayel	"	April 22, 1756
Sesar man-sarvent to Mr. Porter and Cloe }	}	June 11, 1756
maid-servant to Mr. Timothy Hardee }		
Abner Hardy and Rebecca Hardy	"	Nov. 10, 1756
Nathaniel Bailey and Mary Spofford	"	Oct. 20, 1757
Joseph Hardy and Mary Hopkinson	"	March 31, 1757
Edward Hardy and Sarah Jewett	"	Dec. 29, 1757
Stephen Burbank and Betty Hopkinson	"	Nov. 28, 1757
Joseph Bailey and Deborah Hardy	"	Feb. 24, 1757
Jedediah Parker and Sarah Stickney	"	Feb. 11, 1757
William Atwood and Sarah Bradley	"	March 29, 1757
Samuel Runnels and Joanna Platts	"	March 14, 1758
Samuel Greenough and Susannah Bailey	"	Jan. 26, 1758
Eliphalet Hardy and Mehitable Hardy	"	Nov. 9, 1758
John More and Dorathy Stickney	"	May 17, 1758
Lt. Timothy Burbank and Mary Atwood	"	Nov. 16, 1758
William Balch and Rebecca Bailey	"	Nov. 15, 1759
Joseph Jennings and Hannah Hardy	"	Dec. 25, 1759
Thomas Carleton jr. and Mary Parker	"	Jan. 8, 1760
Stephen Danford and Betty Parker	"	Jan. 5, 1758
these were married by Mr. William Balch,		
Abraham Burbank and Abigail Savory	"	April 25, 1753
Ebenezer Burbank and Dorcas Hardee	"	May 6, 1753
Thomas Todd and Elizabeth Carleton	"	Oct. 22, 1753
Shubel Walker and Mary Blasdel	"	Dec. 5, 1754
Ebenezer Griffin and Prisciler Kimball	"	Jan. 2, 1755
Thomas Michell and Sarah Annice	"	Jan. 18, 1756
Capt. Daniel Eams and Prisciler Kimball	"	Feb. 26, 1756
Jonathan Sherwin and Mary Crumme	"	March 18, 1756
Joshua Kimball and Sarah Buzzil	"	March 18, 1756
Isaac Kimball and Mehitable Griffin	"	May 6, 1756
Samuel Chadwick and Mary Kimball	"	June 1, 1756
Siman Wiggins and Hannah Marbel	"	July 22, 1756
Nathaniel Mitchell and Abigail Day	"	Nov. 23, 1756

Daniel Jaquish and Abigail Mullicken	were married Dec. 9, 1756
Jonathan Chadwick and Sarah Kimball	" Feb. 17, 1756
Ebenezer ——— and Mary Cheney	" April 14, 1757
these were married by Mr. Parsons,	
Joseph Marble and Mary Woodman	" May 12, 1757
Sisco and Dinah	" July 21, 1757
James Gage and Rebeckah Kimball	" Aug. 18, 1757
John Blasdel and Susannah Mirick	" Sept. 25, 1757
Capt. Abel Morse of Chester and Sarah Kimball	" Sept. 29, 1757
Nathaniel Gage jr. and Dorothy Kimball	" Oct. 6, 1757
Timothy Colby of Amesbury and Mannah Bra	" Oct. 20, 1757
Jeremiah Kimball and Abigail Runnels	" Dec. 6, 1757
John Philips and Elizabeth Hagget	" Dec. 29, 1757
Ephraim Farnum of Rumford and Judith Hall	" March 23, 1758
Ros Wyman of Shrewsbury and Sarah Hagget	" April 15, 1761
Stuard Hunt of Rowley and Ednah Woodman	" Jan. 5, 1761
Daniel Spafford and Elizabeth Griffing	" Nov. 26, 1761
Abel Kimball and Mary Hagget	" Jan. 5, 1762
Ebenezer Parker and Mary Lacount	
Daniel Cole of Boxford and Elizabeth Day	" Nov. 25, 1762
Benjamin Walker and Sarah Webster	" Nov. 25, 1762
Samuel Kimball and Elizabeth Carleton	" Dec. 21, 1762
married by the Rev. Mr. Joseph Parsons	
John Edwards of Haverhill and Jemimah Wallingford	" April 2, 1761
Daniel Tenny and Joanna Cheney	" June 25, 1761
John Hopkinson and Rebeckah Tenny	" Oct. 8, 1761
Jeremiah Ames and Jenney Tenny	" March 5, 1761
Thomas Stickney and Sarah Tenney	" Jan. 6, 1761
Solomon Tenny and Betty Savory	" Dec. 31, 1761
Jacob Jewett and Mehitabel Mitchel	" July 1, 1762
emuel Hardy and Hannah Juet	" April 8, 1762
Abraham Parker and Susanna Greenough	" Nov. 10, 1763
Thomas Hardy jr. and Lydia Hardy	" Feb. 2, 1763
Jesse Rolins and Betty Chaney	" Nov. 10, 1763
Benjamin Atwood and Martha Hardy	" April 21, 1763
John Adams of Rowley and Marreba Stickney	" Sept. 18, 1764
James Palmer and Mary Hopkinson	" March 15, 1764
Samuel Adams and Mary Stickney	" Sept. 15, 1764
Timothy Hardy and Priscella Eams	" Feb. 14, 1765
William Tenny and Rebecca Eams	" Feb. 14, 1765
James Haseltine and Hannah Kimball	" July 2, 1765
William Atwood and Jane Hardy	" April 2, 1765
Stephen Morse and Lydia Tenny	" Nov. 9, 1762
Nathaniel Marble jr. of Haverhill and Ruth Hardy	" Dec. 28, 1762
married by the Rev. Mr. Balch,	
Joseph Hill Ordway of Haverhill and Bettie Hardy	" May 22, 1766
Moses Hagget and Esther Lakeman	" Feb. 8, 1768
Frances Kimball and Bettie Head	" Feb. 18, 1768

Samuel Kimball of Plastow and Eabigarl Eastman	“	were married	Jan. 21, 1768
Aaron Kimball of Boxford and Mehitabel Kimball	“	“	Feb. 12, 1767
married by Rev. Mr. Sam. Williams,			
Jonathan Chase of Newburyport and Hannah Rollins of Newbury	“	“	Aug. 13, 1767
married by Ben th . Mullicken Esq.,			
Henry Chase of Nottingham and w ^d . Mary Hardy	“	“	Dec. 23, 1773
Simeon Stevens of Andover and Prudence Hardy of Bradford	“	“	Oct. 24, 1765
Samuel Boynton and Ruth Hardy both of Bradford	“	“	Oct. 24, 1765
Edmond Hardy of Pelham and Mary Hardy of Bradford	“	“	Oct. 28, 1765
The Rev. Mr. Jedediah Jewett of Rowley and Mrs. Elizabeth Parsons of Bradford	“	“	Oct. 29, 1765
John Hony of Bolton and Sarah Atwood of Bradford	“	“	Oct. 31, 1765
Samuel Burbank of Nottingham West and Sarah Hardy of Bradford	“	“	Oct. 15, 1766
Moses Pearson and Martha Gorse both of Bradford	“	“	Nov. 9, 1766
Jacob Low of Rowley and Abigail Page of Bradford	“	“	April 11, 1767
Moses Hardy jr. and Miriam Hardy both of Bradford	“	“	May 6, 1767
Nathaniel Parker jr. and Judith Hopkinson both of Bradford	“	“	May 29, 1768
Retire Harthorn Parker and Ednad Parker both of Bradford	“	“	May 9, 1768
Nathaniel Wallingford and Abigail Savory both of Bradford	“	“	Sept. 8, 1768
Joseph Nelson of Rowley and Hannah Wallingford of Bradford	“	“	March 7, 1769
Elijah Homer of Rowley and Hannah Herrick of Bradford	“	“	Sept. 26, 1769
Ebenezer Hardy jr. and Susannah Hardy both of Bradford	“	“	July 26, 1769
Rowel Foot and Merribah Hardy both of Bradford	“	“	July 26, 1769
Ebenezer Stickney and Molly Palmer both of Bradford	“	“	June 9, 1770
Lemuel Marden and Hannah Greenough both of Bradford	“	“	Feb. 4, 1770
William Dickinson of Rowley and Martha Wallingford of Bradford	“	“	June 7, 1770
Thomas Wood and Allis Bailey both of Bradford	“	“	July 8, 1770

MARRIAGES AT SCITUATE, MASS., PRIOR TO 1700.

Though these marriages were used by DEANE in his history, the date of the year is only given, and we now give the full date.

W. H. W.

- James Terry and Lydia Willes, 1 June, 1666.
 Thomas' Roose and Alice Hatch, Dec., 1665.
 Thomas Woodworth and Debrah Damen, 8 Feb., 1666.
 Joseph Woodworth and Sarah Stockbridge, 6 Jan., 1666.
 Steven Tilling and Hannah Litell, 15 Jan., 1661.
 James Briges and Rebecca Tilden, 8 July, 1673.
 Thomas Nicholles and Sarah Whiston, 25 May, 1663.
 Jonathan Cudworth and Sarah Jackson, 31 May, 1667.
 Samuel House and Rebecca Nicholles, 15 March, 1664.
 Thomas King and Elizabeth Clapp, 20 April, 1669.
 Thomas Perry and Susanna Whiston, 2 May, 1671.
 Josiah Lechfield and Sarah Baker, 22 Feb., 1671.
 John Baylis and Sarah White, 25 Jan., 1672.
 Theophilus Wetherbee and Lydia Parker, 9 Nov., 1675.
 Tristram Davis and Sarah Archer, of Brantry, 19 March, 1694-5.
 Joseph Barstow and Susanna Lincoln, of Hingham, 16 May, 1666.
 Joseph Randall and Hannah Macomber, of Marshfield, Oct., 1672.
 Richard Dwelley and Eame Glass, of Duxbury, 4 April, 1682.
 Abraham Pierce and Hannah Glass, of Duxbury, 29 Oct., 1695.
 Richard Church and Hannah ———, 2 Feb., 1696-7.
 Robert Barker and Hannah ———, 1 April, 1697.
 Joseph Stockbridge and Margaret (Turner), 20 Oct., 1697.
 Timothy Tileston, of Dorchester, and Hannah ———, 5 Jan., 1697.
 William Macomber, of Dorchester, and Elizabeth (Turner), 9 March, 1797-8.
 Hatherly Foster and Bathsheba (Turner), 1 Dec., 1698.
 Peter Collamer and Abigail Davis, of Roxbury, 8 Nov., 1694.
 Elisha Turner and Elizabeth Jacob, 6 June, 1687.
 Henry Joslin and Abigail Stockbridge, 4 Nov., 1676.
 Nathaniel Tilden and Mary Sharpe, 5 Nov., 1673.
 William Ticknor and Lydia Tilden, 2 Nov., 1696.
 John Hiland and Elizabeth James, 3 Jan., 1694-5.
 Joseph Garrett and Ruth Buck, 17 Jan., 1676.
 Thomas Clark and Martha Curtis, 11 or 2 Jan., 1676.
 Jacob Bumpas and Elizabeth Blackmer, 24 Jan., 1677.
 John Curtis and Miriam Brooks, 4 April, 1678.
 Cornelius Briggs and widow Mary Russell, 20 March, 1677.
 Thomas Turner and Hannah Jenkins, 9 Feb., 1695.
 James Terry and Elizabeth Rollings, 24 Sept., 1679.
 Joseph Otis and Dorothy Thomas, 20 Nov., 1688.
 William Barrett and Lydia James, 20 April, 1680.

- Benjamin Pierce and Martha Adams, 5 Feb., 1678.
 Benjamin Audley and Mary Merrill, 7 Oct., 1683.
 Steven Otis and Hannah Einsine, 16 June, 1685.
 David Jacob and Sarah Cushing, 20 Dec., 1689.
 John Booth, jr. and Mary Dodson, 12 Dec., 1687.
 Isaac Beck, jr., and Eunice Turner, 24 Oct., 1684.
 Nathaniel Tilden and Margaret Dodson, of Hingham, 3 Jan., 1693-4.
 John Cushing, jr., and Deborah Loring, 20 May, 1688.
 Benjamin Stetson and Grace Turner, 22 Jan., 1690.
 Josiah Terry and Isabel Witherlee, 6 Oct., 1684.
 Josiah Terry and Sarah Mendall, 12 Jan., 1692.
 Samuel House and Sarah Pinson, 25 Feb., 1691-2.
 Timothy White and Abigail Rogers, 1 Jan., 1678-9.
 Israel Chittenden and Deborah Baker, 25 April, 1678.
 Isaac Randall and Susanna Berstow, 19 Nov., 1684.
 Isaac Randall and Deborah Buck, 29 Nov., 1692.
 John Barstow and Lydia Hatch, 16 Jan., 1678.
 Ichabod Ewell and Mehitable Gwinne, 1 May, 1689.
 Jonathan Pratt and Margaret Loe, 8 Jan., 1691-2.
 Thomas Pinson and Sarah Turner, 26 Dec., 1693.
 Samuel Tilden and Sarah Curtis, 25 July, 1694.
 James Whitcomb and Mary Parker, 22 Nov., 1694.
 Eliab Turner and Elnathan Hinksman, 22 Nov. 1694.
 John Palmer and Mary Rose, 20 Dec., 1694.
 Thomas Curtis and Mary Cook, 6 March, 1694-5.
 Joseph Thorne and Joanna Pinson, 16 May, 1695.
 Elnathan Palmer and Mercy Clark, 25 Dec., 1695.
 Amos Turner and Mary Heland, 6 April, 1695.
 John Dwelley and Rachel Buck, 4 Jan., 1692-3.
 Nathaniel Brooks and Elizabeth Curtis, 25 Dec., 1678.
 Thomas Brooks and Hannah Bisher, 6 June, 1687.
 Joseph Stetson and Hannah Oldham, 6 Nov., 1688.
 Thomas Oldham and Mercy Sproat, 27 June, 1683.
 Benjamin Curtis and Mary Silvester, 1689.
 William Cliffe and Lydia Wills, 25 Nov., 1691.
 Nathan Pickles and Merriam Turner, 3 Aug., 1687.
 Thomas Young and Sarah White, Jan., 1688-9.
 Benjamin Turner and Elizabeth Hawkins, 14 April, 1692.
 Aaron Symonds and Mary Woodworth, 24 Dec., 1677.
 William Perry and Elizabeth Lobdell, 31 May, 1681.
 John Peirce and Patience Dodson, 12 Dec., 1683.
 Zechariah Damen and Martha Woodworth, June, 1679.
 Stephen Chittenden and Mehitable Bucke, 5 Nov., 1679.
 Jonathan Merritt and Elizabeth Whiton, 8 Aug., 1710.
 Richard Garrett and Persis Peirce, 3 Dec., 1695.
 John Jackson, of Plymouth, and Abigail Woodworth, 24 Dec., 1695.
 Jacob Vinal and Mary Cudworth, 12 Feb., 1695-6.
 Rodolphus Elmes and Bethiah Dodson, 20 Feb., 1695-6.
 Thomas Hatch and Hannah Cudworth, 6 March, 1695-6.
 John Farrow, of Hingham, and Persis Halebroke, 30 April, 1696.
 Zechariah Colman and Joanna Cudworth, 16 Dec., 1696.

Joseph White, jr., and Oseeth Turner, 16 Sept., 1696.
 William Ticknor and Lydia Tilden, 2 Nov., 1696.
 Thomas Oliver and Bethiah Coppe (or Clappe), 11 Nov., 1696.
 Joseph Nichols and Bathshebee Pinson, 12 Jan., 1696-7.
 William Parker and Rachel Clark, 2 March, 1696-7.
 Abraham Barden and Mary Booth, 20 Oct., 1697.
 John Marshall, of Boston, and Jane Allen, 16 Nov., 1697.
 Hezekiah Woodworth and Hannah Clap, 23 Dec., 1697.
 Gershom Marble and Waitstill Ingle, 29 Dec., 1697.
 Joseph White, Sr. and Elizabeth Vinal, 7 June, 1699.
 Thomas King and Deborah Briggs, 15 June, 1699.
 Israel Hatch and Elizabeth Hatch, 27 July, 1699.
 John Baylie and Abigail Clap, 14 Feb., 1700.
 John Baylis and Ruth Clothier, 9 Dec., 1699.
 Robert Osgood and Sarah Dodson, 14 Dec., 1699.
 Josiah Turner and Hannah Holbrook, 24 Jan., 1700.
 Ebenezer Mott and Grace Vinal, 19 Feb., 1700.

NOTE.—The earlier marriages, omitted by mistake, will be printed in the next number.

GORGES AND ARCHDALE.

In a document published in the *Register*, vol. xiii, pp. 303-4, John Archdale calls Ferdinando Gorges, his brother. A friend has furnished us with an inscription from a mural tablet to the Gorges family in Ashley Church, copied from Hutchins's *History and Antiquities of Dorset*, iii, 35, which explains the connection. There is a full pedigree of the Gorges family here which we shall use in another number.

"Near this place lieth the body of Ferdinando Gorges, late of Westminster, Esq., sometime Governor of the Province of Maine in New England. He was born at Loftas in Essex, grandson and heir to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, of Ashton-Phillips, in the county of Somerset, knight. He married Mary, the eldest daughter of Thomas Archdale, of Loaks, in Chipping Wycomb, in the county of Bucks, Esq. They were a very eminent example of virtue, and entirely happy in their mutual affection; and had many children, of whom only two survived their indulgent and tender parents. He was charitable and patient, courteous and beneficent, zealous and constant to the church, and a great admirer of learning. He is interred in the same grave in which Sir Theobald Gorges was buried Anno Domini 1647, second son of the Marchioness of Northampton and uncle to the Right Hon. Richard, Lord Gorges.—Obit, xxv Janu. Anno Domini 1718, æt. 89."

RESEARCHES AMONG FUNERAL SERMONS.

Continued from Vol. ix., page 356.

QUINCY.—“The Instability of Human Greatness. Illustrated and Exemplified in a Funeral Discourse at Braintree, April 23, 1738, upon the much lamented death of the Hon. Edmund Quincy, Esq., one of His Majesty's Council, and of the Judges of the Circuit, and Agent for the Province of Massachusetts Bay at the Court of Great Britain. Who died of the small pox in London, the 23d of February, 1737-8. In the 57th year of his age. By John Hancock, A. M., and Pastor of the First Church in Braintree. Ps. 77, 19 ; 39, 9 ; 12, 1. Boston : Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, mcccxxxviii.” Pp. 32, the last two being addenda. Running Title, “The Instability of Human Greatness.”

The dedication is to Henry Flynt, brother-in-law of the deceased, and to his children, Edmund Quincy, Josiah Quincy, Mrs. Elizabeth Wendell and Mrs. Dorothy Quincy. One extract may be given. “He was an honorable man, honorably descended, the third Edmund Quincy in a direct line that lived and died in this country. His grandfather came early into Boston, and died there about the thirty-third year of his age, in good esteem. His father came and settled in this town, and was a gentleman of distinction among our fathers, being one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Lieutenant Colonel of this Regiment. He died here 7th January, 1697-8, in the 70th year of his age. This son was born unto him by his last wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Major General Gookin, of Cambridge, October 24, 1681.”

The preacher tells the children, also, that their “grandmother, Mrs. Esther Flynt, relict of Rev. Josiah Flynt, of Dorchester, died 26th July, 1737, in the 90th year of her age; and their mother died 29th August following, in the 60th year of her age, having had ten children, of whom these four survived.”

WALDO.—“Joy, the Duty of Survivors, on the Death of Pious Friends and Relatives. A Funeral Discourse on the Death of Mrs. LUCY WALDO, the amiable consort of Mr. SAMUEL WALDO, merchant in Boston. Who departed this life August 7th, 1741, in the 38th year of her age. By CHARLES CHAUNCY, A. M., Pastor of the First Church of Christ in Boston. Eccles. 7, 1. BOSTON : Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, in Queen St., 1741.” Pp. 25.

This contains no genealogical information. By the *Register*, xviii. 177, we learn that she was Lucy Wainwright, of Ipswich, wife of General Samuel Waldo.

BYFIELD.—“Nathaniel's Character Displayed. A Sermon preached the Lord's Day after the Funeral of the Honorable NATHANIEL BYFIELD, Esq., late Judge of the Vice Admiralty, and one of His Majesty's Council for this Province. Who died at his house in Boston, on the 6th of June, 1733, in the 80th year of his age. By Charles Chauncy, M. A., one of the Pastors of the Old Church. Isa. iii. 13. Printed in the year 1733.”

The Appendix has the following from the *Weekly News Letter*,

"His immediate descent was from the Rev. Mr. Richard Byfield, the laborious faithful pastor of Long-Ditton in Surrey and one of the Divines in the famous Westminster Assembly. His mother being of the noted family of the Juxons. He was the youngest of one and twenty children, and one of the sixteen that sometimes followed their pious father to the place of public worship. He was born in 1653, arrived at Boston in New England in 1674, and conceiving a love to this country resolved to settle here, and accordingly married the following year Mrs. Deborah Clark, by whom he had five children, three whereof died in infancy. The other two lived to be married; the youngest to the late Hon. Lient. Governor Tailer, who quickly departed without issue, the other to Edward Lyde, Esq., by whom she had five children, two of whom dying young, three only are now surviving, a son and two daughters.

He lived with the wife of his youth till 1717, upwards of forty years, and the following year married Mrs. Sarah Leverett, youngest daughter of the Hon. Governor Leverett, with whom he lived till 1730, when he was again left a sorrowful widower. He has left his grandson, Byfield Lyde, Esq. (son-in-law to his Excellency Governor Belcher), heir to the bulk of his estate."

TAILER.—"Man humbled by being compared to a Worm. A Sermon preached at the Publick Lecture in Boston, March 9th, 1731, 2, the day after the funeral of the Hon. William Tailer, Esq., late LIEUTENANT GOVERNOUR of the PROVINCE of the MASSACHUSETTS BAY in New England. Who Deceased at his Seat in DORCHESTER, on the first of the same month, and in the 56th year of his age. By WILLIAM COOPER, A. M. Boston in New England. Printed by B. Green, 1732." Pp. 25.

This sermon was dedicated to Mrs. Abigail Tailer, by "her sympathizing kinsman," William Cooper. The character of the subject is thus given. "In these Things I hope his Sons will be Followers of him; as also in his moderate pacific Temper and Principles as to religious matters. Colonel Tailer was indeed an Enemy to Bigotry and Uncharitableness. Of this his attendance on public worship in Dorchester so frequently on the Lord's Days, and his Countenance to and Friendship with the worthy Pastor of the Church there, was a conspicuous Proof."

NOTE.—These Sermons enable us to correct some errors and omissions in SAVAGE. In the first place they show that Nathaniel Byfield had two daughters, who lived to be married. The dedication leads us to explain Lt. Gov. Tailer's pedigree. We know that he was nephew of Lt. Gov. William Stoughton. I find that Rebecca, the widow of that William Tailer, a great merchant of Boston, who committed suicide 12th July, 1682, used the Stoughton coat of arms as her seal—hence she was Rebecca, daughter of Israel Stoughton. The sister, Hannah Stoughton, m. James Minot, and had Elizabeth (wife of Rev. John) Danforth, and Mehitable (wife of Thomas) Cooper. Another niece of Gov. Stoughton, Elizabeth Nelson, was the daughter of William Tailer, senr., and wife of John Nelson, which John N. signed the executor's bond on his father-in-law's estate. This John Nelson is mentioned, *Reg. x. 76*, I think, and is there said to have married the daughter of Lt. Gov. Tailer, not his sister. Yet this may be correct, and his father have married the sister, and so this John Nelson (said to have come hither in 1734) may have married his cousin.

The will of Gov. Tailer mentions his wife Abigail and nephew George Cradock. How this last connection is proved is still unknown to me. The heirs were Gillam Tailer, physician, and Sarah Taylor, of Boston, William Taylor, of Dorchester, Jacob Royall and Abigail his wife, Rev. Mather Byles and Rebecca his wife.

SWEETSER AND WIGGLESWORTH.

In the *Register*, Vol. xvii, page 130, it is stated that Edward Wigglesworth of New Haven, Ct., left two children, Michael, the author, and Abigail. Of the latter nothing is known, except that she was baptized Dec. 1640, and is mentioned in her father's will in 1653.

Thomas B. Wyman, Jr., Esq., of Charlestown, conjectures that she may have been Abigail wife of Benjamin² Sweetser, who was a son of Seth¹ Sweetser, of Charlestown, 1637, who emigrated from Tring, Hertfordshire, Eng. (*gravestone*.) One of the sons of Benjamin and Abigail Sweetser was named Wigglesworth, a grandson was named Michael, and a great grandson Wigglesworth. This conjecture we think not improbable.

Benjamin² Sweetser was an early and prominent baptist. He died July 22, 1718 in his 86th year. His wife Abigail survived him and was m. by Rev. I. Mather, Nov. 19, 1719, to Rev. Ellis Callender. The marriage is wrongly recorded *Mary*, but the publishment is *Abigail*. Rev. Mr. Callender next m. May 22, 1722, Elizabeth Eddy, who d. Nov. 10, 1726, in 77th year. Mr. C. d. May 18, 1728, a. 87.

Rev. Seth Sweetser, D. D., of Worcester, who grad. H. C. 1827, is a descendant of Benjamin² and Abigail Sweetser, through Seth,³ Seth,⁴ Henry Philips,⁵ and Seth⁶ his father, b. 1772.

These facts we obtain from a tabular account of this family by Mr. Wyman.

A LIST OF AMERICANS WHO DIED ON BOARD THE PRISON SHIP, AT ST. LUCIA, 1781.

John Hamm, Portsmouth,	Samuel Bacon, Barnstable,
John Dalling, Boston,	Samuel Nason, Philadelphia,
William Steward, Philadelphia,	Joseph White, Virginia,
Jacob Goodhue, Ipswich,	Michael Dussee, Salem,
Samuel St. Clair, Boston,	Capt. Samuel Rand, Newbury,
James Coleman, " "	Joseph Chamberlain, Canterbury,
Miles Skinner, Edington, N. C.	Died on their passage from St. Lucia.
Samuel Cressey, Newbury,	
Nicholas Roach, Salem,	William Stretur, Edington, N. C. }
Abram Bames, Hingham,	John Dawes, Salem, }
Joshua Haskell, Cape Ann,	Samuel Allen, Cape Ann, }
John Waters, Salem,	Died after landed at Chatham.

Boston Evening Post, 1782.

In the *Boston Evening Post*, of June 24th, July 1st, and July 8, 1782, is a list of Americans committed to Old Mill Prison, during the war: when taken; vessels taken in; when committed; places of abode; exchanged; escaped, and died in prison, from Dec., 1776, to Jan., 1782.

J. C.

THE AUTHOR OF MASSACHUSETTENSIS.

Lucius Manlius Sargent, Esq., under his well known signature of "SIGMA," has contributed to the *Boston Daily Evening Transcript* many articles of an historical nature, which, by the vivacity of their style, have rendered attractive the dry details of antiquarian research. Two of these which appeared thirteen years ago we intend to transfer to our pages. They are on the till then unsettled question of the authorship of the letters of *Massachusettensis*; which question he completely set at rest. The first article, which was published in the *Transcript* April 15, 1851, is here given; the second, published three days later, April 18, will appear in the October number. The documents referred to below, are in the possession of our society. Daniel Leonard's pedigree will be found in the *Register*, vol. v, p. 409; and that of Jonathan Sewall in Drake's *History of Boston*, in the table facing p. 586, of the folio edition, but not in the octavo edition.

JONATHAN SEWALL OR DANIEL LEONARD?

In the *Daily Evening Transcript* of Feb. 13, 1851, No. 6318, my attention was arrested by an article, under the caption—"Who wrote *Massachusettensis*?" I was surprised by such a question; for, with a vast majority of my present readers, and with the writer of the article in the *Transcript*, I had always supposed the celebrated letters of *Massachusettensis* to have been written by Jonathan Sewall, the Attorney General of the Province of Massachusetts. I conferred with the writer of the article in the *Transcript*; and, with strengthened impressions in favor of Sewall's authorship, I resolved to investigate the subject for my own gratification.

In the course of my inquiries, I have written to several persons, whose replies it is my intention to deposit, with the records and papers of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, where recurrence may be had to those replies, at any time hereafter, by such as have any doubt in regard to the authorship of the letters of *Massachusettensis*.

It must not be forgotten, that however important these letters were accounted in their day, and with whatever eloquence and power they were written, very little is known about them by many of the present generation, who are accurately posted up on the subject of Jenny Lind and the spiritual knockings. It may not be amiss, therefore, to preface my remarks with some brief account of the letters themselves.

The letters of *Massachusettensis* were written in a loyal spirit, and for loyal purposes. Their publication was commenced Dec. 12, 1774, and terminated Ap. 3, 1775. To these letters John Adams replied, over the signature of Novanglus. His replies were commenced Jan 23, 1775, and terminated Ap. 17 of that year. All these letters were written, with uncommon ability.

Through the agency of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, we have the

autobiography of his illustrious grandfather before us. From this I shall now select a passage which furnishes the *cotemporaneous* opinion of John Adams himself, as to the authorship of the letters, and in regard to their ability and tendency—1774.

"About this time, Draper's Paper, in Boston, swarmed with writers, and, among an immense quantity of meaner productions, appeared a writer under the signature of *Massachusettensis*, suspected but never that I knew ascertained, to be written by two of my old friends, Jonathan Sewall and Daniel Leonard. These papers were well written, abounded with wit, discovered good information, and were conducted with a subtlety of art and address, wonderfully calculated to keep up the spirits of their party, to depress ours, to spread intimidation, and to make proselytes among those whose principles and judgment give way to their fears; and these compose at least one-third of mankind.

"Week after week passed away, and these papers made a very visible impression on many minds. No answer appeared, and indeed some who were capable, were too busy, and others too timorous. I began at length to think seriously of the consequences, and began to write under the signature of *Novanglus*, and continued every week in the *Boston Gazette*, till the 19th of April, 1775. The last number was prevented from impression, by the commencement of hostilities, and Mr Gill gave it to Judge William Cushing, who now has it in manuscript. An abridgment of the printed numbers was made by some one in England, unknown to me, and published in *Almon's Remembrancer* for the year 1775, and afterwards reprinted in a pamphlet in 1783, under the title of 'History of the Dispute with America.' In New England, they had the effect of an antidote to the poison of *Massachusettensis*; and the battle of Lexington, on the 19th of April, changed the instruments of warfare from the pen to the sword." (Works of John Adams, Vol. ii, page 405.)

The reader will observe, that, *at the time*, 1774, Mr. Adams says, the letters of *Massachusettensis* were *suspected, but never ascertained, as he knew, to be written, by two of his old friends, Jonathan Sewall and Daniel Leonard*. It was then supposed—*suspected*—that the letters were the work of *both*, but was not then *ascertained*.

In 1819—forty-five years after this date, John Adams published the letters of *Massachusettensis* and *Novanglus*, in one volume. In the preface to this book, he ascribes the authorship of these letters to Jonathan Sewall, and to *him only*, with expressions, so full, so positive, as to leave no doubt, upon the reader's mind, that Mr. Adams felt more certain of nothing than of this. "*I was so well acquainted with his style and manner, that I knew him the moment he appeared in print.*" Again, "*I instantly knew him to be my friend Sewall, and I instantly resolved to enter the list with him.*"

Mr. Adams would not, thus positively, in 1819, have ascribed, to *Sewall alone*, that authorship, which, in 1774, he said was *suspected, but never ascertained* to belong to Sewall and Leonard, unless upon grounds satisfactory to his own mind. The reader will naturally suppose, that *suspicion* had given place to *certainty*. It is known that, in 1788 Mr. Adams met Jonathan Sewall in London—"Both

of us," says Mr. A. "forgetting that we had been enemies, embraced each other as cordially as ever. I had two hours conversation with him, in a most delightful freedom, upon a multitude of subjects." The reader will naturally infer, that, among that "multitude of subjects," and in the midst of that "delightful freedom," some reference was made to the *Massachusettensis* letters, and that, then and there, Mr. Adams obtained his settled conviction, that Sewall was the author, and Sewall alone.

Judge Daniel Leonard returned to New England, in 1799, and again in 1808. Upon one of these occasions, he visited Mr. Adams, at his residence, in Quincy. Then also, it may be conjectured, by some persons, the topic might have arisen, and Mr. Adams might have referred to his mistake, in the supposition, that Leonard had participated with Sewall in the preparation of the *Massachusettensis* letters.

The republication of these letters, by Mr. Adams, in 1819, caused them to be noticed, in the *North American Review*. The opinion of Mr. Adams, that Jonathan Sewall was *Massachusettensis*, seems to have been perfectly conclusive with the reviewer. It is evident that he had no doubt the letters were the work of Mr. Sewall.

The writer of the article in the *Transcript* of Feb. 13, 1851,* states that, in 1831, he had an interview, in this city with a son of Jonathan Sewall. This son of Mr. Sewall was then sixty-one years of age, and Chief Justice of Canada, and that he spoke of "his father's being the author of *Massachusettensis*, as a fact well known to him." As he was but "five years of age at the time of the battle of Bunker's Hill," his knowledge of his father's authorship of these letters must have been derived, either from his father's declaration to that effect, or from tradition, or common fame. In reply to my inquiry, the gentleman, who had this interview with the son of Jonathan Sewall, states, that he did not assert or imply that his father ever said he was the author of the letters of *Massachusettensis*. The impression upon his mind seemed to have been produced, by common report, which had never been contradicted, or questioned, to his knowledge, through a long series of years.

In 1832, seventeen years after the republication of these letters, by Mr. Adams, the Rev. Dr. Allen published the second edition of his *Biographical and Historical Dictionary*. Under the title, *Jonathan Sewall*, he ascribes the authorship of the letters of *Massachusettensis* to him and under the title *John Adams*, Dr. Allen again ascribes the authorship to Jonathan Sewall; and gives a synopsis of these letters, and of the letters of Novanglus. He manifestly entertains no doubt upon the subject. He does not appear to suppose that any other individual had ever been suspected or mentioned as the author, in whole or in part, of the letters of *Massachusettensis*.

If this work of Dr. Allen be, in reality, a sort of biographical omnibus, for the conveyance of mortals—their memories, at least—all the way down to posterity, it may, to some persons, appear, that Daniel Leonard was as justly entitled to a passage, as some of those uninteresting personages, to whom Dr. Allen has accorded such ample accom-

* Samuel G. Drake, Esq., of Boston.—Ed.

modations; and who certainly seem to have been born for that specific purpose mentioned by Cowper—"to be forgot."*

However this may be, it is certain, that the name of *Daniel Leonard* does not appear in the list of worthies whom Dr. Allen has gathered together. Thus far, we have a clear and uninterrupted stream of evidence, to prove that Jonathan Sewall was the author of the letters of *Massachusettensis*.

President Adams had entirely abandoned the doubtful ground on which his mind rested in 1774, that his old friends Jonathan Sewall and Daniel Leonard, were *suspected* to be the authors, though it had never been *ascertained* to his knowledge. New sources of knowledge had opened upon his mind—five and forty years had passed away—he had seen and conversed with Leonard—he had enjoyed an interview with Sewall, and conversed with his old friend, "*in a most delightful freedom and upon a multitude of subjects*;" and he felt and expressed, in 1819, in the most ample and positive manner, his thorough conviction, that Jonathan Sewall was the author of the letters of *Massachusettensis*.

I knew there was living a relative of Jonathan Sewall, whose taste for this species of inquiry, and whose accuracy, in all matters of antiquarian research, were well known. I refer to the Rev. Samuel Sewall, of Burlington, Mass., a son of the late Chief Justice Sewall. I sent this gentleman a copy of the *Transcript* of Feb. 13, 1851, containing the article which occasioned the present investigation. I received his reply, dated Feb. 19, 1851, in which he says—"I was much surprised to find the authorship of *Massachusettensis* brought into question. That Jonathan Sewall wrote it, I supposed was a point as well settled as that John Adams wrote *Novanglus*: and that upon the indisputable evidence of John Adams himself, his antagonist, and at the same time, his intimate friend."

Among those, and they were not a few, to whom I addressed my inquiries, there was a remarkable unanimity, in the opinion, that Jonathan Sewall was, beyond all reasonable doubt, the author of the letters of *Massachusettensis*. Those who entertained any scruples upon the subject were rare exceptions, from the almost universal opinion.

Now, to my humble apprehension, nothing is more manifest than that John Adams, our illustrious file leader, in the faith that Jonathan Sewall was the author of the letters of *Massachusettensis*, was *entirely mistaken*. The strong confidence of President Adams, that his friend Sewall was the author—and that he was "*so well acquaint-*

* Rev. Dr. Allen has since published the *third* edition of his Dictionary (Boston, J. P. Jewett & Co., royal 8vo., 1857, pp. 905); but though he has admitted seven persons by the name of Leonard, he has no article on Daniel, and a bare mention of him under his cousin, Hon. George Leonard. He still ascribes the letters of *Massachusettensis* to Sewall, without even informing us that their authorship has been doubted. We regret this, as Dr. Allen's book is really a valuable one, and shows great industry and research.

The letters of *Massachusettensis* were collected long before Mr. Adams reprinted them in 1819, with his letters of *Novanglus*. An edition which appeared at Dublin, in 1776, is styled the fourth, the newspaper edition being evidently reckoned as the first. See *Historical Magazine*, i, 249.—Ed.

ted with his style and manner," that he "*knew him the moment he appeared in print*"—was certainly misplaced. Jonathan Sewall was not the author of the letters of *Massachusettsensis*. I invite the reader's attention to the following number, in which I shall close the examination of this question.

SIGMA.

RECORD OF INTERMENTS.—John B. Newcomb, Esq., Superintendent of Public Schools, Elgin, Illinois, has been appointed by the City Council of Elgin to make a record of the interments in the cemetery there. He has had a plot made of each lot, and it is his intention to have the names of persons interred placed upon the plot in such a manner that their graves may readily be found at any time hereafter, whether tombstones have been erected or otherwise. Their names will be indexed so that they may be referred to readily. The index will contain the following facts so far as they may be obtained:—

1. Name in full with names of parent.
2. Place and date of death with age in full.
3. On what lot buried, and on what part of the lot; if in the Public Ground, or Potter's Field, the precise locality as near as possible.
4. In case of a wife, the husband's name will be given. Other facts, such as cause of death, place of nativity, &c., will be given when known.

The record, when completed, is to be kept by the city Sexton, and open to the inspection of all.

Mr. Newcomb's plan may suggest improvements in regard to records of interment, even to those who do not adopt his plan entire.

EARLY AMERICAN BOOKS.—At the sale of the library of John Allan, New York, the following were among the most choice volumes, and brought the prices named below:

Eliot's "Indian Bible," a fine copy,.....	\$ 825 00
Ward's "Simple Cobbler of Aggawam,".....	155 00
Barlow's "Columbiad,".....	31 00
Dr. Francis's "New York during the last Half Century,"	150 00
Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York,"....	1250 00
do do another copy, do	400 00
do do do do	55 00
Putnam's "Tour in Europe,".....	82 50
Sternhold and Hopkins,.....	19 00
Washington's Diary,.....	50 00

The above works were profusely illustrated with additional engravings, the "Knickerbocker" having been extended to a folio, and 275 engravings added; the labor of more than a year was bestowed upon it. The books amounted to \$27,000—probably four times the original cost. His collection of watches, snuff-boxes, minerals, shells, engravings, &c., &c., must have produced some thousands more.

J. C.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

ROBERTS=SMITH.—At Brighton, May 29, by Rev. Frederick A. Whitney, Oren N. Roberts, of Boston, son of Thomas and Nancy C. (Wiggin) Roberts, of Merideth, N. H., and Julia Ann, daughter of Clark and Nancy Emerson (Jordan) Smith of Brighton.

DEATHS.

BLAKE.—Hon. Jonathan, at Brattleboro, Vt., April 13, aged 84. He was a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Pierce) Blake, and was born at Dorchester, Mass., May 29, 1780. He was the 7th in descent from William and Agnes Blake, who came to Dorchester in the Mary and John, arriving in June, 1630, (see *Blake Family*;) through James,² by wife Elizabeth Clapp; James,³ by wife Ruth Batchelder; James,¹ by wife Wait Simpson; Samuel,⁵ by wife Patience White; and Jonathan,⁶ above, his father.

He went to Warwick, Mass., in 1781, at the age of one year, to which place his parents removed, from Dorchester. He resided at Warwick until 1854, when he removed to Brattleboro, Vermont. For fifty years he was almost constantly before the public, in some capacity, such as officer of the town, county or state, or engaged in surveying, for which he was distinguished, and sustained the reputation, to which his grandfather, and great grandfather, the annalist of Dorchester, (*ante vi*, 372) arrived, in that capacity. He wrote the history of Warwick, from its commencement to the year 1853, which is left in manuscript. He kept a diary; noting the daily occurrences, in the family, on the farm, in his travels, and remarkable events that came within his knowledge, for nearly sixty years. That also remains in manuscript. His influence was always exerted for good. He was a dutiful son, a beloved brother, a kind husband, a tender parent, and has left posterity a rich patrimony, not in houses and lands, but in the example of an industrious, useful and Christian life.

BLANCHARD.—Thomas, of apoplexy, at his residence, 109 Tremont street, Boston, April 16, a. 75. He was the 7th child of Samuel and Susannah (Tenney) Blanchard, and was born at Oxford, Mass., June 23, 1788. He was descended from Thomas Blanchard, of Concord, (said to have been a descendant of Thomas Blanchard, of Charlestown, 1639, but of this there is some doubt) through Joseph,² of Littleton, Mass., by wife Abigail Brewer, and Samuel,³ his father, born April 1, 1749. M. Coquerel, chairman of the judges of inventions at the World's Fair, in Paris, a few years ago, claimed Mr. Blanchard, who had some of his wonderful machines on exhibition there, as a Frenchman of Norman descent whose ancestors emigrated to England and thence to this country.

Mr. Blanchard was an inventor of remarkable genius. He patented more than twenty different inventions. Among the most important were the machines for turning irregular bodies, such as gun-

stocks, lasts, axe-handles, ox-yokes, busts, &c.; the machine for mortising gun-stocks, for setting locks; and the machine for bending timber called the "Compound Bend."

Though in early life he struggled under difficulties and losses that would have discouraged a man of less than indomitable perseverance, he ultimately acquired an ample fortune, and for many years enjoyed a life of affluence, as the fruit of active and persistent industry united to frugality and economy. He was much esteemed in the circle of his acquaintances, and bore an unblemished reputation.

His intimate friend, Maj. Joseph W. Wright, of West Needham, who has furnished us an account of Mr. Blanchard's ancestry states that the place of Mr. B.'s birth was near the Milbury line. As his father was socially connected with the people of Milbury and died in that town, and as he himself also lived and was married there, he always claimed it as his place of nativity. "It was in Milbury," writes Maj. Wright, "that he invented, when a lad of 16, his machine for cutting and heading tacks by one combined operation. I have seen the little working model. This machine was not perfected until his maturer years. His great invention for turning irregular forms, was invented in Milbury in 1818. I saw the first working model for turning gun-stocks, shoe lasts, &c., &c. The great idea entered his mind in 1817, and resulted in a machine for turning the plane and oval at the breech of the musket barrel to receive the lock."

BRIGGS.—Mrs. Betsey, at Freetown, Aug. 22, a. ab. 78; relict of Gilbert Briggs and daughter of Capt. Matthew,¹ and Hannah (Paine) Randall, Capt. Randall, the father, a captain in the American army in the war of the Revolution, was descended from Ralph¹ and Dorothy Paine, the first of the name that settled at Freetown, through Thomas,² who m. Susannah Haskell, and Ralph,³ who m. Elizabeth Harlow.
E. W. P.

CLARKE.—Dr. Moses, at East Cambridge, March 27, a. 46. He was the son of Greenleaf and Julia (Cogswell) Clarke, of Atkinson, N. H., and was born Jan. 18, 1818. His paternal descent was from Nathaniel Clarke, a merchant of Newbury, who died in 1690. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Wm. Cogswell, of Atkinson, a surgeon of the revolutionary army, descended from John Cogswell, a merchant of London, who came to this country in 1635 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. He received his medical degree at Dartmouth College, in 1843, having studied under the direction of Dr. Josiah Crosby, now of Manchester, N. H., and Dr. Dixie Crosby, professor in Dartmouth Medical Institution.

He entered upon his profession in Derry, N. H., where he remained about a year, when, in 1844, he removed to East Cambridge, and remained there in successful practice almost up to the time of his death. He was a member of the School Committee ten or twelve years, and City Physician about the same length of time.

He was patriotic and publicspirited as a citizen and highly respected as a physician.

MCCONIHE, Col. JOHN, of the 169^h Regt., N. Y. Vols., son of Hon. Isaac McConihe, LL. D., born at Troy, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1834, was

killed gallantly leading his Regt., against the rebel breastworks, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Col. McConihe was in many respects a remarkable man. Possessed of a fine person and accomplished manners, he was the pride of the social circle. His kindness of heart and sympathy for those in affliction endeared him to all who knew him. As a military commander he united severity of discipline with kindness of manner, and was idolized by those under his command. His men about their camp-fires always spoke of him as "Little Colonel John." Truly, another gallant officer, one whose place it will be difficult to fill, has fallen. Of him it may be said that he was a true patriot—a Christian gentleman.

Judge McConihe has given three sons to the service of his country—William, a Captain in the 2^d N. Y., was severely wounded at Chancellorsville, and remained in the army until the expiration of his term of service; Samuel, now Major of the 93d N. Y., wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, and John, the subject of this sketch, who has sealed with his life his devotion to the country.

MERRIAM.—Lt. Col. Waldo, commanding the 16th Regt. Mass. Vols., was killed in one of the great battles near Spottsylvania, Va., May 12th, 1864. He was the son of Charles and Caroline (Ware) Merriam, of Boston, and was born Feb. 23, 1839. His father was born in Concord, Mass., and was son of Joseph and grandson of Josiah and Lydia (Wheeler) Merriam. This Josiah was son of Joseph and Dorothy (Brooks), who died 10th Dec., 1754, aged 74, who was son of John and Mary (Cooper), grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Stow), and great grandson of Joseph Merriam, of Concord, who died (says Shattuck) 1st Jan., 1641. On his mother's side, Colonel Merriam was descended from the Ware, Seaverns, and Whitmore families. Possessed of great natural abilities, he was educated in the Boston schools, (being a Franklin medal scholar) received his mercantile education in the counting room of a relative, and made an extensive trip throughout the east, returning early in 1861. He had every prospect of a useful and prosperous career before him, but he felt called upon to devote himself to his country's service. He went as adjutant, received promotion speedily, and out of turn, and proved himself a most efficient officer. For over a year he commanded his veteran regiment and was twice wounded. His death occurred under very painful circumstances, the rebels having displayed the white flag just before firing the volley under which he fell. Few of our young heroes have sacrificed more than he did; and few can be esteemed a greater loss to the community.

MOTLEY.—Thomas, at Boston, April 28, a. 82 yrs. 8 mos. He was a native of Falmouth, now Portland, Me., to which place his grandfather, John Motley, emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, previous to May 14, 1738, the date of his marriage to Mary Roberts. Their son, Thomas,² the father of the deceased, married Emma Waite. (See Willis's *Portland*, II, 301.)

Mr. Motley was a merchant first at Portland and afterwards at Boston, in company with his brother, Edward. He was distinguished for sagacity, integrity, intelligence and enlarged views. Hon. John

Lathrop¹ Motley, LL. D., the historian, now U. S. Minister to Austria, is his son.

PENDLETON.—Mrs. Rebecca, at Northport, Me., March 5, aged 101. She was born at Cape Elizabeth, Me., Sept. 17, 1762, being the 5th gen. in descent from John¹ Alden of the Mayflower, by wife Priscilla Mullins, through David,² by w. Mary Southworth; Benjamin,³ by w. Hannah; and David,⁴ (See Winsor's Duxbury, 214.) David¹ Alden, her father, b. at Duxbury, Feb. 14, 1717, married in the latter part of 1750, Elizabeth Thorndike, of Cape Elizabeth, where he settled and where his ten children were born, as follows:

1. Hannah, Dec. 1, 1752.
2. Elizabeth, Oct. 17, 1754, married L. Dyer, 1782.
3. Bursheba, Aug. 22, 1759, married John Henderson, 1793.
4. Rebecca, Sept. 17, 1762, no record of marriage.
5. David, Oct. 30, 1764.
6. Mary, May 9, 1766.
7. Benjamin, Aug. 23, 1768.
8. John, June 8, 1771, married Mehetable Webb, 1792.
9. James, July 3, 1775.
10. Abigail, Dec. 25, 1777.

The newspapers represented her as having been born Sept., 1759, making her upwards of 104 when she died; but Hon. William Willis, of Portland, after examining the records of Cape Elizabeth, furnished the above information to Mr. Mountfort, of Boston, who has permitted us to use it. Mr. Willis is informed that she was married in 1781. She witnessed the burning of Falmouth, now Portland, in 1779. Her faculties, with the exception of hearing, were preserved to the day of her death. When nearly a hundred years old, she walked two miles and back, on the same day, to attend the funeral of her daughter about eighty years old.

SEDGWICK.—Maj. Gen. John, near Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 9, aged 50. He was the son of Benjamin⁶ and Olive (Collins) Sedgwick, and was born at Cornwall, Ct., Sept., 13, 1813. He was the 7th in descent from Maj. Gen. Robert¹ Sedgwick, one of the first settlers of Charlestown, Mass., through William,² Samuel,³ Benjamin,⁴ Gen. John,⁵ and Benjamin,⁶ his father.

He graduated at West Point in 1837, was breveted July 1, 2d lieut. of artillery, and was promoted April 19, 1839, to a 1st lieutenancy. He served in Mexico and was in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, for gallant and meritorious conduct in which he was breveted captain, with rank from Aug. 20, 1847. He received another brevet (major) for services in the battle of Chapultepec, dated from Sept. 13, 1847. He commanded his company and distinguished himself in the attack on the San Cosmo gate of the city of Mexico. On the 26th of Jan., 1849, he was made a full captain of artillery. On the 8th of March, 1855, he was appointed major of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, and served in Kansas, commanding at Fort Riley during 1858 and 1859, and at Fort Wise in 1860. He held this position at the breaking out of the present rebellion. On the 16th of March, 1861, he was commissioned Lt. Col. of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, and the 25th of April was promoted to Col. of the 4th U. S. Cavalry. Having been commis-

sioned Brig. Gen. of Volunteers Aug. 31, 1861, he was placed in charge of a brigade in the army of the Potomac. He was afterwards assigned to the command of the 3d Div. 2d Army Corps, then under the late Gen. Sumner, and participated in the siege of Yorktown, and the pursuit of the rebels up the Peninsula. At the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862, he particularly distinguished himself and was breveted Brig. Gen. of the regular army, from May 31. He participated in the seven days contest and was especially noted at the battles of Savage Station and Glendale. He also served under Gen. Pope before Washington. At the battle of Antietam, he commanded a division in Sumner's wing, and was twice wounded. On the 23d of Dec., 1862, he was nominated as Major-Gen. of Volunteers with rank dating from July 4, 1862, and was subsequently renominated and confirmed March, 1863, his rank to date from May 31, 1862. In Jan., 1863, he was placed in command of the 9th Army Corps, and Feb. 5, 1863 was transferred to the command of the 6th Corps. Being the senior officer in the army of the Potomac, he usually commanded a wing during all operations, and in Gen. Meade's absence commanded the entire army.

He was killed by the bullet of a sharpshooter, while standing with two members of his staff in some intrenchments, directing the placing of some pieces of artillery. The ball struck him in the head, entering near the left eye and passing out near the right ear, killing him instantly.

As a commander he was strict in enforcing military duties, understood well the minutiae of his profession, and without making any appeals to his men, created enthusiasm in them by the influence of his character. Consequently his command was always in the most perfect condition. The 6th corps, which he had commanded for over a year, had a prominent reputation for its completeness in all details of effectiveness. Being free from ambition, his high abilities were universally acknowledged. He was never married.

SWAN.—Mrs. Matilda Winchell, at Boston, Dec. 2, aged 44. She was the wife of James G. Swan, and a daughter of Deacon James Loring, whose pedigree is given in the *Register*, Vol. IV, p 375.

THAYER.—Abijah Wyman, at Northampton, April 24, aged 68. He was a son of William⁶ and Abigail (Wyman) Thayer, of Peterboro, N. H., and was born Jan. 5, 1796. His descent was from Thomas¹ Thayer, of Braintree, admitted freeman 1647, through Shadrach or Sydrach², by wife Deliverance Priest; Ephraim,³ by wife Sarah Bass; Christopher,⁴ by wife Mary Morse; Christopher,⁵ by wife Bethiah Hunt, and William,⁶ his father, aboved named. The deceased was a printer by trade, and served his apprenticeship with Lincoln and Edmunds of Boston. He commenced his editorial career in 1819, on the Concord (N. H.) Gazette, and afterwards edited newspapers in Haverhill, Mass., Portland, Me., Philadelphia, Pa., and Northampton, Mass. At one time he was engaged in mercantile pursuit, and at another in silk raising.

Mr. Thayer published some of the earliest productions of Longfellow, Whittier, Mellen, and others. He was a man of good judgment and excelled as a ready writer. He had considerable taste for anti-

quarian matters. Of political history, his knowledge was remarkably thorough. Few, occupying a similar position, had so extensive an acquaintance with distinguished men in this country.

He leaves a widow, two daughters and one son, James Bradley⁸ (H. C. 1852), a lawyer of Boston. His eldest son, William Sidney³ (H. C. 1850), a gentleman of genial nature, rare culture and great executive ability, died unmarried at Alexandria, in Egypt, a fortnight before him, April 10, 1864. William S.⁸ Thayer was born at Haverhill, Mass., April 15, 1829; became a reporter on the *New York Evening Post*, in 1852; in 1855 accompanied Col. Henry L. Kinney in his expedition to Nicaragua, and on his return renewed his connection with the *Evening Post*, as associate editor, in which capacity he displayed marked ability. In 1861 he was appointed U. S. Consul General to Egypt, which position he held at his death.

THORNTON.—Wyllis Stoughton, at Dover, N. H., Jan. 9, a. 7 y. 5 m.; eldest son of Rev. James Brown Thornton, of the Belknap Church.

WENTWORTH.—Ebenezer, at Northfield, Rice Co., Minnesota, May 1st, 1864. He was born in the Hanover District, Norwich, Conn., 28th Dec., 1783. He married 16th September, 1807, Catherine, dau. of Jacob H. Walrath, of Palatine, Montgomery Co., New York. He was son of John⁵ and Elizabeth (Webb) Wentworth, grandson of William⁴ and Martha (Armstrong) Wentworth, and gr. grandson of William,³ who was son of Paul,² and grandson of William, the immigrant settler. J. W.

WHITMORE.—Gamaliel, at Bath, Me., May 19, 1864. In the *Register*, x. 295, will be found a note of the branch of the family to which he belonged, traced to Francis and Mary (Hall) Whitmore of Bowdoinham. John the fourth son, m. Huldah Crooker of Bath, 12th Apr. 1781, and had for seventh child this Gamaliel, b. 8th February, 1794. He m. Mary Dummer, and had seven children of whom only one son and two daughters survive.

WINSLOW.—Gilbert, at Freetown, Bristol county, Mass., March 19, a. 91 y. 10 m. 16 d. He was the second child and eldest son of Ephraim⁶ and Hannah (Gilbert) Winslow, and a descendant of Edward¹ Winslow of Droitwich, Eng., (*ante* xvii, 5 and 159), through Kenelm,² Kenelm³ of Yarmouth, Capt. Josiah,⁴ who m. Margaret Tisdale; Col. James,⁵ who m. Charity Hodges; and Ephraim,⁶ above, his father.

This branch of the Winslow family is of great longevity. Ephraim⁶ Winslow, Esq., his father died at Assonet Village in Freetown, Jan. 24, 1833, a. 91 years, 6 months, 17 days; Col. James⁵ Winslow, his grandfather, was killed by accident at Freetown when near 70 years of age; and Capt. Josiah⁴ died at Freetown April 3, 1761, in his 92d year.

At his death, Mr. Gilbert⁷ Winslow owned and improved the same water privilege that has been owned and occupied by four successive generations of the Winslow family, the site having been first used and the dam erected thereon, about the year 1690, by Capt. Josiah¹ Winslow.

Mr. Winslow's mother, Hannah Gilbert, was daughter of Colonel Thomas Gilbert of Freetown, a noted loyalist in the American Revolution. E. W. P.

WOODBIDGE.—John, at his residence, Dun Glen, near Chillicothe, O., May 4, a. 78. He was the youngest son of Hon. Dudley⁶ and Lucy (Backus) Woodbridge of Norwich, Conn., where he was born Nov. 25, 1785. His first paternal ancestor in America was Rev. John² Woodbridge, (son of Rev. John¹ of Stanton, in Wiltshire, Eng.) who was b. 1613, came to N. E. 1634, m. prob. before 1640, Mercy, dau. of Gov. Thomas Dudley, (whence the introduction of that patronymic into the W. family as a favorite baptismal name), returned to England, 1647; again came to this country 1663, and settled at Newbury, Mass., where he d. March 17, 1695. From Rev. John², the descent is through Rev. John³, eldest son, grad. H. C. 1664, ord. at Killingworth, Conn., 1666, inst. at Wethersfield, 1679, m. Abigail Leet, 1671, d. 1690; Ephraim³, of Groton, 3d son, b. 1680, grad. H. C. 1701, m. Hannah Morgan 1704, d. 1724; Dr. Dudley⁵, of Stonington, eldest son, b. 1705, grad. H. C. 1724, m. Sarah Sheldon, 1739, d. 1790; and Hon. Dudley⁶, of Norwich, Conn., and Marietta, O., second son, who was born in Stonington 1747, grad. Y. C. 1766, m. Lucy, dau. of Elijah and Lucy (Griswold) Backus, of Norwich, was bred to the bar but engaged in mercantile pursuits on removing to Marietta, in 1788, was judge of C. C. P. under the territorial government, and d. at Marietta in 1823, five of his six children surviving him.

His maternal ancestry is traced to William Backus, William Hyde, and Thomas Tracy of the original 35 proprietors of Norwich (who went there from Saybrook in 1660); the first Matthew Griswold of Windsor, who came from England; and, through intermarriages, to the Lees, Huntingtons, and Winslows.

John⁷ Woodbridge,* though but three years of age when taken to Marietta, ever retained a vivid remembrance of the hardships and perils of pioneer life. While still young he was sent to Bethlehem, Conn., and there placed under the tuition of his mother's kinsman, Azel Backus, president of Hamilton College, New York. After residing several years with his father in Marietta he went, in 1806, to Lancaster, O., where he entered into mercantile business removing however, in September of the same year to Chillicothe, where he spent the remainder of his days. In January 1809, he was elected cashier of "the old Bank of Chillicothe," then newly organized,—a position he held with distinguished honor till the expiration of the charter in 1844, a period of 35 years. A cotemporary says: "Only those acquainted with the history of banking, and the great financial difficulties which during the war of 1812, and at a subsequent period, obstructed or deranged business, can fully estimate the useful and

* Dudley⁷ Woodbridge of Marietta, and Hon. William⁷ Woodbridge, governor of Michigan, were elder brothers of John⁷. A third brother, David⁷, died in childhood. Dudley⁷ m. 1st, Jane Robbins, dau. of Benjamin Ives Gilman of Harmar; 2d, Maria, dau. of Gen. George Morgan of Morganza, and d. in 1853. William⁷ m. Juliana, daughter of Hon. John Trumbull, LL. D., author of *McFingal*, and died 1861.

valuable services of Mr. W. as a financier. The Bank of Chillicothe at times rendered great service to the government, and when most of the banking institutions were crumbling around, maintained its credit with fidelity and honor;"—and another: "In a great financial crisis in Ohio, many years ago, the credit of the state was saved by the financial skill of John Woodbridge."

Collaterally, he was engaged in the manufacture of iron from 1819 to 1852. His closing years were spent in retirement, when he indulged his taste for literary and agricultural pursuits.

Jan. 22, 1816 he married Elizabeth (2d dau. of Henry and Eleanor (Pleyel) Buchanan), of Scottish descent although her father emigrated to Kentucky in 1796, from Fredericksburgh, Spottsylvania Co., Virginia. This most happy union was severed by the death of Mr. W., Aug. 15, 1861. Of their 16 children, 10 reached adult age, and 9 survive.

"In 1817, he united with Wm. Key Bond, and a few other citizens, in the formation of St. Paul's Church, Chillicothe, one of the earliest parishes in the diocese of the venerated Bishop Chase. But one male member of the old organization now remains."

'Tis more than three-fourths of a century since Mr. W. first trod the soil of the N. W. Territory. He was perhaps the last of the pioneers of '88. Hence had witnessed the growth of Ohio from a savage wilderness to one of the most populous, prosperous, and enlightened states of the Union. After the constitution was formed, Chillicothe remained the seat of the state, as it had been of the territorial legislature, and being one of the military headquarters during the war of 1812, not only were men of rank, in civil and military life, attracted there, but also many brilliant intellects and genial spirits, forming a society unsurpassed in the west.

Thus happy in his domestic and social relations, Mr. W. truly enjoyed life during his early manhood and middle age. But he survived his early associates, and could not replace them from a younger generation. As a man, he was noted for his firm principles, sterling integrity, and rare business talents. His fine intellect was highly cultivated. He was a true patriot, a cheerful, consistent Christian, a devoted indulgent husband and father, a gentleman of the old school, in whose manners courtesy and dignity were finely blended. Of vigorous constitution, with simple tastes and habits, he nearly attained the almost invariable fourscore years of his ancestors. L.

DATES OF INCORPORATION OF THE COUNTIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

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| 7. Barnstable, June 2, 1685. | 4. Hampshire, May 7, 1662. |
| 11. Berkshire, April 21, 1761. | 2. Middlesex, May 10, 1643. |
| 6. Bristol, June 2, 1685. | 9. Nantucket, June 20, 1695. |
| 8. Dukes, June 20, 1695. | 12. Norfolk, March 26, 1793. |
| 3. Essex, May 10, 1643. | 5. Plymouth, June 2, 1685. |
| 13. Franklin, June 24, 1811. | 1. Suffolk, May 10, 1643. |
| 14. Hampden, Feb. 20, 1812. | 10. Worcester, April 2, 1731. |

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

OBITUARIES OF DECEASED MEMBERS.

[Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., Historiographer of the Society.]

BOTFIELD, Beriah, Esq., M. P., for Ludlow, died at his residence in Grosvenor Square, London, Aug. 7, 1863, a. 56. He was the only child of Beriah Botfield, Esq., of Norton Hall, Daventry, Northamptonshire, England, and Charlotte Whithering his wife; he was born at Earl's Ditton, in Shropshire, March 5, 1807; and was educated at Harrow. That school was afterward endowed by him with the "Botfield Medal for Modern Languages," competed for annually.

From Harrow he proceeded to Christ church, Oxford, and took his degree of B. A., in 1828, M. A., 1847. At an early age Mr. Botfield began to evince a love for books. When at school he was a book collector, and continued the same pursuit at Oxford, buying among other works, valuable publications on botany, which for a time he made a study. Bibliography, however, and not botany, became in after years the favorite and most ardent pursuit of Mr. Botfield's life. He published in 1849, *Notes on Cathedral Libraries in England*, and in 1860, *Shropshire, its history and antiquities*. In 1861, he collected and edited "Prefaces to the first Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, and of the Sacred Scriptures," contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c., to the *Miscellanies of the Philobiblon Society*, besides other literary productions, chiefly bibliographical. Mr. Botfield printed his *Stemmata Botevilliana*, or genealogical collections relative to his family, first in a thin octavo in 1843, and afterwards in a thick quarto, in 1858; only thirty-five copies of the first were privately printed, and two hundred and fifty of the second. The latter incorporates his wife's family, the Leighton's, and some twelve or thirteen other families.

He was treasurer of Roxburghe Club, member of the Philobiblon Society, Royal Society of Literature, &c., and was made a corresponding member of the N. E. Hist.-Gen. Society in 1859. In 1840, Mr. Botfield was first returned to parliament for the borough of Ludlow, again in 1841, and from 1857 till the end of his life. In politics he was the personal friend and follower of the late Sir Robert Peel, and voted for free trade when that measure was first introduced into parliament. When young he lost his father, and before he attained majority his mother died. At twenty-one he consequently came into complete possession of his property. In 1857 he was chosen president of the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society, and was connected with many literary societies. In 1858, he married Isabella, second dau. of Sir Baldwin Leighton, of Loton, co. Salop, Bart., M. P., for South Shropshire, and in default of any issue whatever, has left the whole of his property, subject to various legacies to his wife, and entailed the greater part upon the second son of the present Marquis of Bath.

The London *Gentleman's Magazine* says: "Mr. Botfield was probably one of the best bibliographers living. To look over a collection

of scarce and valuable books was to him one of the greatest of pleasures. To obtain rare works, and the very best edition of any book that was to find a home in the library at Norton, he deemed neither time, money, nor labor ill spent." "That his home might be hung round with thoughts," the owner of that home became the purchaser of pictures. The specialty of the Norton Library consists in a fine collection of editions of classical authors, and in costly folio editions of illustrated works, many of them in the French language. Among them *Anthologia Græca*, 1444, *Officium Romanum*, 1501, on vellum; only one other known to exist. Four volumes from the press of Caxton, with woodcuts. The Bible, 1535, by Myles Coverdale, of which, it is said, only one *perfect* copy is known to be extant, now in possession of the Earl of Leicester. "The preamble of the dedication of this book is extremely important, as the variation therein affords the clearest evidence of the time when the sacred Scriptures were first promulgated under royal sanction in England; inasmuch as the first copies which came from the press in October, 1535, were dedicated to the reigning Queen Consort, Anne Boleyn: but this princess soon afterwards declining in court favor, Coverdale seems to have waited till the tide of fortune turned against her, and upon the marriage of Henry VIII, May 20, 1536, with Lady Jane Seymour who was thought to favor the Reformation, altered the preamble of the dedication in the remaining copies to 'your dearest wife Jane,' in honor of the new queen. In the copy at Sion College, and in Lord Spencer's, 'Jane' is in the dedication. In the Museum copy, 'Anne' has been altered into 'Jane.' The Lambeth library has a copy with each; but those of Dr. Coombe and at all Souls College, Oxfordshire, and many others have neither, wanting that page. The Bodleian copy, Lord Jersey's, Mr. Lea Wilson's, and that in Gloucester Cathedral and Emanuel College, Cambridge, and Mr. Botfield's at Norton, have the original dedication to Queen Anne, and these were of course, among the very first imported into England."

LAFONTAINE, Sir Louis Hypolite, died in Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1864, a. 56. He was born at Boucherville, Canada East, in October, 1807; was the third son of Antoine Menard Lafontaine, and grandson of Antoine Menard Lafontaine, Esquire, who was a member of the parliament of Lower Canada, from 1796 to 1804. The maiden name of his mother was Bienvenu. Mr. Lafontaine studied for the bar and early took a prominent part in the politics of the country. At that time Mr. Papineau was the leader of the French Canadian opposition to the representative of the British Government in Canada, or as they said to a faction, who connected themselves with his name, and usurped his authority. Mr. Lafontaine was in that sense the follower of Mr. Papineau, (afterwards his rival), under whom, it is believed, he had studied for the bar. In the outbreak in 1837, warrants for high treason were issued against them, though Mr. Lafontaine was never in company with the actual insurgents. But among the papers found at the house of Mr. Girouard, there was an ironical letter written by Mr. Lafontaine on the absurdity of rebellion, which was taken by the authorities to mean a serious appeal to armed revolt; but this idea the late baronet always disclaimed. A re-

ward being offered for his apprehension, he fled from the province to England, and from thence to France, where he remained till quiet had been restored to Canada, under Lord Durham. This nobleman called Mr. Lafontaine to his councils. Mr. L. served under Sir Charles Bagot, in company with Mr. Baldwin, who was succeeded by Sir Charles, afterwards Lord Metcalfe. In March, 1848, the tory party fell to pieces, and their opponents came into power, having a majority of two-thirds of the house. On the resignation of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lafontaine took the premiership, which he held a short time and then retired in Oct., 1851. After his retirement, Mr. L. went quietly back to his law office, where his opinion was much sought as consulting counsel. At the death of Sir James Stuart, Mr. Drummond, then attorney general, declining to supersede his old leader, tendered him the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Queen's Bench of Lower Canada, his appointment dating from Aug. 13, 1853, which office Mr. Lafontaine accepted. In this capacity he presided at the Seigniorial Tenure Court, specially constituted to determine what were the rights of parties under the tenure. Though called a court, the body were in fact rather codifiers than judges, as they decided general principles, not the rights of individuals arising out of ascertained facts. The rest of his public services were rendered on the bench, where his judgments were all written out at great length, with a vast amount of labor. Some three years ago he went to Europe for his health, since which he has as usual taken his regular duty in the Court of Appeals. On the 28th of August, 1854, he was created for his eminent services, a baronet of the united kingdom. He was made corresponding member of the N. E. Historic-Gen. Society in 1860.

Sir Louis H. Lafontaine was twice married, first in 1831, to Adèle, only daughter of A. Berthelot, Esq., an advocate, of Quebec; and secondly, in 1860, to Mrs. Kinton, a widow lady, *née* Morison, by whom he leaves two sons; the younger, a posthumous child, born 13th of April, six weeks and five days after the death of Sir Louis.

The chief justice died almost literally in harness. When seized at the Court House by an attack of paralysis, he was in the act of signing a writ of habeas corpus, which with great difficulty he succeeded in accomplishing,—went to his home and died.

(Condensed, chiefly, from Morgan's *Sketches of Celebrated Canadians*, Quebec, 1862; and *Montreal Herald*, of 27th February, 1864.)

MERIAM.—Ebenezer, died at his late residence, 47 Orange street, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 19, 1864, a. 69. He was born in Concord, Mass., June 20, 1794, in the house of the farm which includes Meriam's Corner, where the British troops were attacked in 1775. His father, John, was son of Samuel. The latter was of the fourth generation from the brothers Meriam who settled in Concord in 1635. The mother of Ebenezer, Miriam Meriam, was dau. of Lieut. Francis Wheeler, of Concord, and grand-dau. of Simeon Howard, of Acton.

Soon after arriving at his majority,—not far from the year 1816,—Mr. Meriam proceeded to Kentucky, where he was for a number of years engaged in the manufacture and purification of salt-petre as well as other mineral products of the Mammoth Cave in that state.

He subsequently engaged, extensively, in the dry goods business in Zanesville, Ohio. Upon his removal to New York city about the year 1838, he was a manufacturer of soap and candles. His industry and business capacity enabled him to procure a handsome competence, a good share of which was liberally devoted to charitable purposes, and to the pursuit of scientific and statistical knowledge for which he had a strong passion. From his earliest childhood, it is said, he exhibited a taste for scientific pursuits. His attention was particularly devoted to meteorological researches. For over 30 years past, Mr. Meriam kept an hourly record of the state of the thermometer and barometer, noting minutely the variations of weather, wind, and tide, employing at his own expense, two or three clerks to assist him in his observations. His collection of weather statistics is probably more full and accurate than those of any other man in this country during the same period, and may hereafter be made of great value to science. He was frequently cited before the courts to decide important disputed points connected with these subjects. He invented a theory of cycles of atmospherical changes, the accuracy of which has often been verified by scientific men in this country and in Europe. In 1841, he commenced the publication of the *Municipal Gazetteer*, a work devoted to history and the interests of science, embracing particulars of his extended researches. It was also an advocate of municipal reform. It was published at his own expense, and is almost complete up to the period of his death. He was a contributor to the journals and newspapers of New York city and elsewhere, upon scientific and eleemosynary subjects. In one of his letters, dated 1862, he writes that the New York *Daily Journal of Commerce*, of which he had a file for a quarter of a century, contains upwards of 2000 communications written by him, and of all these he had a complete index, making a snug manuscript volume. "It is made up," he says, "in chronological order, I therefore use my *memory* as a substitute for the absence of alphabetical arrangement." "His memory," says one who knew him, "was wonderful, seldom if ever, requiring a date or reference of any kind for his own confirmation."

He would not take adequate pecuniary compensation for his mental labors, for he considered his discoveries were for the public benefit. "A great mistake was often made by those having but little knowledge on meteorological subjects, in thinking Mr. M. foretold what weather might be expected. This he never professed to do, but he could tell us days and months before the information would reach us in the usual way, that there had been, in some remote portion of our globe, many thousands of miles distant, a violent terrestrial or atmospherical disturbance; and it was always with a deep humility and awe that he would direct the attention of his assistant to the original record, the published memorandum and newly received account of an earthquake or other kindred phenomenon, corroborating his statement.

He was made a corresponding member of the N. E. Hist.-Gen. Society in 1855. He m. Mary, dau. of Ozen Strong, of Pittsfield, Mass. The widow with two daughters survive. Mr. David K. Seaman, son-in-law of Mr. M., was for many years an assistant in his statistical and scientific labors.

The life of Mr. Meriam was one of signal, though unobtrusive well doing, his humanity and kindness of heart being shown to every living thing.

DAVIS.—William Jackson, died in New York city, March 26, 1864, a. 45. He was born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1818; was son of Thomas Davis, who was born at Horse Neck, Fairfield Co., Conn. His ancestors emigrated from Herefordshire. The mother of William J. Davis, whose maiden name was Susan Myers, of German ancestry, was born in New York. She died April 2, 1855. * * * He engaged when young in the business of engraving, but was obliged to relinquish it on account of the feebleness of his health. Finding employment of a different character, in one of the municipal offices, he was enabled to indulge his antiquarian desires, and became in a short time an ardent historical student. "His special study was the history of the city of New York, as to which he was an authority. He had collected all the early published accounts and views of the city, its buildings and streets, as well as information and portraits of its prominent citizens; and Valentine's *Manuals of the Common Council* were enriched with many of the interesting views of early New York by the zeal and industry of our late friend." He also contributed to that work several valuable papers, some of which, with others, written by Henry B. Dawson, Esq., were published in 1855, in a volume entitled *Reminiscences of New York and its Vicinity*. He was an esteemed member of the New York Hist. Society, and a constant contributor to the pages of the *Historical Magazine*, a work in which he took a deep interest. An appreciative notice of Mr. Davis is given in the May number of that periodical, from whence we have drawn the substance of this sketch.

"Although but little known as an author, and never claiming to be one, his rank as a historical student and local antiquarian was very high. His knowledge, patiently acquired, minute, authentic, and impartial, was always at the service of other students." "Mr. Davis was, we may say, the originator of the Bradford Club, having suggested the idea and the name, and in conjunction with some, if not all the present members, issued in 1857, *A Journal of the Expedition to Quebec in the year 1775, under the Command of Colonel Benedict Arnold, by James Melvin a Private in Captain Dearborn's Company*, which he edited and prepared for the press, and also in 1858, the *Diary of Washington; from the first day of October, 1789, to the tenth day of March, 1790, from the Original Manuscript, now first printed*, a volume edited by Benson J. Lossing, Esq. He was for a time private secretary to Hon. George Bancroft, who bears high testimony to his character, "his sweetness of disposition," his patience under long continued suffering, his freedom from guile, his strong attachments to others, etc. "His knowledge," says Mr. Bancroft, "of the special history of the city of New York and its environs, his minute acquaintance with their old buildings and celebrated spots, exceeded that of any one I have met, and his memory was very unusually retentive. His leading passion was for books. He spent all the money that he could spare from the necessary subsistence of his family in purchasing rare and curious ones; and he was skilled in

illustrating them. The company he liked best was that of book collectors. His happiest hours were those which he passed in reading the details of by gone years ; and sometimes he would sit silent and alone in his room and find pleasure enough in just gazing at his own library, which now forms the chief part of what he has left for his children." This library though comparatively small, consists chiefly of well selected books, some of them being the earlier works on America and histories of the French war, all the important histories of the American revolution, biographies of the prominent actors in it, state histories, and especially a fine collection of New York history. He was made a corresponding member of the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society in 1858. Mr. Davis m. June 26, 1849, Eleonora C. Ketchum, who died May 23, 1856. They had four children, of whom two survive—a son and a daughter.

PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, Wednesday, April 6.

A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, at three o'clock, Rev. Martin Moore, vice-president, in the chair.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported as donations since the last meeting, 11 volumes, 73 pamphlets, 2 manuscripts and a file of the *New York Daily Times* for 1862-3. Among the donations was a copy of the book of Genesis, in the Chinese language, presented by Capt. Charles A. Ranlet, of Charlestown.

Frederic Kidder, from the Committee of Arrangements for the Shakespeare Celebration, reported that the Directors had invited Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D. D., to deliver the address, and that he had accepted the invitation.

Col. Almon D. Hodges, made some remarks upon the character of the late John Barstow, of Providence, R. I., one of the vice-presidents of the Society; a man of rare integrity, benevolence and ability; and he offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the death of John Barstow, Esq., of Providence, R. I., our Society has experienced the loss of one of its most liberal benefactors, an upright, honorable and honest man, a true and faithful Christian, an enterprising and universally respected citizen, and one who has filled offices of responsibility and trust with honor to himself and for the good of all with whom he has been connected.

Resolved, That a memoir of the deceased be prepared and published in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family of the deceased, and that the Recording Secretary be instructed to communicate to them these resolutions.

Rev. Alfred P. Putnam, of Roxbury, then read an able and interesting paper on *Our country as seen from a distance*, giving his experience of the manner in which our present affairs are viewed in foreign countries, derived from a tour that he had lately made.

Rev. F. W. Holland, of Cambridge, from the special committee to which were referred the manuscripts of Rev. George G. Hapgood, of

Delta, N. Y., on the eastern languages, made a report, disagreeing from the views there set forth.

Saturday, April 23.

This being the day which was to be celebrated in England as the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare, the society observed it by appropriate exercises, as suggested by Rev. Mr. Bartlet, of Chelsea (*ante*, p. 216), in the hall of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. There is some doubt about the day of Shakespeare's birth; and, if it were well established, there is a question whether the date ought not to be reduced to New Style, which would fall on May 3d. This is the American custom. Thus, the landing of Columbus, Oct. 12, O. S., or 21, N. S., 1492, and the birth of Washington, Feb. 11, O. S., or 22, N. S., 1732, are celebrated by us Oct. 21st and Feb. 22d. The society thought best however, to observe the same day as our English brethren.

"It was," says the *Boston Saturday Evening Gazette*, to which we are indebted for this report, "an occasion of profound interest which was participated in by a distinguished and brilliant audience. The exercises were commenced at precisely 3 o'clock. Dr. Winslow Lewis, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, was gratified to announce that the Society was honored by the presence of one of its distinguished members—the Governor of the Commonwealth. 'You all know,' continued Dr. Lewis, 'his readiness to do any required act of kindness to all. I, therefore, cordially invite him to assume the chair and thereby confer upon me a great personal obligation, and on the Society the prestige of his eminent social position and excellence.'

The invitation was cordially approbated by the audience.

Gov. Andrew, on assuming the chair, remarked that he had to assume easy and simple duties, and that he took the chair only for the purpose of introducing the gentlemen whose addresses and the gentleman whose poem would form the attractions of the day. He would ask the attention of the audience to an address from Rev. James Freeman Clarke.

Mr. Clarke commenced his Address by saying that so little is known of the outward life of Shakespeare, that the destructive critics of the twentieth century could easily explain away his existence and consider him as a mere myth. We do not know certainly when he was born, how his name is spelt, what his father did, whether Shakespeare had any education, or anything about him from his birth to his marriage. We know that he married, when only eighteen, a woman eight years older than himself, that he went to London, became an actor, dramatic writer and proprietor of a theatre, wrote two plays a year, became rich, went back to Stratford, and died aged fifty-two. We know that he was contemporary with Sir Walter Raleigh, Spenser, Lord Bacon, Coke, Cecil, Hooker, Montaigne, Cervantes, Tasso, Galileo, Descartes, Rubens the artist, Grotius, Marlowe, Chapman, — and that not one of them mentions his name, nor he theirs. He is spoken of with love and respect in his life time by Ben Jonson; by Meres in 1598, when Shakespeare was still in London; by the Earl of Southampton, who calls him his especial friend; and possibly also by Spenser. After his death he was almost forgotten for a hundred

years, though Milton, Dryden and others continued to admire him. Voltaire compared his Hamlet to the work of a drunken savage, and says it contains "*grossièretés abominables*" and "*folies non moins dégoûtantes*." He was rediscovered by Lessing and Goethe, rehabilitated by Schlegel, Coleridge, Lamb—and is now considered not only as a wild genius, but also a consummate artist, by all critics.

By the matured opinion of the world he stands at the summit of Human Intelligence, the greatest brain God ever sent upon earth. But as Imagination is his chief faculty, it follows that Imagination is the chief faculty of the human mind. His Imagination is the king—it controls his Reason, Judgment, Fancy, Humor, Wit—and brings each drama into a unity of tone and idea. His characters differ from all other creations in being growths from within, not being made from without. He proves man to be a microcosm, a world in himself—for he created out of himself a world of truth and reality. His moral influence does not consist in his rewarding the good and punishing the bad; but in his always making goodness attractive, and vice repulsive—and in his showing that there is in man a power to conquer the evil in himself. He is gross, but not as gross as his age—but though gross is never vicious. Compared with the other writers of his day, he is chaste as a saint. His respect for women, and his admirable pictures of female characters, show his purity of soul. He belongs to England and America—and both may be benefited by his lessons, and his wisdom.

John H. Sheppard, Esq., followed with beautifully written and impressive remarks, introductory to a poem written for the occasion, in which he defended Shakespeare from the loose and ill-considered charge sometimes brought against him, of improprieties and immoralities of his writings. Shakespeare was pure; and if, now and then, an expression creeps out that offends prudish modesty, it must be taken as an excrescence that belongs more to the age in which he wrote than to Shakespeare himself.

Mr. Sheppard was led by his subject to a youthful reminiscence. He described in a vivid, picturesque manner his first night at a theatre, long years ago, in his college days. The house was the Federal Street Theatre; the play was Hamlet. Mr. Cooper was the Hamlet and Mrs. Powell the Ophelia. Mr. S. spoke of the novelty of the scene, the manly dignity of Cooper; his deep-toned, mellow voice; no bellowing and ranting, like some of the popular actors of the present day—the beauty and grace of Mrs. Powell—the excellence of Mr. Bernard—the Warren of that day—and the fairy-like appearance of the entire scene, with a richness of coloring and a vivacity that seemed to belong more to the vigorous fancy of youth than to the mature and ripened judgment of a septuagenarian. He became young again as his mind went back to halcyon days and that supreme scene which was so indelibly impressed upon his memory. Mr. Sheppard's poem which followed was exceedingly beautiful and adapted to the occasion.

Rev. Mr. Holland followed with "A Study of Shakespeare," that showed how well the speaker knew his subject, and how happily he could illustrate that subject to an intelligent and attentive audience. He said that, notwithstanding so little was known of Shakespeare's

early life and the domestic incidents in his career, he was intimately and dearly known to us by our sympathies. Mr. Holland's effort was a masterly Shakespearean analysis. No one feature in the genius that he was endowed with was predominant; he had no pet characters; no idol; his tendencies were impartial; he was a witness who could not abate one jot of the truth he was obliged to utter; he was the morning-star of true philosophy; the creator of the English drama; the inspirer of all our literature;

"Nothing can cover his high fame but heaven."

This closed the proceedings, and the audience retired after a season of rare intellectual interest and enjoyment."

We give below Mr. Sheppard's

ODE ON SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.

In Stratford upon Avon
Where the silent waters flow,
The immortal Drama woke from sleep,
Three hundred years ago;
Then, as the long, dark ages rolled away,
A light from Heaven shone on SHAKESPEARE'S face.
Land of the illustrious Dead! With thee this day,
We love to linger near that hallowed place,
For wert thou not the Fatherland of our New England race?
Beyond the Rocky Mountains,
From the Golden Gate of fame,
Far East to Schoodie's misty shores
Is heard his honored name.
Live where we may, such life-like scenes he drew,
Arrayed in robes of beauty, all his own,
Nature herself proclaims each picture true
To Allion's echoing hills;—nor there alone,
As e'en Niagara speaks in Prospero's thunder-tone.
Ah! what a halcyon memory
Our school-boy days bring on,
When young Othello told us how
He Desdemona won.
Where are the voices that once filled the air?
Let not stern manhood deem the illusion wrong,
When the boy dreamed the enchanted isle was there
Near Academic grove, unknown to song
Where Kennebec among the hills meandering glides along.
Not in the Theatre alone
Is seen his wondrous power,
Though some great actor tread the stage,
The pageant of an hour;
He visits many a humble home—and when
Some brave thought stirs the heart by sorrow riven,
We feel like heroes—though we live like men
In lowly lot; for here full oft it even
The Bard of Avon sweeps th' Æolian harp of Heaven.
England! with all thy glory
From the Druid days of old,
Not Crecy's pride, nor Agincourt,
Nor Field of the Cloth of Gold,
Shines with such virtue in all coming time
As genius, learning, minstrelsy inspire.
They fill the ideal world with thoughts sublime,
Guiding Ambition's eye to aim far higher,
Than light the flames of civil war, with strange, unholy fire!

They gleam like stars in history
 Along a dreary waste,
 Who first enlarged the bounds of mind,
 Or raised the tone of taste.
 Thus Bacon looms up in that glorious age
 Of Spenser's lay and Jonson's critic eye,
 When a Promethean spark illumed the Stage,
 And SHAKESPEARE drew such scenes of time gone by
 That life a Drama seems, midst shadows of Eternity.

Wednesday, May 4.

A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, the president, Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

The librarian reported as donations 27 volumes, 58 pamphlets, 36 newspapers (1816-18), and a number of autographs and circulars.

The corresponding secretary reported that F. W. Sawyer, of Boston, had accepted resident membership, to which he had been elected.

Thanks were voted to Rev. J. F. Clarke, D. D., J. H. Sheppard and Rev. F. W. Holland, for the able manner in which they had acquitted themselves at the Shakespeare celebration, April 23, and copies of their addresses and the ode of Mr. Sheppard were requested.

Rev. F. W. Holland was unanimously elected a Director in place of the late Mr. Barstow.

Rev. William P. Tilden, read a carefully prepared and discriminating paper on Hon. Horace Mann, LL. D., whose labors in the cause of education have made him so well known.

Wednesday, June 1.

A stated meeting was held this afternoon, president Lewis, presiding.

The librarian made his monthly report of donations as follows:—27 volumes, 55 pamphlets, and 3 bound volumes of newspapers, namely: the *Columbian Centinel*, 1827-29; the latter from Melvin Lord, of Boston.

William B. Trask, the historiographer, read memoirs of two deceased members, namely; Hon. Henry W. Cushman, of Bernardston, resident, who died Nov. 21, 1863, aged 58; and Ebenezer Meriam, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died March 19, 1864, aged 69.

William H. Whitmore, chairman of the committee on Heraldry, made the first report of said committee. This is printed entire in the present number of the *Register*.

Rev. F. W. Holland, by request of the Directors, repeated his address on Shakespeare, having been obliged to omit a portion, for want of time, on the 23d of April.

BARNARD, ROBY, THOMAS.—James Barnard of Boston, m. in Boston, April 19, 1706-7, Elisabeth Roby, and had children Elisabeth, Esther, Mary, Hannah, Mary, James, William, John, Mary, and Melitable, who were baptized at the Second Church, the last in 1722.

Mary Roby, sister of Elisabeth above, m. a Thomas and was living in 1720. Can any one inform me any thing further about the above families?

J. G. LOCKE.

Boston, April, 1864.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Assault on Stony Point by General Anthony Wayne, July 16, 1779. Prepared for the New York Historical Society and read at its regular Monthly Meeting, April 1, 1862. With a Map, Fac-Similes, and Illustrative Notes. By HENRY B. DAWSON. Morrisania, N. Y., 1863. Royal 8vo., pp. 156.

This is the first installment of Mr. Dawson's uniform edition of his *Gleanings from the Harvest-Fields of American History*, as he modestly styles his minor historical works; which edition we announced last year (*ante* xvii, 87,) as in preparation, to be limited to two hundred and fifty copies and published by subscription.

The book before us is a beautiful specimen of printing.—on thick paper, with a wide margin,—and fully sustains the merited reputation of the Riverside Press, from which it issues. Every collector who prize elegant editions of valuable books will desire to place this work and the other volumes of the series upon his shelves.

Mr. Dawson has devoted much time to the study of the military history of our country. For years he has been collecting materials upon the subject; nor has he confined himself to printed documents and manuscripts in public depositories, but has gathered together a private collection of original manuscripts of great value. His *Battles of the United States by Sea and Land*, noticed several years ago in the *Register* (xvii, 81, 366), has won for him a high reputation as an historian. He is therefore particularly well qualified for the present undertaking.

Besides the ample materials in his own library, Mr. Dawson has had the use of the private papers of Gen. Wayne himself. Indeed we learn that he intends after finishing the works now in hand to write a memoir of this brave and skillful commander.

The work evidently has been a labor of love. The numerous fac-similes of important documents—no less than eighteen in number and some of them extending to several pages—must have added much to the expense of the work. There is also a plan of the field of operations, from a survey by British engineers, published in 1784, at London.

This affair has usually been called the *Surprise* of Stony Point; but Mr. Dawson shows that it was in no sense a surprise, as the enemy were at their posts ready to receive the assailants. He therefore prefers the word *Assault*, which he uses in his title.

The Life and Character of the Hon. Richard Skinner; a discourse read before and at the request of the Vermont Historical Society, at Montpelier, October 20, 1863. By WINSLOW C. WATSON. Albany, N. Y.: J. Munsell. 1863. 8vo., pp. 30.

From the above discourse of Mr. Watson's we gather the following particulars: Hon. Richard Skinner was the third son of Gen. Timothy Skinner of Litchfield, Conn., by his wife Susannah, dau. of Isaac Marsh. He was born in L. May 30, 1778. While a lad he was a clerk in a store at New Haven, was afterwards engaged in the same employment in Albany, and subsequently entered the law school at Litchfield. Soon after receiving his diploma from that institution he made his advent in Vermont, and finally settled in Manchester. He held the office of State's Attorney previous to 1813, and was made Judge of Probate. In Dec., 1812, he was presented as a candidate for Congress and was elected as a representative, and again in 1815. The same year he was appointed an Associate Justice of the new Supreme Court in Vermont; the next year was made its Chief Justice and again in 1817. He was a second time, in 1818, elected a representative to the General Assembly and was chosen speaker of the House. In 1820, he was chosen governor of the state and occupied the executive chair through three successive terms. He was for five consecutive years annually elected as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1828, on account of ill health he declined a reappointment. He was thrown from

his carriage on the 10th of May, 1833, and in consequence of the injuries then received died May 23d of that month. He m. Sept. 18, 1803, Fanny Pierpont, eldest dau. of Robert Pierpont of Manchester. She survived her husband a few years. His only son, Mark Skinner, is a resident of Chicago.

Secession in Switzerland and in the United States compared; being the Annual Address, delivered Oct. 20th, 1863, before the Vermont State Historical Society, in the Hall of Representatives, Capitol, Montpelier. By J. WATTS DE PEYSTER. Catskill: Joseph Joesbury, printer, Journal Office. 1864. 8vo., pp. 72.

General De Peyster, as the title of his address indicates, gives some points of resemblance between the doings of the Swiss secessionists and the operations of our southern separatists. As the effort to shatter the Alpine Republic proved abortive, so the attempt to divide and destroy our Free Government will come to nought. As the national life struggle in Switzerland ended in a more healthy National existence, so our Republican Government after passing through her fiery trial will become stronger and better fitted to perform its great work among the nations.

The History of Carolina, containing the exact description and Natural History of that country, together with the present state thereof and a Journal of a thousand miles traveled through several nations of Indians, giving a particular account of their customs, manners, &c., &c. By JOHN LAWSON, Gent., Surveyor General of North Carolina. London: Printed for W. Taylor at the Ship; and F. Baker at the Black Boy, in Pater Noster Row, 1714. Raleigh: Printed by Strother & Marcom at their Book and Job office. 1860. 12mo., pp. 390.

We have read the reprint of this curious book which seems to be but little known either in its original or present form. The author had a desire to travel, and was informed that Carolina was the best country he could go to. He embarked on board a ship in the Thames for Charleston, S. C., which port he reached Dec. 28, 1700. In addition to the Indian history, which is original and entertaining, he gives us an account of his travels from South to North Carolina, and writes out many singular observations, the results of his eight years sojourn in that region. He "not only surveyed the sea coast," as he says: "and those parts which are already inhabited by the Christians," but likewise viewed the interior territory, the discovery of a great portion of which had scarce, then, been made public. He professes to give "a faithful account thereof," laying down everything "with impartiality and truth." A somewhat copious list of the natural productions of the country is furnished, as well as descriptions of beasts, birds, fishes, insects and reptiles that abounded there. The work is, on the whole, a curiosity in our historical literature. A German translation was published at Hamburg in 1722.

Abstract of the Census of Massachusetts, 1860, from the Eighth U. S. Census, with Remarks on the same. Prepared under the direction of Oliver Warner, Secretary of the Commonwealth. By GEO. WINGATE CHASE. BOSTON: Wright & Potter, State Printers. 1863. 8vo. pp. 373.

Besides the abstract of the last United States census, which is very thorough and comprehensive, Mr. Chase has given in a compact form all that could be obtained relative to the population of Massachusetts at various periods, including the Colonial censuses of 1764-5 and 1776, and the seven previous United States censuses, 1790-1850. In all of these the population of each town is given. Tables of social statistics, occupations, &c., add to the value of the work.

Another feature of the book, and one that must have cost Mr. Chase great labor, is an alphabetical list of all the counties and towns, past and present, in Massachusetts, with the dates of their incorporation, their original names, the changes in their names and boundaries, and other particulars. This is essential to a complete understanding of the relative increase and decrease of population and wealth in the

different towns and sections of the State. In no other book is such a list to be found. Besides its importance to the statistician, it will be found very useful to the local historian and genealogist.

Mr. Chase has shown himself very competent for the task assigned him by the Secretary of this Commonwealth; and we hope, when future censuses are taken, that persons equally capable and faithful may be found to prepare their results for public use.

The Historical Magazine and Notes and Queries concerning the Antiquities, History and Biography of America. June, 1864. New York: Charles B. Richardson, sm. 4to, 32 pages.

The number of the *Historical Magazine* now before us contains the usual variety of matter and maintains the high reputation that it has acquired. With the present issue, Mr. Richardson, the publisher, who established the magazine, retires from its direction. His successor, Mr. Shea, has been the editor for the last few years. He now assumes, also, the direction of the business department. This he does, he assures us, "simply from the desire to see the magazine sustained in a way to meet the wants of scholars." We are glad, since Mr. Richardson has found it necessary, from the increase of his other business, to sever his connection with the work, that it has fallen into so good hands.

The project of such a periodical as this, was started one Monday afternoon in October, 1856, as Mr. Richardson and two members of the Publishing Committee of the Historic Genealogical Society were leaving a meeting of that committee, held at Mr. Drake's, No. 26 Bromfield street, in this city, to take action upon publishing the *Register* the following year, proposals for which had been made by Mr. Richardson. Before these three persons separated the principal features of the magazine were decided upon.

The public mind was ready to receive such a work and eminent authors and historical students in all parts of the country gave their hearty approval of the plan. Mr. Richardson agreed to run the pecuniary risk of publishing if the editor would labor without compensation while the publication was an experiment. This was agreed to; the work was commenced, and volume has been added to volume till the eighth has been half completed. We are not surprised to learn that Mr. Richardson parts reluctantly with a work that has employed his time and talents for the better portion of his business career. May he prosper in all his undertakings, and may the magazine lose none of its value from his withdrawal from its management.

The Giles Memorial. Genealogical Memoirs of the Families bearing the names of Giles, Gould, Holmes, Jennison, Leonard, Lindall, Curwen, Marshall, Robinson, Sampson, and Webb; also Genealogical Sketches of the Pool, Very, Tarr and other families, with a History of Pemaquid, ancient and modern; some accounts of early settlements in Maine; and some details of Indian warfare. By JOHN ADAMS VINTON. Boston: printed for the author by Henry W. Dutton & Son, 1864. 8vo. pp. 600.

Those of our readers who have had the pleasure of examining the Vinton Memorial will need no urging to their acquisition of this volume. Like that work, it is full in detail, exact in dates, well arranged and copiously indexed. Few writers on the subject are more thorough than Mr. Vinton, or more capable of putting the result of their labors in a satisfactory form. There are about a score of our family histories which are indispensable to the genealogist; this is to be added to the list. Our old families are so allied that when the history of any one or two of them is properly written it contains items of information valuable to thousands not connected with the main stem.

The place of honor is here given to the Giles family, descended from Edward Giles of Salem. Facing the title page is a coat of arms, of which Mr. Vinton assures us three copies are extant, all dating back almost to the first generation. Such honors properly vouchered are worthy of record.

Cotemporaneous with this Edward was Thomas Gyles of Salem and Pemaquid.

A note on p. 102 gives the author's belief that John Gyles of Boston was of the same family, and the identity of the arms used by the three renders it probable that they were near relatives of Edward.

As to the other families we need not detail the list. All of them are names well known to us, and the sketches are extensive enough to give one a fair idea of the family tree. The Robinson family is that of Rev. John, of Leyden. The notes and biographies are numerous and interesting. We have only to hope that though Mr. Vinton has done with his own paternal and maternal pedigrees, he will find encouragement to pursue a path of study for which he has peculiar qualifications.

Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin. By JAMES PARTON. New York : Mason Bros., 1864. 2 vols. 12mo., pp. 627 and 707.

There is no special call for us to review this book at length, since the genealogical facts have all been laid before our readers in time past. But we desire to call attention to it as the best and most interesting life of the great Bostonian, and to express our gratification at the method by which Mr. Parton has managed to make much solid information excessively attractive.

The biography is indeed replete with information, but the animated style prevents any sense of weariness. We seem to be reading a memoir as fictitious and entertaining as any of Macaulay's, but we find that the liveliness is the result of a careful delineation of the subject.

Mr. Parton is indeed the greatest living writer of biographies in this country, and in the present case he has been favored in the choice of his subject. The result is the most entertaining work of the season.

A Historical Discourse delivered at Worcester, in the Old South Meeting House, Sept. 22, 1863 ; the hundredth anniversary of its erection. By LEONARD BACON, D. D., Pastor of the first church in New Haven, Conn. With introductory remarks by Hon. IRA M. BARTON, the President on the occasion. And an Appendix. Worcester : Printed by Edward R. Fiske, 1863. 8vo, pp. 106.

Judge Barton in his introductory remarks, chiefly historical, informs us that the meeting-house, the centenary of whose erection was so appropriately observed, was first occupied for religious services on the day of the annual Thanksgiving, Dec. 8, 1763, on which occasion a Thanksgiving and historical discourse was delivered by Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, the minister of the town. This discourse was never published. The pastor and the flock have long since passed away, but the edifice in which they worshipped still remains. Judge Barton gives us some of the particulars of its history, and Rev. Mr. Bacon reviews in a graceful and becoming manner the changes of the century. The appendix is made up of matter pertaining to the gathering, with historical sketches and notes connected with the church and its ministers, all of which are of value to those interested in local parochial subjects, or the spirit in general of past times.

The "Old South" of Boston, erected thirty-three years previous, was almost an exact model of the Old South of Worcester. From the roof of the old porch of the latter "Isaiah Thomas, on the 14th of July, 1776, proclaimed to the assembled people the Declaration of Independence after the document had made a laborious journey of ten days from the city of Philadelphia, where Congress was then sitting."

A Brief Narrative of the Hostile Conduct of the Barbarous Natives towards the Dutch Nation. Translated by E. B. O'CALLAGHAN. Albany : J. Munsell, 1863. 8vo, pp. 48.

Dr. O'Callaghan gives the following account of the document which he now introduces to English readers : "The paper of which the following is a translation, is to be found in vol vi. of the original Dutch MSS. in the Secretary's Office, Albany, N. Y. It consists of a petition dated 31st October, 1655, one copy of which was addressed to the States General of the United Netherlands ; another to the Burgo-

masters and Common Council of the City of Amsterdam, and a third to the Directors of the West India Company, Chamber at Amsterdam."

The Indian Treaty of Aug. 30, 1645; the petition of the Dutch Inhabitants of Gravesend, Sept. 8, 1655, to the Director and Council of New Netherlands, and other documents throwing light on the subject, are printed as an Appendix.

The tract is got up in a handsome style.

Notes respecting the Family of Waldo. Printed for private circulation only. Edinburgh: printed by Ballantyne & Co. 1864. pp. 35.

This little book by Morris C. Jones, Esq., of Bristol, Eng., contains a very interesting account of the descendants of a certain Waldo of London, whose children were born about 1556, 1570. The eldest son, Lawrence Waldo had fifteen children: his descendants acquired wealth and high social position, and have been traced out in many lines by Mr. Jones.

The author has also noticed the fact of the existence of a family of Waldos here. One branch, indeed, is now settled in England, Joseph Waldo, son of Cornelius W. of Boston, having removed thither in 1783. What relationship there may have been between this family and the one here traced is still unknown; but the English family is believed to have originated in the Netherlands, and the name, Cornelius, of the American patriarch is certainly a proof of his foreign nativity.

We are very much pleased with the appearance of this book, and hope that more of our distant kinsmen will follow the example given them, by informing us about families of the same name, at least, as our early settlers.

Hyde Genealogy; or the Descendants in the Female as well as Male Lines from William Hyde of Norwich, with their places of residence and dates of birth, marriages, &c., and other particulars of them and their families and ancestry. By REUBEN H. WALWORTH, LL. D. In two volumes. Albany: J. Munsell, 78 State Street. 1864. 8vo, pp. 1446 in both volumes.

The author of this immense genealogy, or rather collection of genealogies, has certainly performed a good work. It is impossible for us to do him justice by any brief synopsis of his book. It is not only a record of the Hyde family, but from the plan pursued it contains a record of numerous other families. Thus the first William Hyde had only two children—Samuel Hyde and Hester Post. One-half of these volumes is given to the records of the latter. The same principle carried out shows us how small a portion of the work is properly a Hyde genealogy.

Some people object to this plan of including remote female descendants, and contend that genealogies should be confined to those bearing the family name of the common ancestor. As a general rule we think they are right; otherwise there would be a great deal of useless repetition in books of this description, and, when particular care is not taken in the arrangement, some confusion. Still there are advantages in having a few books, like the *Book of the Lockes*, the *Vinton Memorial* and the present work, which trace descendants of all names. Such compilations show the intimate connection of our New England families, besides furnishing data that have a statistical value. But even in such cases, it is a question whether it would not be better to preserve the female branches separately in appendices. Any defect in the plan, however, if such there be, is more than compensated by the amount of valuable information which Chancellor Walworth has here collected. Even the objectors to this plan must admit that this and the other books mentioned above are remarkable for their thoroughness of research and for judgment and ability in using materials.

Everything about this book—the typographical execution, the illustrations and the form—is excellent. It is one of the most valuable contributions yet made to our science, and will justly be placed in the front rank.

Among the interesting notes will be found, the pedigree of the Harlakendens, pp. 1161-1174, embracing those of the Haynes and Wyllis families; that of the Tracys, of whom Thomas of Norwich was grandson of Richard Tracy of Stanway, sheriff of Gloucester in 1559, pp. 1175-9; and the biographies of Mrs. Walworth,

Lieut. George A. Woodruff, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, and Maj. Gen. John Pope, pp. 1180-1190.

We have frequently, when marriages occur, notes giving the pedigree of the party thus engrafted on the family tree, showing a great deal of research, and a thorough love of the subject.

The arrangement being simple is easily understood; while nearly two hundred and fifty pages of indices enable the student to use readily the material here accumulated.

Early History of New England; being a Relation of Hostile Passages between the Indians and European Voyagers and First Settlers; and a Full Narrative of Hostilities to the close of the War with the Pequots, in 1637; also a Detailed Account of the Origin of the War with King Philip. By INCREASE MATHER. With an Introduction and Notes, by SAMUEL G. DRAKE. BOSTON: Printed for the Editor, and sold by him at 13 Bromfield street. Also by J. Munsell, Albany, N. Y. 1864. Small 4to, pp. 309.

Mr. Drake has done well to reprint Increase Mather's *Relation of the Troubles which have hapned in New England by reason of the Indians there, from the Year 1614 to the Year 1675*. This has long been one of the rarest of the rare books on American history which collectors have sought to add to their treasures. We have heard of but one copy of the original edition in any of the public libraries in this country; and, of private libraries, only three are known to us to possess it, namely, those of John Carter Brown, Esq., of Providence, R. I., Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass., and George Brinley, Esq., of Hartford, Ct.

The work was published in 1677, nearly two centuries ago, and the present reprint is the first that has appeared. That so valuable a work should have been suffered to become so scarce is strange. This reprint is uniform with that of the author's work on Philip's War, noticed by us last year (*ante* xvii, 192), entitled *A Brief History of the War with the Indians in New England, &c.*, which, though printed before this work by both Mather and Drake, is a continuation of its history.

In April, 1848, Mr. Drake announced editions of these two works as in preparation. He has now issued them in an elegant style, each being enriched with an historical Introduction, many valuable Notes, an Appendix of documents and an excellent Index. It is needless to inform our readers that Mr. Drake's labor has been performed in the most thorough manner. In these two volumes, we have a history of the New England aborigines from April 1614 to August 1676. Incidentally, much of the general history of New England is given.

Only small editions of these two works have been printed, namely, ten copies in folio, all of which are taken up, and two hundred and fifty copies in quarto. The present edition, therefore, if not secured soon, will probably be difficult to obtain.

We hope Mr. Drake will add to this elegant series, a reprint of Hubbard's *Indian Wars*, and a second edition of his rare *Old Indian Chronicle*.

A Monograph of the House of Lempriere, recording, by tabular pedigrees, biographical notices, and other illustrative data, its history from A. D. 970 to 1862. By J. BERTRAND PAYNE. With Illustrations from Designs, by the author. London: privately printed, 1862. Large 4to, pp. 30.

We have already noticed the extensive register of Jersey families, which will preserve Mr. Payne's name in coming years, and we have now to express our admiration of the beautiful volume which contains the record of one of the most noted of those families.

The family is traced with a fair amount of probability to Everard de Lempriere, or L'Empereur, born about 970, through nine descents to Raoul Lempriere, who obtained a fief named after himself in the island of Jersey, in 1270. His grandson, of the same name, became of considerable local importance, purchased numerous seignuries and estates, and became a Jurat of Royal Court, a position held uninter-

ruptedly by one or more of the direct descendants for the period of fourteen generations. "The Lemprieres have given to the island one Governor, one Lieutenant Governor, five Baillies, three Lieutenant-baillies, two Attorneys-general, four Solicitors-generals, and twenty-five Jurats."

This monograph traces the various branches of the family, giving tabular pedigrees of them and their alliances, as also of the French families bearing similar names, and claiming the same origin. The book contains several interesting wood cuts of seals of arms, and several large engravings of the quarterings of the different members of the family. These are beautifully engraved, and the arrangement and accessories are very tasteful.

The most noted individuals here recorded, are Rev. John Lempriere, author of the Classical Dictionary, Michael Lempriere, Bailly of Jersey in Cromwell's time, and Vice-Admiral George-Oury Lempriere, R. N.

These monographs are a great advance in English Genealogy, a great improvement on the meagre and incorrect "Peerages" and "Commoners." We trust Mr. Payne will find more of the noted families of the Channel Islands ready to open their records to him, and prepared to preserve them in as handsome form as this.

Necrology of Alumni of Harvard College, 1851-52 to 1862-63. By JOSEPH PALMER, of the Class of 1820. Boston: Printed by John Wilson & Son, 1864. 8vo, pp. 536.

Our readers will remember that for the past dozen years, the *Boston Daily Advertiser* has annually published obituary notices of such graduates of Harvard College as had died during the previous year, all except the first having been printed on the morning of Commencement Day (*ante* xiv, 375; xvi, 363). These notices were prepared by Dr. Palmer, the first historiographer of our society. They have increased in extent and value every year. The value of such brief biographies is evident, and the Alumni having desired to preserve the record in a permanent form, a committee has undertaken the publication of this volume. It is a book highly creditable to the author, from the evidences it contains of unwearied diligence and care; it is very valuable to all genealogists, since it gives the parentage, marriage and offspring of so many of our noted citizens. Harvard has a right to be proud of such a list, comprising not only members of the learned professions, but also the prominent merchants and inventors of our day; not only the distinguished men of New England but of all the country.

The last lists are especially worthy of notice, as they comprise so many of the best and most promising young men who have bravely given their lives to the service of their country.

Extracts from the Records of Colchester, with some Transcripts from the Recording of Michael Taintor, of Brainford, Conn. Transcribed by CHARLES M. TAINTOR. Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Co. 1864. 12mo. pp. 156.

Mr. Taintor has given the records of Colchester for the first half century from its organization as a township in 1638, his ancestor, Michael Taintor having been one of its original settlers, and town clerk for thirty years. It contains records of births, marriages and deaths; but lacks an index, which would have doubled its value. Mr. Taintor is author of a family genealogy of the Taintors, and doing good service in the line of family history.

ERRATA.

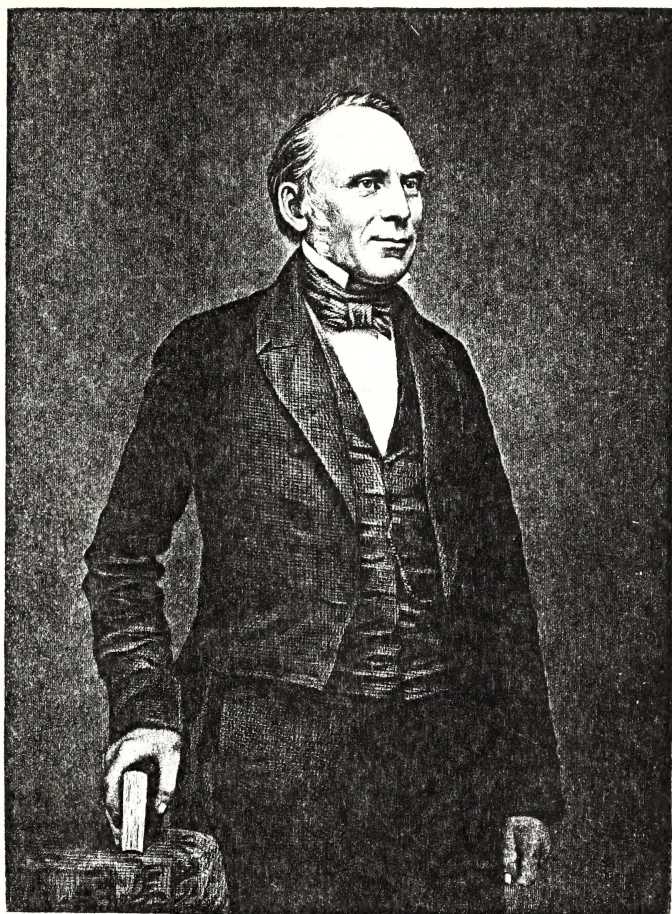
Page 124. 6 line fr. bot. for *Jeffery* r. *Jeffrey*.

" 125, 22 " " " after "Street" add semicolon in place of period.

" 128, line 11 after "endeared," dele period.

" 129, 7 line fr. bot. for 1754 r. 1719.

" 130, line 12 for "Peterham" r. Petersham.



Henry H. Cushman

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HON. HENRY W. CUSHMAN.

[By Hon. GEORGE T. DAVIS, of Greenfield, Massachusetts.]

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Bernardston, Massachusetts, August 9, 1805. He was the son of Hon. Polycarpus L. Cushman, and of Sally Wyles Cushman of that town. He tracked his ancestry to the first of the name of Cushman who came to this country, as follows: Robert Cushman, stated by Savage to have been one of the most active promoters of the migration from Holland in 1620 of the pilgrims of the Mayflower; Elder Thomas Cushman, well described on his own tombstone as a "precious servant of God;" Rev. Isaac Cushman; Lieut. Isaac Cushman; Capt. Nathaniel Cushman; Dr. Polycarpus Cushman; Hon. Polycarpus L. Cushman; Henry Wyles Cushman.

He received his education principally in the common school and at Deerfield and New Salem academies, in his native county. From the age of eighteen to that of twenty, he pursued his studies at the military academy of Capt. Alden Partridge, at Norwich, Vt. From this institution he received in 1827 the honorary degree of master of arts. He married June 16, 1828, Maria Louisa Dickman, daughter of Thomas Dickman, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., whose tombstone bears record that he was "the first printer, the first bookseller, and the first postmaster of Greenfield." Mrs. Cushman died Oct. 11, 1855, and he was again married June 2, 1858, to Anne Williams Pettyplace, daughter of the late Thomas Pettyplace, Esq., of Salem. This lady survives him. He left no children by either marriage. He died in Bernardston, Nov. 21, 1863, after a severe illness of some weeks duration, followed to the grave by the regrets of the community among which his life had been passed, and on which he had exerted an influence equally conspicuous and beneficial.

Mr. Cushman's life was eminently one of responsibility and of labor, physical and intellectual. After leaving the Norwich academy, he for some years taught school in the winters and labored in the summers upon his father's farm; then for some years he had charge of a public house, which, while under his care was noted for neatness, order, and perfection of management; then, and to the close of his life, he devoted himself to political and public trusts, to the care of his own means and of the means of others, to literary and antiquarian researches, to a round of recurring duties, public and private, which he discharged with unfailing precision, honesty and judgment. The mention of a portion of the offices and trusts which he filled will best indicate the amount and variety of his labors. He was for nineteen years the clerk and treasurer of his own town, and for fifteen years a member of its school committee. In 1837, 1839, 1840 and 1844 he represented his town in the State Legislature. In 1844 he was chosen by the legislature to fill a vacancy in the Senate, caused by the death of Hon. William Whitaker. Here, by a singular coincidence, he sat side by side with his father, Hon. P. L. Cushman, of opposite

politics, who had been elected to the senate for that term by the votes of the people of Franklin county. In 1847 and for five years thereafter, he was the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, and in 1851 and 1852, there having been no choice by the people, he was elected by the legislature to that office. In 1853 he represented his town as a delegate to the convention held for the purpose of revising the State Constitution. His legislative record is that of an industrious and judicious legislator. He was a director of the State Life Assurance Company at Worcester, and of the Conway Fire Insurance Company; a member of the state board of agriculture, which he actively aided in founding in 1852. He was a trustee of the New Salem and Deerfield academies, a resident member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and a corresponding member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He became in 1849 the first President of the Franklin County Bank, located at Greenfield, and so continued by annual re-election till his death. He was for many years a director of the Franklin Savings Institution, and was President of it when he died. He was for many years President of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, and held that position when he died. He held for many years the position of a trustee of the State Reform School at Westboro. He gave much of his time and attention to the Powers Institute, an institution of education, situated in his own town, and also to the County School Association of Franklin. In his own religious denomination his views were well defined, and his labors incessant. For many years he was superintendent of the Sabbath School of his religious society. He was a life member of the American Unitarian Association and of the American Bible Society. He was much resorted to for the settlement and management of estates, and as an arbiter in controversies between men; and all that he undertook to do was sure to be faithfully and exactly performed.

As an antiquarian, his labors commenced early, and continued throughout his life. In 1834 he published in a newspaper called the *Franklin Mercury*, an historical sketch of Bernardston, carefully prepared, and constituting the foundation of a more elaborate work which he had nearly completed at the time of his death. He prepared and delivered before many lyceums, a lecture on the Shays insurrection, which combined and preserved many illustrative local details. In 1855 he published a volume of 650 pages, containing a genealogy of the Cushman family from 1617 to 1855, a work whose accuracy and thoroughness leaves very little to be done by those who after him may undertake to glean the same field.

In 1855 and 1858 he presided at the great gatherings at Plymouth of members of the Cushman family, who then assembled from all parts of the United States to do honor to the ancestry whose virtues had illustrated the name.

During the last years of his life he does not seem to have exhibited an active interest in the details of politics. He had always been most fortunate and happy in his domestic relations. His house became year after year the centre of a cordial and genial hospitality, long to be remembered by those who enjoyed it; and, as his life ripened, he occupied himself more and more in shaping the plans by which his memory was to be kept green in the community where so

many successive generations of his ancestors had lived and died. His means were in part inherited, but were all the result of careful thrift, unmingled with speculation and unstained by fraud. No man ever better deserved the praise implied in the old monumental lines

No folly wasted his paternal store;
No guilt, or sordid avarice, made it more.

His journals, carefully kept for many years, are full of evidences of earnest religious feeling, and they also reflect day by day the happiness of a well ordered and well spent life.

In August, 1863, three months before his death, one of the most cherished plans of his life took shape in the completion and dedication of a public library which he had endowed and presented to the town of Bernardston, under conditions and limitations which make it practically certain that all the people, without distinction of sect or position, will for generations to come enjoy its benefits. His will, prepared by himself not long before his death, and leaving the bulk of his property to public uses, is the embodiment of the prevailing idea to which all the labors and the economies of his life pointed—that in the region where he had lived, his name should be identified from generation to generation and from age to age, with education and with the moral and industrial progress of the people. The desire which dictated his bequests is as universal as human nature itself, and lies at the foundation of social progress; but it is not in many men as absorbing as it was in him. "Strong men" it has been said, "have wills; weak men have wishes." Mr. Cushman's kindliness and reticence of manner veiled a remarkable force of will and tenacity of purpose. These qualities, well directed, made him efficiently useful in life, and the recollection of them and their results will not perish in his death.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The New England Historic Genealogical Society at its annual meeting, Jan. 6, 1864, passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Cushman, (*ante*, p. 214). The bequest referred to in those resolutions was the second legacy which this society has received, that of Dr. Bond, received in 1859, being the first. These and the liberal donations of the late Mr. Barstow, are the only large gifts that the society has received since its organization. The clause of Mr. Cushman's will relative to this society is as follows:

"3d. To the 'New England Historic Genealogical Society' of the city of Boston, I give and devise all my books and pamphlets, numbering some six or seven hundred copies; also, all my newspapers and manuscripts of all kinds, including all my account books (which are first to be used in the settlement of my estate), said legacy being subject to the selection of any books by my wife agreeable to the legacy to her. I give, also, to said society, an excellent portrait of my venerated Father-in-Law, Thomas Dickman, Esq., of Springfield (which was painted by William Ewell, Esq., of Springfield, about the year 1837), a history of whose life can be seen pasted on the back of said portrait. I give, also, to said society my private Diaries and Journals, contained in six or more quarto and one smaller volume; all my pictures in frames or otherwise; and all my Daguer-

reotypes and portraits of all kinds that I may possess. And it is my will that a complete Catalogue of my said Library, papers, pictures and portraits shall be made, and the same shall be labelled with the name of the donor, and shall be kept together with care and in a good state of preservation, in a case by themselves, in one part of the Library room of said society. I give also to said Society a steel engraving of myself,* executed by H. W. Smith; to be used as the society shall think proper. I give to said Society, also, the remainder of the edition of the 'Cushman Genealogy' that may be unsold, including some 250 copies unbound, now in the hands of Messrs. Bridgman & Childs, of Northampton, making in all some 500 copies; and I direct that the money that may be received from the sales of the said 'Cushman Genealogy' shall be invested; and the income only, used—first, to bind and keep in repair the books, &c., belonging to my library; and second, for the purchase of books relating to genealogy, for the benefit of said society. The proceeds of the sales of said Cushman Genealogy shall be called the Cushman Genealogical Fund, and shall be used to enlarge the Library of said Society, as aforesaid."

The steel plate engraving of Mr. Cushman, mentioned above, has been received from the estate by the society, and impressions from it accompany this memoir.

Hon. Hugh W. Greene, editor of the *Troy Whig*, a personal friend of the deceased, wrote an obituary notice of him which we copy, as follows:—

"It has been the good fortune of the author of this article to enjoy an intimate personal acquaintance with Gov. Cushman during the last few years of his life; and, although then widely separated from him, the intelligence of his sudden decease came to us as a deep personal sorrow. He was emphatically a Christian gentleman, and, in all he said and did, illustrated the virtues and graces of that high character. He held many and important public trusts, and discharged the duties of all of them to the universal acceptance of the public. But it was as a *private* citizen, with a wide and well improved field of usefulness, that he will be the longest and most favorably remembered. He was literally the father of the town of Bernardston, where he resided; and there was not one of its interests that did not receive his paternal care, and which he did not strengthen by munificent pecuniary aid. He was a devoted Christian, and for many years a member of the Unitarian Church; but his benevolence was never circumscribed by his creed, for it flowed out wherever there was a barren spot to be refreshed by kindly sympathy or material aid.

"No public improvement and no private want appealed to him in vain. He was generous with discrimination; never giving from impulse, but as the result of a conviction of duty, and because he believed that what he gave was worthily and judiciously bestowed. Possessed of an ample fortune, and blessed with a partner fitted to adorn it, he dispensed an elegant hospitality, which will long be remembered by a large circle of intelligent and cultivated men, who were accustomed to gather around his fireside, and who

* "The same can be found in my Iron Safe."

will always remember him as the kind host, the appreciative friend, the pure and honest gentleman."

An Address delivered at his funeral in Bernardston, Nov. 24, 1863, by Rev. John B. Green, pastor of the First Congregational Church there, has been printed. We make a single extract:—

"As a neighbor and friend, few will miss him more than myself. I shall miss the cordial welcome with which he used to greet me at the threshold; I shall miss the kindly hospitality which was at all times extended; I shall miss the pleasant and instructive conversation with which, out of his large store of knowledge, he used to delight me; I shall miss his fatherly counsel, which no one better than myself knows how much I need, and which was so tenderly and feelingly given; I shall miss his manly form and intelligent face in this house of God, so dear to his heart; I shall miss him all the more from the fact that no trifles could keep him away. Always in his place on the Sabbath, an intelligent and attentive listener,—something sure to be appreciated by every preacher of the gospel. I shall miss him from his pew. But above all, shall I miss his upright example; his living illustration of the Sermon on the Mount, whose mighty principles guided his walk among men."

At the conclusion of the Rev. Mr. Green's discourse, the Rev. John F. Moors, of Greenfield, who had been long an intimate friend of Mr. Cushman, made some remarks upon his life and character, which are printed in the appendix to that discourse. A brief quotation from it, will close this note:—

"He was eminently a business man; and, while he had a wonderful method and accuracy of detail, he had a mind capable of grasping great principles. He was one in whom we all put confidence. We trusted alike in his ability and integrity. We knew that whatever he undertook would be done, and well done. He has left a memorable example of untiring industry and conscientious fidelity."

ABSTRACTS FROM THE EARLIEST WILLS ON RECORD AND ON THE FILES IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, MASS.

[Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq.]

Continued from page 158.

THOMAS RUCK. 7 Dec. 1662. I, *Thomas Ruck* of Boston, being sick & weake in Body but of perfect memory doe make this my last will. That my wife, *Elizabeth Ruck*, shall haue all my Estate in Lands, House, debts, goods & mouables of what quallity & quantity soeuer, for life. After the decease of my said wife, my will is, that the said Estate be equally diuided by my three Children, *John Ruck*, *Samuell Ruck*, & *Joane*, the wife of *Henry Farnham*, amonge themselues, & my will is, that my dau. *Joane Farnham* third part shall bee Enjoyed by her during her life, and after her decease I Giue vnto her sonn, *Thomas Swan*. All debts I Owe in

right or Conscience to any Person or Persons whatsoever, within Convenient time after my decease, be paid. *Thomas Ruck.*

In the presence of

Sam: Ruck, William Pearse.

1st May 1668. *William Pearse* deposed. Power of Administration to the Estate of the late *Thomas Ruck*, Sen^r. deceased, is granted to *Elizabeth Ruck*, his Relict. (Lib vi, 11.)

Inventory of the Goods of *Thomas Ruck*, deceased, taken by Mr. *Edward Collicott & Goodman Deaken*. *Elizabeth Ruck*, Relict of the late *Thomas Ruck* Sen^r. deposed. (Lib. v, 133.)

EDWARD DENNISON.—I, *Edward Dennison*, of Roxbury, being weake & sick & Expecting my great change, but at present of sound judgment & memory, doe declare my last will. Just debts & funeral Expences paid. My will is that my wife, *Elizabeth Dennison*, during her Widdowhood, shall according to her best skill & the Council & aduice of her Christian Friends manage my whole Estate, for the maintenance of her self & of my children, and that shee shall not sell any of the Land except meere necessity require for the payment of my debts & the releife of the family, nor sell any of the Timber but for repair of the Houses, & fences. If my wife, *Elizabeth*, marry againe, my will is, that halfe of the Estate bee at her dispose duringe her life, and that shee see to it that due Care bee taken, that the other halfe bee put into Faithfull hands & improved for the Comfort of my children. After the decease of my wife, my will is, that the whole Estate remaining, bee diuided into two Equall parts, & that my sonn, *William*, shall haue the one halfe thereof for his Portion, and that the other halfe bee equally diuided betweene my daughters, wherein they shall haue share & share alike, without any Consideration what I haue formerly giuen any of them. In Case any of my Children marry, before my wifes decease, my will is, that such children should haue Forty pounds allowed them, out of my Estate, for their present inCouragment, and that after my wifes decease that Summe bee abated out of the whole proportion. I desire my brother, *John Weld*, & my beloued Kinsman, Mr *Thomas Weld*, to bee my Ouerseers, & ordaine my wife, *Elizabeth*, sole Executrix, and giue her power to dispose of £100 of the Estate at her decease, provided that shee giue vnto my daughter, *Mary*, in regard of her weakness, not less than £20, more than the rest. 25th April, 1668. *Edw: Dennison.*

In the presence of

Samuel Danforth, John Stebins.

On the day of the date hereof the said Mr *Edward Dennison* did declare it to bee his mind & Earnest desire that his sonn, *William*, should bee brought up in good literature, according as the improvement of his Estate will beare, this wee Attest.

Samuell Danforth, John Stebins.

28th May 1668. Mr *Samuel Danforth & John Stebins* deposed (Lib VI. 12.)

Inventory of the Estate of Mr *Edward Dennison* taken by *Thomas Weld, John Bowles, John Stebins*, 13 May 1668. appraised at £1257. 5. [including dwelling house, home lott, two orchards, 9 Acres "as

you goe towards Boston," £100; 24 Acres of wood Land neere the great pond, £80; 12 Acres of marsh & vpland toward muddy River, £80; 7 Acres of wood land neere dead swamp, £40; 9 Acres of vpland neere the heirs of *Isaac Heath*, £70; 5 Acres of Salt marsh in Lower calfe pasture, £40; 12 Acres of salt marsh in the Lower Calfe pasture £70; 4 Acres more or lesse Commonly called Pine Island, £40; 60 Acres of Common wood land in the second Diuission, £150; 7 Acres more or less wood land neere *Hopkins*, £15.]

28th May 1668. Mrs *Elizabeth Dennison* deposed. (Lib V. 92.) Added by Mrs *Dennison*, 16 March 1684. 55 acres $\frac{1}{4}$ of wood-land lying at Jamaica end in Roxbury.

JOHN TAYLOR. The last will of *John Taylor* senior, of Weighmouth, now lying sick & weake of Body but of Rational vnderstanding. My debts honestly paid. To my wife, *Rebecca Taylor*, my bed & all that belongs to it & my Household Stuffe to her disposing, & House roome soe long as shee doth liue. To my sonn, *John Taylor*, all my House & Lott adjoining to it, & seauenteene Acres of my Common Lotts, to him & his heires foreuer. To my dau. *Rebecca Gurney*, Seauen Acres of my Common Lotts. I Giue Eight shillings to my dau. *Gurney*. I appoint my sonn, *John Taylor*, to bee my Executor. 6: 11 mo.: 1667.

John × *Taylor*.

his mark.

In the presence of
Obadiah Whitman, *John Dyer*, who deposed, 22 May 1668. (Lib VI. 13.)

Inventory of the goods & Estate of *John Taylor*, of Weighmouth, lately deceased, apprized by *Thomas Dyer*, *John Holbrook*. Amt. £22.

John Taylor deposed 22 May 1668, to the inventory of his late father, *John Taylor's* Estate. Mentions a house & 6 Acres of land, £10; 24 Acres of land in the woods, £5. (Lib. V. 130.,

ROBERT GARRETT.—The last will & Testament of *Rob^t Garrett*, of Boston, being of perfect judgment & sound memory for the disposing of my Outward Estate, being now vpon a voyage to the Barbados. I give to my wife, *Mary*, my House in Boston wherein shee now dwells, for her life, & after her decease I giue the said House, with the Appurtenances, vnto my fowre Children, *John Garret*, *Rob^t Garrett*, *Mary Garrett* & *Sarah Garrett*, to bee Equally Diuided Amongst them, & soe many of them as shall bee liuinge, & hane any child or children liuinge, & to their heires senerally foreuer; and for all my Goods & Cattle [chattells] I Giue & bequeath to my said wife, *Mary*, whome I make Executrix of this my last will, dated November 27: 1660.

Robert × *Garret*.

his marke.

Wittnes

Penelop Bellingham, *Joseph* × *Fowlers* marke,
Richard Bellingham.

Joseph Fowler deposed 1st August 1668. (Lib. VI. 13.)

HENRY FLINT.*—24: 11 mo: 1652. Concerning my children & Estate. 1. vntill my wife or any of the children marry I leaue all my Estate in the power & to the Wisdome & discretion of my wife for her Comfort & bringing vp of the children. 2. If shee should bee called away by death, before the Children bee growne to take some

* The will of Rev. Henry Flint is here given entire.

Care of themselves & of one another, then I leaue it to her Wisdome to make choyce of the next person to whom shee may Commit the Care of Children & Estate vnto. 3ly. To my sonn, *Josias*, I giue my Dwelling House, with those two Lotts it stands vpon, which I bought of *Richard Wright*, & *Mr Moses Paine*, deceased, together with all that Land of mine, now in the Occupation of *William Vezie*, after the decease of his mother. 4ly. I Giue to my sonn *Seth*,* my great Lott & halfe my bookes, if it please God to make him a Scholler; if hee bee brought vp to some other Course of life, then his brother *Josias*† to haue them all, & to allow him for halfe in some pay Sutable to his Condition. 6ly. to my daughters I appoint Each of them an Hundred pounds, if my Estate will reach it. 7ly. if any of my Children marry whilst my wife doth liue & and Continueth vnmarried I leave it to her Wisdome what Portion to giue at present, though I intend that finally all my yong Children should bee made Equall. 8ly. for the present I know not what Porsion of my Estate to assign to my wife in Case God call her to marriage, otherwise then as the Law of the Country doth prouide in that Case, accounting all that I haue to little for her; if I had nothing else to bestow vpon my children.

Richard Bracket, aged 56 yeares or thereabouts deposed saith, that about Fowre dayes before the late *Mr Henry Flint* departed this life, himself, & *Mrs Joanna Quinsey* being with him, they heard him say hee had made & written his will, which being now produced, vnder *Mr Flints* owne hand writting, which they well known to bee soe, & the sume & substance thereof hee himselve repeated to them, only said that his sonn, *Josiah*, being growne vp, should bee his Executor, with his wife Executrix.

Taken vpon Oath by the said *Richard Bracket*, before the Gour., Capt. *Gookin* & Recordr. 2 July 1668, who allowed of the will hereby proued.

Edw : Rawson Recordr

An Inuentory of the Estate of *Mr Henery Flint*, Teacher of the Church of Christ at Braintry, as it was apprizd by Capt *Richard Brackett*, Goodman *Gregory Belcher* & *Mr Moses Paine*. Mentions—the dwelling house & barne, the orchard & homestall, the feeding in the burying place & the Land in the stony feild, together with a small peece of vpland & flatts, lying in the great Knights neck, which was part of *Buttons* Lott, & about 7 Acres of marsh with vpland belonging to it, lying betweene *Speares* farme & Catt Island, £395; L and & little Knights neck, about 5 Acres, £15; vpland & meadow about 28 Acres in great Knights neck, £140; a meadow at the holes with Islands of Creeke lying by it, £20; the farme at Smelt Brooke, £200.

2^d July 1668. *Mrs Margery* deposed that this paper contains a true Inuentory of the Estate of the late *Mr Henry Flint*, her late husband, to her best knowledge, &c (Lib. V. 95.)

JANE HUMPHERY.—I, *Jane Humphery*, being weake in Body, & not knowinge how soone the Lord may take mee hence, doe this 29th of the Eleauenth month 1666, declare how I would haue my goods disposed of after my decease. I give to my sonn *Williams* wife,

* *Seth* died at Dedham, May 12, 1673, in his second year at Harvard College, and in the 21st year of his age.

† *Josiah*, the eldest son of *Henry*, was Pastor of the church at Dorchester, where he died Sept. 15, 1680, aged 35 years. See the inscription on his tombstone, in *Register* ii, page 382.

ye jump * which was my sister *Sarah Caps*, [*Clap's*,] Also my best Redd Kersey petticoate & sad gray Kersey Wascoate, my blemmish Searge Petticoate & my best hatt, my white fustian Wascott, a wrought napkin with noe lace about it, a black sike† neck-cloath, a quart glass Bottle, a handkerchife, a blew Apron, a plaine black quoife without lace, a white Holland apron with a small lace at the bottome. I Giue to my sonn *Amiells* wife, a redd Searge Petticoate & a blackish Searge Petticoate, a green Searge Wascoate, & my hood & muffle. Also my greene Linsey woolsey petticoate, my whittle‡ that is fringed & my jump; my blew short coate, a wrought napkin with noe lace about it; a handkerchife, a blew Apron, my best black quife with a lace, a black Stuffe neckcloath, a white Holland Apron with two breathes in it, Six yards of Redd cloath, if it will hold out after all things bee discharged; a greene vnder Coate. I Giue to my daughter, *Jane*, my staning kersey Coate & my murry Wascoate, my Cloake & my blew Wascoate, a pare of fine sheets, a holland Table cloath, halfe a duzen of napkins, my best white Apron, my wrought platter; a pare of pillow beers; my best shift, one napkin wrought about & laced; my little chest & one of my best neck-cloaths, one of my best plane quives, my best holland square cloath with a little lace & one Callico vnder neck-cloath, a stone jugg, a yard of Holand that is hemmed & marked with an J, a siluer spoone & my wedding Ring. I Giue to my sonn, *Joseph Weekes*, my great old chest, my best brass pann, two platters a bigger & a lesser, & a Couerlide; my booke of Mr. Burrowes Gospell Worship, a sheet of Cotton & linnen, also a Tablecloath. I Giue to my Grandchild, *Amiell Weekes*, my bed & chafe boulster & my Rugg. To my Grandchild, *Ebenezer*, my Feather Boulster & a pare of new blankets. To my Grandchild, *Thankfull*, two pillows, two old Pillow beers & my skillet. To my Grandchild *Elizabeth*, *Amiels* Daughter, my new great Chest, my spinning wheele, my little brass pan & my little Bible; Also I giue vnto *Thankfull*, the biggest of my small boxes. To my grandchild, *Jane Weekes*, one of my best platters. To my Grandchild, *Rennue*,§ my lesser small Box. To my sonn, *Amiell*, my Great Bible. To my sonn *Amiell* & *William* Tenn pounds of hemp yarne & Cotton to be put vpon it, to be Equally deuided betweene them. I giue to my sonn, *Amiell*, Mr. Borrowes Booke of Gospell Conuersation & my psalme booke, Also my Cowe. I Giue to my sonn, *William*, my booke of Mr. Shepards workes, also 15 shillings. I giue tenn shillings to my Grandchild, *John Weekes*, & to Each of the other of my sonn *Williams* Children, Five shillings, if there bee soe much remaininge when things bee discharged. I Giue to to my sonn in Law, *Benjamin Bate*, Mr. Taylors Booke on the 32 psalme. I Giue to my sister, *Jone Clap*, a fine thine neck-cloath & a Square cloath with a little lace vpon it. I Give to my sister, *Susannah Clap*, the next best neck-cloath to that of Sister *Jones*, & square Cloath. I Giue to my Couzen, *Hannah Clap*, my next best neck-cloath & the next best Square Cloath

* *Jump*.—A short coat, or a sort of bodice for women.

† A country word, signifying a quillet or furrow. *Sike* may be intended.

‡ *Whittle*.—A white dress for a woman; a double blanquet worn by west country-women in England, over the shoulders, like a cloak.

§ *Renew Weeks*, dau. of *William Weeks*, b. 12 Aug., 1760; m. *Benj. Carpenter*.

& whatsoever Else I haue I Giue to my Sonn, *Amiell*, whome I make my Executor. I Giue my best greene Apron to *Mary Atherton*. This being my last will & Testament, I wittnes my hand in p^rsence of vs.
The marke of *Jane* × *Humphery*.

Roger Clap

Samuell Paull.

19 Nov. 1668. Capt. *Roger Clap* & *Samuell Paule* deposed.

An Inuentry of the Goods of *Jane Humphery, Widdow*, late of Dorchester, deceased, taken the 20 Oct. 1668, by *Roger Clap, James Humphery*. Amt. £39.12.04. Debts owing, £13.09.

19 Nov. 1668. *Amiell Weekes* deposed to the Inuentry of the Estate of the late *Jane Humphery, Widdow*, his late mother. (Lib. V. 108.)

[*Jane Humphrey*, as the name was usually written, was the widow of *Jonas Humphrey*, of Dorchester, who died 19 March, 1662. *Jane* was his second wife, and Mr. *Humphrey* was her second husband. Her maiden name was *Jane Clap*, sister of Capt. *Roger Clap*. She m. 1st, *George Weeks*, by whom she had sons *Amiel*, *Joseph* and *William*. Mr. *Weekes* died in Dorchester, Oct. 27, 1659.]

BOSTON RECORDS.

[Copied by WILLIAM B. TRASE, Esq.]

Continued from page 172.

BOSTON DEATHS.

- Fitch.* Zechariah, y^e sonne of *Jeremiah Fitch* & of *Sarah* his wife, deceased 13 August 1661.
- Bradford.* Martha, y^e Daughter of *Robert Bradford* deceased the 13th August 1661.
- Woodee.* Sarah, y^e Daughter of *Richard Woodee* & of *francis* his wife, deceased 23^d August 1661.
- Savage.* John, y^e sonne of Capt^t *Thomas Savage* & of *Mary* his wife, deceased 23th Augst 1661.
- Thomas.* Searg^t *Evan Thomas* deceased the 25th Augst 1661.
- Wardell.* Abigail, y^e Daughter of *William Wardell* & of *Elizabeth* his wife, dyed 23 August 1661.
- Lake.* Edward, y^e sonne of Mr^r *Thomas Lake* & of *Mary* his wife, deceased 27th August 1661.
- Phillips.* Nicholas, y^e sonne of *Nicholas Phillips* & of *Hannah* his wife, deceased 18th Aug^t 1661.
- Mattocke.* Elizabeth, y^e Daughter of *Samuell Mattocke* & of *Constant* his wife, deceased the 3^d day of September 1661.
- Paine.* Hannah, y^e Daughter of Mr^r *John Paine* & of *Hannah* his wife, deceased the 13th of September 1661.
- Palsgrave.* Arabella, y^e Daughter of Mr^r *John Palsgrave* & of *Mary* his wife, deceased 9th Sep^t. 1661.

- Nash.* Robert Nash, deceased 13th September 1661.
- Stone.* John, y^e sonne of John Stone & of Sarah his wife, deceased, 12th Sept. 1661.
- Knight.* Johanna, y^e Daughter of Richard Knight & of Johanna his wife, deceased 23^d Sept. 1661.
- Warren.* John, y^e sonne of John Warren & of Sarah his wife, deceased 19th Sept 1661.
- Pearse.* John Pearse dyed 17th Sept. 1661.
- Ings.* Mary, y^e Daughter of Madit Ings & of Joan his wife, deceased 5th October 1661.
- Robinson.* Ephraim, y^e sonne of Thomas Robinson, deceased 22th Sept. 1661.
- Mason.* Sarah, y^e Daughter of Richard Mason & of Sarah his wife, deceased 9th Sept 1661.
- Bagly.* Sarah, y^e Daughter of Orlando Bagly & of Sarah his wife, deceased 30 Sept. 1661.
- Pemberton.* Benjamine, y^e sonne of James Pemberton & of Sarah his wife, deceased 30 Sept. 1661.
- Russell.* William, y^e sonne of William Russell & of Alice his wife, deceased 29th Aug^t. 1661.
- Feild.* Sarah, y^e Daughter of Robert Feild & of Mary his wife, deceased 30th Sept. 1661.
- Snelling.* Thomas Snelling, a shipp Carpinter, dying intestate, Living at Dartmouth in England, the 16th of October 1661.
- Habell.* Elizabeth Habell deceased the 31 August 1661.
- Davis.* James Davis, seaman, deceased 17th October 1661.
- Edwards.* Nicholas Edwards, a stranger Living at Barbadoes nere spixes Bay, deceased 22th October 1661.
- Dens.* William, y^e sonne of Richard Dens & of Jane his wife, deceased 25th July 1661.
- Robbinson.* Mary, y^e wife of Thomas Robbinson, deceased the 26th October 1661.
- Hudson.* Elizabeth, y^e Daughter of Francis Hudson & of Mary his wife, deceased 23 October 1661.
- Elliot.* Margery Elliot deceased 30th October 1661.
- Buttolph.* Thomas, y^e sonne of Thomas Buttolph Junior, & of Mary his wife, deceased 30th October 1661.
- Barlow.* Thomas Barlow deceased 23th October 1661.
- Sweete.* Temperance, y^e Daughter of John Sweete & of Susanna his wife, deceased 28 9^{ber} 1661.
- Sanford.* James Sanford deceased y^e 2^d November 1661.
- Bowhonnnon.* John, y^e sonne of John Bohoonnon & of May his wife, deceased 14th November 1661.
- Wales.* Nathaniell Wales sen^r deceased 4th December 1661.
- Ashly* Johanna, y^e wife of Thomas Ashly, deceased the 27th of December 1661.
- Wheeler.* Roger Wheeler deceased 7 December 1661.
- Pearse* George Pearse deceased 7 December 1661.
- Bill.* Hope Still Bill, the Daughter of Thomas Bill, deceased 28th November 1661.

- Munnings.* Anne, y^e wife of William Munnings, deceased y^e 4th December 1661.
- Saffin.* John, y^e sonne of John Saffine & of Martha his wife, deceased 11th December 1661.
- Meeres.* Stephen, y^e sonne of Robert Meeres & of Elizabeth his wife, deceased 10th December 1661.
- Brisco.* Cecile, y^e wife of William Brisco, deceased y^e 9th December 1661.
- Gallop.* William, y^e sonne of Samuells Gallop & of Mary his wife, deceased 28th November 1661.
- Wheeler.* Jane Wheeler deceased 27th December 1661.
- Hitchbon.* Salomon & David, twins, y^e sonnes of David Hitchbone & of Katherine his wife, deceased 19th December 1661.
- Pearse.* William, y^e sonne of William Pearse & of Elizabeth his wife, deceased 4th Jan : 61.
- Jones.* Rice Jones deceased 3 Janvary 1661.
- Wales.* Isabell, y^e wife of Nathaniell Wales, deceased the 18th December 1661.
- Paddy.* John Paddy deceased y^e 8th of Janvary 1661.
- Stoddard.* Joseph, the sonne of M^r Anthony Stoddard & of Christian his wife, deceased 27th of December 1661.
- Graves.* Elizabeth, y^e Daughter of Richard Graves & of D[o]rothy his wife, deceased 2^d Janvary 1661.
- Cleare.* Elizabeth, the Daughter of John Cleare & of Anne his wife, deceased 23 Jan. 1661.
Thomas, y^e sonne of the said John Cleare & of Elizabeth his wife, deceased 31 Jan^r. 1661.
- Robbinson.* Samuells, the sonne of Thomas Robbinson, deceased 16th Janvary 1661.
- Clarke.* Daniell, y^e sonne of Christopher Clarke & of Rebecca his wife, deceased 16th M^rch 16⁶¹/₂.
- Greenough.* Samuells, y^e sonne of William Greenough & of Elizabeth his wife, deceased 21 M^rch 16⁶¹/₂.
- Bogle.* Margaret, y^e wife of Alexander Bogle, deceased y^e 22th Febr^y. 1661.
- Hull.* Mary, y^e Daughter of Thomas Hull & of Hannah his wife, deceased 19th M^rch 1661.
- Garret.* Richard Garret deceased 29th March 1662.
- Haugh.* M^r Sam^l Haugh, Pastor of the Church at Reading, deceased at M^r Hezekiah Vshers house in Boston, the 30th M^rch 1662.
- Nowell.* George, the sonne of George Nowell & of Lydia his wife, deceased 30th Aprill 1662.
- Wales.* Nathaniell Wales deceased 20th May 1662.

This is a true Copie of y^e seuall deathes for the Towne of Boston, from the 29th day of Janvary 1658 vnto the 20th day of May 1662, w^{ch} I giue into the Recorder.

As Attest Jonath. Negus.

BOSTON MARRIAGES.

- Sunderland.* John Sunderland was married to Mary Viall, the Daughter of John Viall, the 26 Janvary 58. 1658, by Major Humphery Atherton.
- Mosse.* Thomas Boyden was married to Hannah Mosse, Widdow, the 3 November 1658, By Richard Bellingham Dep^t Gover.
- Barnard.* Nathaniell Barnard was married to Mary Lugg, y^e 11th Febr. 1658, By Richard Bellingham Dep^t Governor.
- Webster.* James Webster, a Scottish man, was married to Mary Hay, an Irish maide, the 14th Febr. 1658
- Porter.* Joshua Nash was married to Elizabeth Porter, the Daughter of Edward Porter of Boston, 23 Febr. 1658, By Jn^o Endecot Gov^r.
- Barnard.* Richard Barnard was married to Elizabeth Negus, y^e Daughter of Benjamine Negus of Boston 2^d M^{rch} 16⁵⁸/₅₉, by Major Humphery Atherton.
- Stubbs.* Richard Stubbs, of Hull, was married to Margaret Read, 3^d M^{rch} 16⁵⁸/₅₉, By Major Hump. Atherton.
- Fisher.* Samuell Fisher was Married to Milcha Snow, y^e Daughter of Thomas Snow, of Boston, 22th M^{rch} 16⁵⁸/₅₉, By Jo : Endecott Gov^r.
- Rosse.* John Rosse was Married to Mary Osborne, the Daughter of John Osborne of Weymouth, y^e 7th May 16⁵⁸/₅₉, By John Endecott Gover.
- Shearer.* Thomas Shearer was married to Hannah Bumsteed; y^e Daughter of Thomas Bumsteed, of Boston, 18th Aprill 1659, By Richard Bellingham Dep^t Governor.
- Megdaniell.* John Megdaniell, was married to Elizabeth Snath 17th May 1658, By Jo : Endecott Governor.
- Penniman.* James Penniman was Maryed to Mary Crosse, the 10th May 1659, By Jn^o Endecott Gov^{rn}.
- Blackston.* M^r William Blackston was Married to Sarah Stephson, Widdow, 4th July 1659, By John Endcott Gov^r.
- Shutt.* William Shutt was Married to Hopestill Viall, y^e Daughter of John Viall, of Boston, first July 1659, By Jo. Endecott Gov^r.
- Aldine.* John Aldine was married to Elizabeth Everill, Widdow, the Relict of Abiell Everill, deceased, 1st Aprill 1660, By Jo : Endecot Gov^r.
- Glover.* M^r Peletiah Glover was married to Hannah Cullick, the 20th May 1660.
- Gillam.* Zechariah Gillam was married to Phebe Phillips, y^e Daughter of Leiu^t W^m Phillips, of Boston, 26th July 1659.
- Price.* Richard Price was married to Elizabeth Crumwell y^e 18th August 1659, By Major Hump. Atherton.

THE HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

[From the *Vicissitudes of Families*, by Sir BERNARD BURKE, First Series, pages 217 to 221.]

These heraldic records contain the pedigrees of the landed proprietors of the time, [in England,] entitled to bear arms, and were compiled by virtue of a commission under the privy seal, issued to the two provincial Kings of Arms, authorizing and commanding each of them, either personally or by deputy, to visit the whole of his province as often as he should think fit, to convene before him all manner of persons who pretended to the use of arms, or were styled esquires and gentlemen, and to cause those thus summoned to show by what authority they claimed the distinction. In furtherance of their arduous and oftentimes invidious duties, great and almost unreasonable powers were granted to them. They had full power and license, not only to enter, upon reasonable request and at reasonable hours of the day, into all churches, castles, houses, and other places, to peruse therein all arms, cognizances, crests, and other devices, and to record the same, with the descents, marriages, and issue, in Register Books,—which are now so well known as the Visitations,—but also to correct and reform all bearings unlawfully usurped or inaccurately adopted, and in certain cases to reverse, pull down, and deface the same. The mode of procedure was this: On arriving at the place wherein the Visitation was to be holden, the provincial king issued a warrant, directed to the high constable of the hundred, or to the mayor or chief officer of the district, commanding him to warn the several knights, esquires, and gentlemen, particularly named in such warrant, as well as all others within his jurisdiction, to appear personally before him, at the house and on the day specified, and to bring with them such arms and crests as they then bore, together with their pedigrees and descents, and such evidences and ancient writings as may justify the same in order to their being registered. On the day appointed, the provincial king or his deputy attended, and so long as the laws of chivalry were honored and esteemed, general attention and respect were paid to these summonses; attested pedigrees were submitted to the heralds, and thus were produced the important registrations of which I am speaking, and which have preserved to the present period many a line of descent that would otherwise have been irretrievably lost. With the lapse of years, however, the estimation in which the Visitations were held gradually died away, and after the Revolution of 1688 all the efforts of the decayed Court of Chivalry were unavailing to continue their operation. One of the circumstances that tended most effectually to their destruction was the incompetence and dishonesty of the persons who were deputed by the heralds to collect information. True it is, that when these illicit proceedings were discovered, the delinquents suffered fine and imprisonment, and we have on record a curious document which alludes to a far severer punishment; being a warrant from the Earl of Essex, Earl Marshal, to Robert Tresswell, Somerset Herald, dated Dec. 31, 1597, signed by Dethick, Camden, and Segar, and directed to all justices of the peace, constables, and headboroughs, authorizing the



apprehension of one W. Dakyns, "a notable dealer in arms and maker of false pedigrees, for which fault, about xx years past, he lost one of his ears."

The Visitations made under the early commissions are in many instances a narrative, and (as may be supposed in their commencement) meagre in detail, sometimes containing little more than notes of arms of the gentry, and the Founders and Priors of monasteries, and seldom exhibiting more than the lineal descending line of the family; subsequently they assume a more important form, affording full and accurate statements of pedigrees, and supplying collateral details. The various entries are in most cases attested by the signatures of the heads of the house, and occasionally by persons on their behalf.

The earliest of the Visitations, recorded in the College of Arms, took place in 1529, comprising the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Oxford, Wilts, Berks and Stafford, and at intervals of about twenty-five years, they continued to be made until their final discontinuance, towards the close of the seventeenth century. The originals of these records are, with some exceptions, in the College of Arms. Various transcripts, however, exist, and the library of the British Museum is surpassingly rich in its collection of heraldic Mss. That great national institution, now so ably presided over by Antonio Panizzi, Esq., contains some of the original Visitations, and copies of most of the others, and the care with which they are indexed, and the facility afforded by the attention and valuable assistance constantly and unreservedly afforded by the intelligent Librarians at the Museum Reading-Room, render the consultation of these important documents a matter of not the slightest difficulty to the veriest neophyte in heraldic research. In some of the libraries at Oxford, Cambridge, especially in Queen's College in the former University, and in Caius College in the latter, and in many private collections, such as the splendidly rich one of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., at Middle Hill, co. Worcester, these documents may frequently be met with. I annex the dates of the various Visitations, printing within brackets, each of those of which there is not a copy in the British Museum:

Bedfordshire: 1566, 1582, [1586,] 1634, [1669.] *Berks*: 1531, 1566, [1597,] 1623, 1664. *Bucks*: 1566, 1574, 1634. *Cambridgeshire*: 1575, 1590, 1619. *Cheshire*: 1533, [1566,] [1569,] 1580, 1591, 1612, [1663]. *Cornwall*: 1530, 1573, 1620. *Cumberland*: 1615, [1665.] *Derbyshire*: 1569, 1611, [1634,] 1662. *Devon*: 1531, 1564, [1572,] 1620. *Dorset*: 1530, 1565, 1623. *Durham*: 1575, 1615, [1666.] *Essex*: 1552, 1558, 1570, 1612, 1634, [1664.] *Gloucester*: [1530,] [1569,] 1583, 1623. *Hants*: 1530, 1552, 1575, 1622. *Hereford*: [1569,] 1586, 1634. *Herts*: 1572, [1615,] 1634. *Huntingdonshire*: 1564, [1566,] 1613. *Kent*: [1530,] 1574, 1592, 1619, 1623, 1663. *Lancashire*: 1533, 1567, 1613, [1664.] *Leicestershire*: 1563, 1619. *Lincoln*: [1562,] 1564, 1592, [1634.] *London*: 1568, 1634, [1664.] *Middlesex*: [1572,] [1634,] 1663. *Monmouth*: [1683.] *Norfolk*: 1563, 1589, 1613. [1664,] [1668.] *Northampton*: [1564,] [1617,] 1618. *Northumberland*: 1575, 1615, [1666.] *Notts*: 1530, 1569, [1575,] 1614, [1662.] *Oxford*: [1530,] 1566, 1574, 1634. *Rutland*: 1618. *Shropshire*: [1569,] 1584, 1623, [1663.] *Somerset*: [1531,] 1573, 1591,

1623. *Staffordshire*: [1528,] 1563, 1583, 1614, 1663. *Suffolk*: 1561, 1577, 1611. *Surrey*: 1530, 1552, 1572, 1623, 1662. *Sussex*: 1530, 1574, 1633, [1662.] *Warwick*: 1563, 1619. *Westmoreland*: 1615, [1664.] *Wills*: [1530,] 1565, 1623. *Worcester*: [1530,] 1569, [1634,] *Yorkshire*: 1530, [1552,] 1563, 1574, 1584, 1612, 1665.

LOVERING FAMILY.

[Communicated by THOMAS B. WYMAN, Jr., Esq., of Charlestown.]

In Bond's Watertown record is made of Thomas Loverin of Wattertown, son of William of Aldham, co. Suffolk, and John L. of Watertown, who came from Dedham, co. Essex. The following abstracts of documents on the Middlesex Inferior Court files for 1704 give more light relative to the Lovering family. The first is a power of attorney given by David Loverin, Citizen and Draper of London, the only surviving son of William L. late of Aldham, near Hadleigh in the county of Suffolk, England, to John and Samuel Marion of Watertown in New England, to take possession of property falling to him as heir of Thomas Loverin deceased, by virtue of his will dated 13 Aug. 1692. This power of attorney is dated 10 Mch. 1703, and has, against David Loverin's name, a round seal, bearing these arms:—On a bend, three martlets; on a canton in the sinister chief, a rose.

2d. A Certificate of John Sponer, rector, and Joshua Horrex and Caleb Wade, churchwardens, of Aldham, "that the persons whose names are hereunder written were the sons and daughters of William Loverin, formerly of the Parish of Aldham in the co. of Suffolk, and Susanna his wife, and were baptized as appears by the register kept for the parish, William Loverin bapt. 6 Sept. 16 [torn off] John, 20 Feb., 1622; George 20 Jan'y 1624: *Thomas*, 30 Nov., 1626; Jonathan, 10 Sept. 1629; Susanna 19 Jany, 1631: *David* 20 May, 1633; Elizabeth 21 Aug., 1636; Edward, 8 Jany, 1637.

Burials in the church yard of the aforesaid parish:

Edward Loverin, buried 24 June, 1639; John, 16 Mch., 1663; William 1 Dec., 1666, Susanna Close. 10 Jany, 1681.

3rd. Deposition of Henry Nelson apothecary, aged 88 years, and Richard Buddle, gentleman, aged 46 years, both of Aldham, and John Beare of St Sepulchre's parish, London, upholsterer. Nelson knew William Loverin and his family. Mr L. frequented Arthur Gale's house in Hadleigh when he served as an apprentice to Mr Gale, an apothecary. Knew that Thomas Loverin was put as apprentice to a clothier at Dedham, six miles from Aldham, and set up his trade at Dedham. In the year 1667 he went to New England, afterwards returned to Dedham and in about six months went again to New England. Richard Buddle m. Susanna, daughter of Susanna Close, the daughter of W^m. Loverin. The testimony is that David is the only surviving heir of William Lovering. Sworn before Samuel Dashwood, Mayor of London; witnesses, Francis Harding and John Butler. John Butler confirmed his testimony at Boston before Judge Addington, 22 Oct. 1703.

NEW BRICK CHURCH, BOSTON.

List of Persons connected therewith from 1722 to 1775. Compiled from the Records.

[Communicated by THOMAS B. WYMAN, Jr., Esq., of Charlestown.]

Continued from p. 240.

CAMMENT.—(113) Paul, Mrs. Wheeler offered him, bap. Oct. 30, 1726.

CANDISH.—(545) Rebeccah, bap. Aug. 9, 1741; (650) Susannah, bap. Nov. 25, 1744; (712) Elisabeth, bap. Mar. 15, 1747; (41) Joseph, owned cov. Aug. 9, 1741.

CARLILE—CARLISLE.¹—(659) Hannah,^a bap. Feb. 17, 1744; (748) Thomas,^b bap. Aug. 14, 1748.

CARTER.—(438) Mary, (439) Jane, adults, bap. Feb. 12, 1737-8.

CARTRIGHT—CARTWRIGHT.¹—(69) Hinnah,^b owned cov. Feb. 10, 1750; (820) Thomas,^a bap. Mar. 17, 1750-1; (862) Timothy,^a bap. Feb. 11, 1753; (918) Samuel,^a bap. May 13, 1760; (969) William,^a bap. June 19, 1763; (984) Hannah, bap. Aug. —, 1764; (998) James, bap. Sept. 8, 1765; (1043) Eliz,^a bap. Feb. 21, 1768.

CATHCART.—(199) Susannah, adm. Sept. 5, 1756.

CHAMBERLAN—LIN.¹—(67) Mary,^a adm. July 22, 1733; (346) Mercy,^b bap. Dec. 15, 1734.

CHAMPLETT.—(74) Rebeckah, woman, bap. June 28, 1725.

CHANDLER.—(111) Mary, adm. Aug. 10, 1740; (122) John, adm. June 28, 1741; (393) Samuel, bap. May 30, 1736; (419) Edward, bap. June 26, 1737; (469) Samuel, p. Mr. Gray, bap. Feb. 25, 1738-9; (504) Joseph, p. do. bap. Mar. 30, 1740; (569) John, bap. Mar. 28, 1742; (662) John, bap. April 7, 1745; (775) Sarah, bap. Aug. 6, 1749; (822) John, bap. Mar. 31, 1751.

CHARADE.—(150) Margaret, adm. Feb. 2, 1745-6.

CHASE.—(39) Susanna, owned cov. May 10, 1741; (49) Rebeccah, owned cov. Feb. 26, 1743-4 [?]; (540) Edward, bap. May 17, 1741; (584) Josiah, bap. Sept. 26, 1742; (628) Bethiah, bap. Feb. 26, 1743-4; (648) Ebenezer, bap. Nov. 18, 1744.

CHEESMAN.—(138) George, adm. Aug. 22, 1742; (583) George, bap. Sept. 12, 1742.

CLARK, &c.—(34) Eliza, adm. July 28, 1728; (164) Sarah, bap. Nov. 17, 1728; (196) John, bap. Feb. 22, 1729-30, (227) William, bap. April 11, 1731; (317) Elizabeth, bap. Mar. 3, 1733-4; (67) Elizabeth, owned cov. Dec. 2, 1750; (813) John, bap. Dec. 2, 1750; (200) Eliza Clarke, adm. Oct. 3, 1756; (203) Eliz, bap. April 13, 1760.

CLEMENS.—(421) Sarah, bap. July 31, 1737; (457) Rebekah, bap. Sept. 17, 1738; (568) Anna, bap. Mar. 28, 1742; (626) Sarah, bap. Feb. 5, 1743-4; (689) Mary, bap. Feb. 9, 1745-6; (753) Elizabeth, bap. Oct. 9, 1748; (789) James, bap. May 6, 1760; (826) Margaret, bap. July 21, 1751.

CLOUGH.—(265) Nehemiah, adult, bap. April 23, 1732; (266) Nehemiah, (267) Kezia, children of above, bap. April 23, 1732.

COLBIE^a—COLBY,^b—(26) Benj.^b bap. Oct. 20, 1723; (193) Eliza,^a bap. Jan. 4, 1729–30; (253) Obadiah,^a bap. Dec. 12, 1731; (307) Ann,^a bap. Oct. 14, 1733.

COLLINS.—(65) James, a man, bap. Mar. 21, 1724–5; (66) Eliza, his (James's) daughter, bap. Mar. 21, 1724–5; (68) Mary, bap. Mar. 28, 1725; (131) James, bap. Aug. 6, 1727; (183) Abigail, bap. Aug. 17, [?] 1729; (210) Abigail, bap. Aug. 9, 1730; (278) Lydia, bap. Nov. 12, 1732; (339) William Pell, bap. Sept. 8, 1734; (396) Lydia, bap. July 18, 1736; (468) Sarah, p. Mr. Gray, bap. Feb. 25, 1738–9; (1068) Isabella, bap. Oct. 23, 1769; (1088) Daniel Dane, bap. Jan. 12, 1772.

CONDEE^a—CONDREE^b—CONDY,^c—(19) Eliza,^b bap. April 21, 1723; (48) Eliza^a, bap. Oct. 18, 1724; (126) Mary,^c bap. April 23, 1727; (130) Joanna,^c admitted Jan. 10, 1741–2.

COOLIDGE.—(16) Margaret, owned cov. July 10, 1737; (422) Margaret, bap. July 31, 1737; (490) Sarah, bap. Sept. 23, 1739; (125) Margaret, adm. July 26, 1741; (558) John, bap. Jan. 31, 1741–2; (619) Joanna, bap. Jan. 1, 1743–4; (688) Mary, bap. Jan. 26, 1745–6; (722) Joseph, bap. Aug. 16, 1747; (768) John, bap. April 2, 1749; (800) Jonathan, bap. Aug. 19, 1750; (825) William, bap. June 23, 1751; (869) Margaret, dau. Joseph and Margaret Coolidge, bap. by Mr. Foxcroft, April 29, 1753; (1107) John Lucas, bap. Feb. 14, 1773.

COOPER.—(207) Hannah, bap. May 24, 1730; (261) Edward, bap. Mar. 26, 1731.

COPP.—(37) Rebecca, bap. April 5, 1724; (86) William, bap. Nov. 21, 1725; (141) Whitwell, by Mr. Cooper, bap. Jan. 7, 1727–8; (195) Ann, bap. Feb. 1, 1729–30; (273) William, bap. Sept. 24, 1732.

CORNISH.—(173) Elizabeth, adm. May 17, 1752.

COWELL.—(143) Edward, adm. Jan. 8, 1743–4; (641) Hannah, bap. Aug. 19, 1744; (739) Hannah, bap. May 1, 1748; (777) Susannah, bap. Aug. 20, 1749; (831) Rebekah, bap. Aug. 18, 1751; (847) Hubbard, bap. April 19, 1752.

CRAFTS.—(926) Anna, bap. Nov. 23, 1760; (973) William, bap. Oct. 9, 1763; (1028) Thomas, bap. April 12, 1767; (1065) Eben^r, bap. May 21, 1769; (1104) Percis, bap. Oct. 25, 1772.

CROMBIE.—(159) William, who was a member of a Scots ch. in "London," adm. Jan. 31, 1747–8; (161) Rebeckah, from ye ch. in London Derry *alias* Nutfield, adm. Oct. 9, 1748; (760) William, bap. Nov. 13, 1748.

CROSS.—(165) Mary, adm. Oct. 8, 1749; (799) William, bap. Aug. 12, 1750; (864) Abigail, bap. Mar. 4, 1753; (892) the son of Mr. C. bap. May 5, 1755.

CULLIVER.—(465) Ebenezer, bap. Dec. 24, 1738.

CUNNABELL.—(88) Samuel, adm. Nov. 6, 1737.

CUSSENS.—(53) Hannah, adm. June 27, 1731; (440) Elisabeth, bap. Feb. 19, 1737–8; (669) Susannah, bap. Aug. 18, 1745.

DAGGETT.—(80) Hannah, bap. July 25, 1725.

DANE (see Deane).—(66) Abigail, owned cov. June 3, 1750; (796) Edward, bap. July 8, 1750; (833) Mary, bap. Sept. 1, 1751; (872)

Thomas, son of Thos. and Abigel, by Mr. Eales of Stoningtown Connect, bap. Aug. 12, 1753; (890) Anstis, dau. of Mr. D. bap. Mar. 2, 1755.

DAVIS.—(17) Jacob, bap. Mar. 10, 1722-3; (53) Eliza, bap. Nov. 15, 1724; (65) Sarah, owned cov. Nov. 26, 1749; (142) Seth, adm. Dec. 11, 1743; (613) Seth, adult, bap. Dec. 11, 1743; (781) William, bap. Dec. 3, 1649; (827) Sarah, bap. July 21, 1751.

DAWSON.—(529) Benjamin, bap. Feb. 22, 1740-1; (587) Hannah, bap. Oct. 17, 1742.

DEAL^a (L^b).—(110) Rebecca, adm. May 18, 1740; (513) Abigail,^b p. Mr. Gray, bap. July 27, 1740; (576) Aaron John, bap. June 27, 1742.

DEANE.—DEAN.^b—(898) Abigail,^a dau. of Thomas, bap. Jan. 16, 1756; (231) Edward,^b adm. Mar. 1, 1772.

DEERING —DERING.^b—(94) Thomas,^a adm. Dec. 31, 1738; (160) Sarah,^a bap. Nov. 3, 1728; (206) Abigail,^b bap. May 24, 1730; (282) Sarah,^b Nov. 26, 1732; (349) Henry,^b bap. Jan. 26, 1734-5; (916) Elizh,^a bap. April 27, 1760.

DICKSON.—(955) David, bap. Sept. 12, 1762; (218) Hannah, adm. May 4, 1766.

DOAK.—(1100) Bridget, bap. July 26, 1772.

DOLBEAR.—(9) Susannah, owned cov. Aug. 8, 1731; (240) Sarah, bap. Aug. 22, 1731; (274) John, bap. Oct. 1, 1732.

DOROTHY.—(33) John, owned cov. Dec. 30, 1739; (497) Eliza, bap. Dec. 30, 1739.

DOUGLAS.—(51) Joseph, man, bap. Nov. 8, 1724; (52) Eliza, bap. Nov. 8, 1724; (60) Joseph, bap. Jan. 24, 1724-5.

DOWNE.—DOWNS.—(209) Anna, adm. April 17, 1763; (915) Mary Anna^l, bap. April 20, 1760; (975) Nath^l Holmes,^b bap. Nov. 6, 1763; (1018) Thomas,^b bap. Jan. 4, 1767.

DROWN.—(54) Bathsheba, adm. Sept. 12, 1731; (242) Bathsheba, adult, bap. Sept. 12, 1731.

DOUBLEDAY.^a—(220) Mary,^b adm. May 11, 1766; (1026) Thomas,^a bap. Mar. 29, 1767; (1057) Thomas,^a bap. Feb. 12, 1769; (1075) Elizh,^a bap. Oct. 14, 1770; (1087) Susannah,^a bap. Dec. 29, 1771.

DUNHAM.—(554) John, bap. Dec. 20, 1741.

DUNKENFIELD.—(1016) Eliz^a, bap. Sept. 21, 1766; (1056) Eliz^b, bap. Feb. 5, 1769.

DUNTON.—(28) Thomas, bap. Dec. 1, 1723.

DUPEE, &c.—(56) Elias, dismissed to us from y^e O. Chh. adm. Oct. 17, 1732; (59) Mary, adm. Feb. 25, 1732-3; (229) Elisa, bap. April 11, 1731; (269) Elisa, bap. April 23, 1732; (306) Walter, bap. Sept. 30, 1733; (336) Grace, Aug. 25, 1734; (412) Isaac, bap. April 3, 1737; (685) Thomas, bap. Dec. 22, 1745; (181) Grace (Dupuy), adm. Jan. 4, 1756; (182) Mary (Dupuy), adm. Jan. 4, 1756; (956) Henry Frankland, bap. Oct. 3, 1762; (211) Elias Dupee and (212) Elizabeth, wife, adm. Nov. 26, 1763.

EATON.—(746) Anne, bap. y^e Moth^r in Cov^r. with y^e West Chh. July 24, 1748; (850) Mary, bap. July 5, 1752; (887) Jerusha, dau. of Mr. E. bap. Feb. 9, 1755.

EDMONDS.—(214) *Joseph*, adm. Oct. 21, 1764; (977) *Hannah Cary* bap. Jan. 16, 1764; (992) *Elizabeth*, bap. Mar. 3, 1765; (1014) *Joseph*, Sept. 14, 1766; (1044) *Nath*, bap. June 24, 1768; (1093) *Sarah Hall* bap. Mar. 1, 1772.

EDWARDS.—(49) *Elizabeth*, adm. Jan. 4, 1729; (199) *David*, bap. Mar. 28, 1729-30; (224) *Benja*, bap. Feb. 28, 1730-1; (263) *Elisa*, bap. April 9, 1732; (263) *Elisa*, bap. April 9, 1732; (280) *Robert*, bap. Nov. 19, 1732; (71) *Bathsheba*, adm. Sept. 16, 1733; (313) *Alexander*, bap. Dec. 23, 1733; (348) *John*, bap. Jan. 5, 1734-5; (350) *Edward*, bap. Feb. 2, 1734-5; (382) *Bathsheba*, bap. Feb. 29, 1735-6; (416) *Dolin*, bap. May 15, 1737; (425) *Ann*, bap. Sept. 4, 1737; (447) *Hannah*, bap. May 21, 1738; (920) *Bathsheba*, bap. July 20, 1760; (957) *Rebeckah*, bap. Oct. 3, 1762; (1051) *Salley*, bap. Nov. 13, 1768;

EISINGER.—(45) *Dorothy*, owned cov. Mar. 13, 1742-3; (629) *Dorothy*, bap. Mar. 25, 1744; (684) *Peter*, bap. Nov. 3, 1745; (728) *Burrington*, bap. Jan. 3, 1747-8.

EUSTIS.—(180) *Anne*, adm. Jan. 4, 1756.

EVERTON.—(3) *Eliza*, owned cov. July 20, 1729; (182) *Eliza*, bap. July 20, 1729; (377) *Anne*, bap. Feb. 8, 1735-6; (338) *Katherine*, bap. Aug. 25, 1734; (477) *Katherine*, bap. April 29, 1739; (149) *Elisabeth*, adm. Aug. 18, 1745.

FAERSERVIS.—(888) *Matthew*, son of *James*, bap. Feb. 16, 1755.

FARNUM.—(39) *Frances*, owned cov. May 17, 1741; (192) *Joseph*, bap. Jan. 4, 1729-30; (539) *John*, bap. May 17, 1741; (721) *Frances*, bap. Aug. 16, 1747.

FAVORS. (?)—(1069) *Elisha*, bap. Dec. 26, 1769.

FIFIELD.—(36) *Jonathan Armitage*, bap. Mar. 23, 1723-4.

FORSDYKE.—(895) *Mary*, dau. of *James*, bap. June 22, 1755, (897) *Tho*, son of *Tho*, bap. Jan. 1, 1756.

FOSTER.—(31) *John Junr.*, owned cov. Nov. 18, 1739; (33) *James*, bap. Feb. 23, 1723-4; (123) *Abigail*, bap. Mar. 19, 1726-7; (184) *Ebenezer*, bap. Aug. 31, 1729; (494) *Jonathan*, bap. Nov. 18, 1739; (520) *John*, p. *Mr. Gray*, bap. Nov. 23, 1740; (574) *Edward*, bap. June 13, 1742; (620) *Mary*, bap. Jan. 15, 1743-4; (137) *Edward*, adm. July 25, 1742; (680) *Martha*, bap. Oct. 13, 1745; (717) *Martha*, bap. May 31, 1747; (754) *Susannah*, bap. Oct. 9, 1748; (763) *Alice*, (764) *Hannah*, bap. Jan. 29, 1748-9; (804) *Edward*, bap. Sept. 2, 1750; (830) *Abigail*, bap. Aug. 11, 1751; (866) *Heman*, bap. Mar. 18, 1753; (882) *Philip*, bap. Mar. 10, 1754; (1012) *Ann Lewis*, bap. May 25, 1766.

FREEMAN.—(23) *Sarah*, owned cov. April 9, 1738; (452) *Sarah*, bap. July 2, 1738.

FREEZE.—(69) *James*, a man, bap. April 4, 1725.

FULLERTON.—(258) *Elis*, bap. Feb. 27, 1731-2; (325) *John*, bap. April 21, 1734; (326) *Rebeccah*, bap. April 21, 1734; (400) *Nathaniel*, bap. Sept. 19, 1736; (443) *Sam*, bap. April 22, 1738.

GALLISHAN—GULLISON.—(70) *Mary Gullison*, alias *Gallishan*, owned cov. Jan. 26, 1752; (841) *Stephen Gallishan*, or *Gullison* as some say, bap. Feb. 23, 1752.

GALLOP.—(55) *Margaret*, adm. Oct. 17, 1732; (345) *Margaret*, bap. Nov. 24, 1734.

GARDNER—GARDENER.—(168) *John*, was dismissed from y^c N. North Chh. adm. April 22, 1750; (401) *Mary Gardener*, bap. Nov. 7, 1736; (474) *John*, p. Mr. Gray, bap. April 1, 1739; (670) *Jonathan*, bap. Aug. 18, 1745; (766) *Sarah*, bap. Feb. 26, 1748-9; (59) *Sarah*, owned cov. Sept. 4, 1748; (232) *Anna*, adm. April 5, 1772; (1103) *James*, bap. Aug. 30, 1772.

GATCHELL.—(59) *Mary*, bap. Jan. 17, 1724-5.

GEDNEY, &c.—(18) *Bartholmew* *Gidney*, and (19) wife, adm. Feb. 23, 1722-3; (42) *Mary* *Gidney*, bap. May 31, 1724 (84) *William*, bap. Oct. 31, 1725; (117) *Wm.* bap. Dec. 4, 1726; (154) *Eliza*, bap. Aug. 11, 1728; (276) *John*, bap. Oct. 29, 1732; (318) *Joseph*, bap. Mar. 17, 1733-4; (352) *Edward*, bap. Feb. 16, 1734-5; (387) *Sarah*, bap. April 11, 1736; (426) *Broughton*, bap. Sept. 4, 1737; (459) *George* *Broughton*, by Mr. Gray, bap. Oct. 22, 1738; (492) *Sarah*, by Mr. Gray, bap. Nov. 4, 1739; (549) *Hannah*, bap. Sept. 13, 1741; (607) *William*, bap. Aug. 28, 1743; (205) *Joseph* *Gidney*, adm. Aug. 10, 1760.

GEE.—(51) *Ann*, adm. Feb. 7, 1731-2.

GEORGE.—(320) *Ann*, bap. Mar. 24, 1733-4.

GILES.—(202) *Bartholemew*, adm. Mar. 21, 1757.

GODFREY.—(430) *Elizabeth*, bap. by mistake *Sarah*, Oct. 9, 1737.

GOLDTHWAIT¹ (E¹) &c.—(2) *Martha*,^a owned cov. Nov. 10, 1728; (163) *Martha*,^a bap. Nov. 10, 1728; (213) *Joseph*,^a bap. Oct. 11, 1730; (257) *John*,^a bap. Jan. 2, 1731; (321) *Philip*,^a bap. Mar. 31, 1734; (385) *Samuel*,^a bap. Mar. 21, 1735-6; (423) *Benja.*^a bap. Aug. 7, 1737; (480) *Martha*,^a p. Mr. Gray, bap. May 13, 1739; (524) *Michael* *Burrell*,^a bap. Jan. 11, 1740-1; (575) *Sarah*,^a bap. June 20, 1742; (604) *Thomas*,^a bap. July 24, 1743; (640) *Martha*,^a bap. July 22, 1744; (179) *Benjamin*,^a adm. Jan. 4, 1756; (912) *Benjamin*,^b son of *Benj.* bap. Feb. 3, 1760; (939) *Sarah*,^b bap. Aug. 9, 1761; (958) *Hannah*,^b bap. Oct. 17, 1762; (1006) *Susannah*,^b bap. Jan. 5, 1766; (1027) *Ezekiel*,^b bap. Mar. 29, 1767; (1070) *Benj.*,^b bap. May 13, 1770; (1097) *Rebecca*,^b bap. April 26, 1772.

GOODRIDGE.—(37) *Anna*, adm. Aug. 25, 1728; (58) *Grace*, adm. Feb. 25, 1732-3.

GOOLD—GOULD.^b—(4) *Elizabeth*,^a owned cov. May 10, 1730; (204) *Willm.*, bap. May 17, 1730; (208) *Eliza*,^a bap. July 12, 1730; (260) *Thomas*, bap. Mar. 5, 1731-2; (68) *Sarah*,^a adm. July 22, 1733; (301) *William*,^b bap. July 22, 1733; (308) *George*,^a bap. 8 br. 21, 1733; (357) *Mercy*,^a by Mr. Gee, bap. April 20, 1735; (379) *Bethiah*,^a bap. Feb. 8, 1735-6; (390) *Samuel*,^a bap. May 2, 1736; (435) *Mercy*,^b bap. Dec. 4, 1737; (495) *Thomas*, p. Mr. Gray, bap. Dec. 23, 1739; (528) *Rebekah*, bap. Feb. 22, 1740-1.

GRAY—GREY.—(510) *Ellis*, bap. June 29, 1740; (572) *Sarah*, bap. May 9, 1742; (639) *Hannah*, bap. July 22, 1744; (691) *Ellis*, bap. Mar. 2, 1745-6; (720) *William*, bap. Aug. 16, 1747; (63) *Nicholas*, owned cov. May 7, 1759; (812) *Edward*, bap. Nov. 25, 1750; (821) *Mary*, bap. Mar. 24, 1750-1; (829) *William*, bap. Aug. 4, 1751; ELLIS *Grey*, Rev. Colleague with Mr. Welsted from Sept. 27, 1738; died Jan. 7, 1753; (865) *Sarah*, bap. Mar. 11, 1753; (894) *Bathsheba*, dau. of Mr. G. bap. June 15, 1755; (*762) *Sarah*, bap. Dec. 25,

1748; (932) Benja, bap. April 26, 1761; (981) Samuel, bap. June 17, 1764; (1015) Mary, bap. Sept. 14, 1766; (1073) Henry, bap. Sept. 9, 1770; (1089) Betsey Archer, bap. Jan. 12, 1772.

GREENOUGH.—(39) John, bap. April 12, 1724; (70) Elizabeth, bap. May 30, 1725; (102) Sarah, bap. July 17, 1726; (139) Mary, by Mr. Colman, bap. Dec. 3, 1727; (47) Thos, adm. Nov. 9, 1729; chosen Deacon, April 7, 1755; (235) Elisa, bap. June 20, 1731; (251) Jerusha, bap. Nov. 21, 1731; (299) Joseph, bap. May 6, 1733; (52) *Elizabeth*, adm. April 4, 1732; (319) William, bap. Mar. 17, 1733-4; (331) Richard, bap. June 30, 1734; (367) Sarah, bap. Aug. 31, 1735; (370) Newman, bap. Sept. 14, 1735; (403) Martha, bap. Dec. 19, 1736; (428) Hannah, bap. Sept. 11, 1737; (446) Thomas, bap. May 14, 1738; (481) Jerusha, p. Mr. Gray, bap. May 13, 1739; (506) William, bap. May 4, 1740; (531) Sarah, bap. Mar. 8, 1740-1; (561) Mary, bap. Mar. 14, 1741-2; (570) John, bap. April 11, 1742; (616) Wm. bap. Dec. 25, 1743; (658) John, bap. Feb. 17, 1744-5; (668) Elizabeth, July 21, 1745; (701) Samuel, bap. July 20, 1746; (705) Mary, bap. Nov. 2, 1746; (729) Jerusha, y. dau. of Thomas, Jan. 17, 1747-8; (790) Nathaniel, bap. May 20, 1750; (853) David Stoddard, bap. Aug. 2, 1752; (188) *Martha*, adm. Feb. 29, 1756; (921) Chauncy, son of Thos. bap. July 27, 1760; (228) *Nath*, adm. Nov. 17, 1771; (233) *Hannah*, adm. May 30, 1772.

GRICE.—(36) *Priscilla*, adm. ("with a relation") July 28, 1728.

GUPPY.—(87) John, a young man, bap. Dec. 5, 1725.

GUTTERIDGE.—(171) *Rebecca*, adm. Nov. 3, 1751.

HACKER.—(90) *Caleb*, adm. Jan. 15, 1737-8; (437) *Caleb*, adult, bap. Jan. 15, 1737-8; (509) George, bap. June 15, 1740; (163) *Elizabeth*, adm. May 21, 1749; (776) Roger, bap. Aug. 13, 1749; (828) Elizabeth, bap. July 21, 1751.

HALL.—(933) Joseph, bap. April 26, 1761; (953) Abigail, bap. Aug. 15, 1762.

HALSEY.—HALSY.¹—(12) *James*,² adm. Aug. 26, 1722; bro. Halsy, chosen Deacon June 25, 1733; (61) Hannah,³ bap. Jan. 31, 1724-5; (124) Mary,⁴ bap. Mar. 26, 1727; (287) Elizabeth,⁵ bap. Jan. 21, 1732-3; (118) *Hannah*,⁶ adm. April 5, 1741.

HALY.—(106) *Samuel*, dismissed from Dr. Colman's chh. adm. Jan. 27, 1739; (511) *Samuel*, bap. June 29, 1740; (156) *Mary*, adm. Mar. 29, 1747; (458) Rachel, bap. Oct. 8, 1738.

HAMILTON.—(42) *Experience*, adm. Feb. 9, 1728-9.

HANNAHS.—HANNOS.—(49) George,⁷ bap. Nov. 1, 1724; (50) Wm.,⁸ bap. Nov. 1, 1724; (118) Benja.,⁹ bap. Jan. 8, 1726-7; (166) Rebekah, bap. Dec. 8, 1728; (201) William,¹⁰ bap. April 19, 1730; (392) Elizabeth, bap. May 23, 1736; (835) Sarah, bap. Nov. 10, 1751.

HARDCASTER.—(44) *Elizabeth*, adm. May 4, 1729; (176) Samuel, bap. May 4, 1729.

HARRIS.—(177) Stephen, bap. May 18, 1729; (241) Anna, bap. Aug. 29, 1731; (1086) Rebecca, bap. Nov. 17, 1771.

HAYES.—(144) *Theodosia*, who has been a member of y Chh. of England, adm. May 27, 1744,

HAYNO.—(896) Wm. Condry, son of Roger, bap. Aug. 31, 1755.

HAYWARD.—(624) Nathaniel-Preble, bap. Feb. 5, 1743-4; (625) Samuel-Smith, bap. Feb. 5, 1743-4.

HENAN.—(35) *Rebekah*, adm. July 28, 1728.

HENRY.—(225) *Sarah*, adm. Nov. 17 1771.

HEYDEN OR HADING.—(744) *Job*, bap. July 17, 1748.

HEYLER.—(902) Cornelius, son of Mr. H. bap. Mar. 18, 1759; (928) Simeon, bap. Jan. 18, 1761; (965) Mathias, bap. Feb. 13, 1763.

HICKES.¹—HICKS.²—(80) *Lydia*,¹ adm. Mar. 2, 1734-5; (277) Lydia,² bap. Nov. 5, 1732; (394) Hannah,² bap. July 4, 1736; (464) Thomas Dagget,¹ bap. Dec. 24, 1738; (544) Mitchelson,¹ bap. Aug. 9, 1741; (210) *Hannah*,² adm. July 10, 1763.

HILL.—(6) Alexander, bap. Sept. 2, 1722; (72) Arthur, bap. June 13, 1725; (97) Sarah, bap. April 10, 1726; (156) Anne, bap. Sept. 15, 1728; (226) Mary, bap. Mar. 21, 1730-1; (316) Mehetabel, bap. Feb. 3, 1733-4; (391) John, bap. May 16, 1736; (448) Anne, (449) Elizabeth, twins, bap. May 21, 1738; (478) William, bap. April 29, 1739; (59) *Sarah*, owned cov. Sept. 4, 1748; (756) Nathaniel, bap. Oct. 16, 1748; (785) Sarah, bap. Mar. 25, 1750; (197) *Jane*, adm. Aug. 15, 1756; (201) *William*, adm. Jan. 4, 1757; (940) John, bap. Aug. 30, 1761; (967) Mary, bap. April 3, 1763; (990) Rebecca, bap. Feb. 17, 1765; (1023) Jane-Tudor, bap. Jan. 25, 1767; (1052) William, bap. Dec. 25, 1768; (1074) Sarah, bap. Sept. 9, 1770; (232) *Anna*, adm. April 5, 1772; (1103) James, bap. Aug. 30, 1772.

HILLAR.—HILLER.¹—HILER.² &c.—(129) Mary,¹ bap. Aug. 6, 1727; (243) Joseph, bap. Sept. 26, 1731; (309) Samuel,¹ bap. 8 br. 28, 1733; (351) Susannah,¹ bap. Feb. 16, 1734-5; (406) Abigail,¹ Jan. 23, 1736-7; (745) Elisabeth,¹ bap. July 17, 1748; (773) William,¹ bap. July 16, 1749; (816) Hannah, bap. Jan. 13, 1750-1; (183) *Mary*, adm. Jan. 4, 1756; (185) *Joseph*,¹ bap. Feb. 3, 1756; (907) Mary, dau. of Mr. H. bap. June 3, 1759; (923) Susannah Hillyer, bap. Aug. 16, 1760; (948) Joseph Hylier, bap. Jan. 17, 1762; (966) Mary Hylier, bap. Mar. 13, 1763; (985) John Williams Hylier, bap. Sept. 16, 1764; (1003) Robert Hillier, bap. Dec. 1, 1765; (1005) George,¹ bap. Dec. 22, 1765; (1102) John Hylier, bap. Aug. 23, 1772.

HIRST.—(129) Elisabeth, adm. Jan. 10, 1741-2.

HITCHBORN (E.¹—HITCHBURN (E.¹ &c.—(43) *Isannar*,¹ owned cov. Mar. 21, 1741-2; (562) Ann,² (563) Thomas,¹ (564) Nathaniel,¹ (565) Frances,¹ (566) William,¹ (567) Robert, bap. Mar. 28, 1742; (581) Mary, bap. Aug. 1, 1742; (634) Philip, bap. May 20, 1744; (690) Benjamin,¹ bap. Feb. 16, 1745-6; (732) Samuel Hitchborn, bap. Feb. 28, 1747-8; (854) Samuel,¹ bap. Aug. 2, 1752; (946) Thomas,¹ bap. Dec. 13, 1761; (972) Edward,¹ bap. Sept. 25, 1763; (993) Elizabeth¹ adult, Mar. 10, 1765; (995) John,¹ bap. July 7, 1765; (997) Isanner,¹ bap. Aug. 4, 1765; (1002) Sarah,¹ bap. Oct. 20, 1765; (1025) Isaac Berrey,¹ bap. Jan. 22, 1767; (1022) Robert,¹ bap. Jan. 25, 1767; (223) *Thomas*,¹ adm. Mar. 15, 1767; (1029) Mary,¹ bap. April 19, 1767; (1042) Hannah,¹ bap. Dec. 2, 1767; (1054) Patershal,¹ bap. Jan. 8, 1769; (1058) Francis Hitchbourne, bap. Feb. 12, 1769; (1067) William,¹ bap. Sept. 17, 1769; (1076) Bettsey,¹ bap. Oct. 21,

1770; (1079) Nath^l,^b bap. Oct. 28, 1770; (1083) — Hitchburn, bap. June 9, 1771; (1096) Sam^l,^b bap. Apr. 19, 1772; (1108) Susannah,^l bap. Mar. 14, 1773; (1120) Sarah,^b bap. Jan. 5, 1775.

HOLMES.—(22) *Ann*, wife of George, owned cov. April 2, 1738; (445) Benjamin Mulberry, bap. April 30, 1738; (105) *William*, adm. Sept. 9, 1739; (496) *Ann*, bap. Dec. 30, 1739; (135) *Ann*, adm. Mar. 7, 1741-2; (136) *George*, adm. July 25, 1742, chosen deacon, Feb. 15, 1746-7; (577) *Sarah*, bap. June 27, 1742; (644) *Elisabeth*, bap. Sept. 2, 1744; (704) *Nathaniel*, bap. Aug. 31, 1746; (791) *Lydia*, bap. June 3, 1750; (834) *Mary*, bap. Oct. 20, 1751; (938) *George*, bap. Aug. 2, 1761; (208) *Mary*, adm. Oct. 24, 1752; (959) *George*, bap. Nov. 3, 1762; (989) *Stephen Hall*, bap. Feb. 17, 1765; (1011) *Mary*, bap. April 20, 1766.

HOMER.—(89) *John*, a man, bap. Jan. 9, 1725-5; (90) *Anna*, dau. of *John*, bap. Jan. 9, 1725-6; (205) *Mary*, bap. May 17, 1730.

HOPKINS.—(798) *Mary*, bap. July 29, 1750; (883) *Abigail*, bap. Mar. 17, 1754.

HOSKINS.—(930) *Susaner*, bap. Mar. 1, 1761.

HOUGH.—(1009) *Anna*, bap. Feb. 16, 1766.

HOVEY.—(874) *Rachel*, dau. of *John* and *Rachel*, by Mr. Abbet, of Charleston, bap. Oct. 14, 1753.

HOWARD.—(45) *Sarah*, adm. May 25, 1729.

HUNTING.—(178) *Jane*, adm. Jan. 4, 1756.

HURD.—(41) *Mehitable*, woman, bap. May 3, 1724.

HUSON.—(119) *Sarah*, adm. May 31, 1741.

HUTCHINSON.—(82) *Thos. Junr.*, adm. June 22, 1735; (361) *Thomas*, bap. July 6, 1735; (410) *Thomas*, bap. Feb. 27, 1736-7; (451) *William*, bap. June 25, 1738; (519) *Thomas*, bap. Oct. 19, 1740; (582) *William*, bap. Sep. 5, 1742; (615) *Elisha*, bap. Dec. 25, 1743; (649) *Sarah*, bap. Nov. 25, 1744; (697) *Grizel*, bap. June 15, 1746; (726) *William*, bap. Dec. 20, 1747; (162) *Margaret*, adm. Feb. 26, 1748-9; (788) *Sylvester*, bap. May 6, 1750; (880) *Margaret*, by Mr. Mather, bap. Feb. 17, 1754; (230) *Thomas*, adm. Feb. 23, 1772; (1090) *Thomas*, bap. Feb. 23, 1772; (236) *Elisha* and (237) *Mary*, adm. May 23, 1773; (1112) *Mary*, bap. May 23, 1773; (1117) *Mary Oliver*, bap. Oct. 17, 1774.

HYER.—(130) *John* bap. Aug. 6, 1727; (194) *Vincent*, bap. Jan. 18, 1729-30; (245) *Sarah*, bap. Oct. 17, 1731; (315) *Sage*, bap. Feb. 3, 1733-4.

INGERSOLL.—(219) *Elizabeth*, adm. May 4, 1766.

INGRAHAM.—(20) *Hannah*, owned cov. Oct. 23, 1737; (121) *Joseph junr.*, adm. June 28, 1741; (431) *Martha*, bap. Oct. 23, 1737; (432) *Joseph*, bap. Oct. 23, 1737; (498) *Jonathan*, bap. Jan. 6, 1739-40; (555) *John*, bap. Jan. 24, 1741-2; (807) *Susannah*, bap. Sept. 9, 1750; (858) *Duncan*, bap. Dec. 3, 1752; (949) *Joseph*, bap. April 4, 1762; (982) *Francis*, bap. Jan. 20, 1765.

JACKSON.—(65) *Barbara*, adm. Mar. 25, 1733; (76) *Thomas Junr.*, bap. Aug. 11, 1734; (78) *Ann*, bap. Nov. 3, 1734; (109) *Thomas Senr.*, bap. April 20, 1740; (268) *Sarah*, bap. Aug. 31, 1735; (337) *Thomas*, bap. Aug. 25, 1734; (418) *Grace*, bap. June 5, 1737.

RESEARCHES AMONG FUNERAL SERMONS.

[Continued from page 289.]

LAW.—Oratio Funebris pro exequiis celebrandis Viri perillustriſ Jonathan Law, armigeri Coloniæ Connecticutenſis Gubernatoriſ conſummatiffimi; qui obiit Nov.^{bris} 6^{to} Anno Salutis 1750. Ætatio 77^{mo} Habita in aulâ Collegii Yaleniſ, Novi-Portus, Connecticutenſium Nov-Anglorum, Dec.^{bris} 12^{mo} 1750. Coram Præſide et Academiæ Sociis quibuſdam venerandiſ, reverendiſque vicinarum eccleſiarum paſtoribuſ celeberrimâque doctorum virorum corona. Oratore Ezra Stileſ, A. M. Academiæ ejuſdem Tutore Seniori. Sic Tranſit Gloria Mundi, Novi Londini, excudebat et vendebat Timotheuſ Green, MDCCLI.

Pp. 12 At the end are three pages of an English addreſſ made, on the day following that on which this oration waſ pronounced, “to Madam Law being caſually preſent at the houſe of the Reverend Mr. Clap, Preſident of the College at New Haven.

Another publication of the ſame date iſ “A Poem occaſioned by the Death of the Honourable Jonathan Law Eſq., late Governor of Connecticut. Printed in the Year 1751.” Pp. 8. It doeſ not riſe above the level of the poemſ of that day.

WOLCOTT.—“The Character of Moſeſ illuſtrated and improved. In a Diſcourſe occaſioned by the Death of the Honourable Roger Wolcott Eſq., of Windſor, who, for ſeveral yearſ, waſ Governor of the Colony, of Connecticut, and died May 17, 1767, in the 89th year of hiſ Age. Preached the firſt Opportunity after hiſ Funeral. By Joſeph Perry, A. M. Paſtor of the Second Church of Chriſt in Windſor. Iſai. lvii, 1, 2; Pſal. cxii, 6; Pſal. lviii, 11. Hartford; printed by Thomas Green.” Pp. 28.

“He waſ born in Windſor, in the county of Hartford, and colony of Connecticut, January 4th, 1679. Hiſ grandfather waſ Mr. Henry Wolcott, from whom ſprang the preſent family of Wolcott (in Windſor), a gentleman of figure and reputè in hiſ day, an aſſiſtant, when the government ſubiſted by a ſpontaneous compact. Hiſ eldeſt uncle waſ that Mr. *Henry Wolcott*, mentioned in our royal charter. He waſ the youngeſt child of Mr. SIMON WOLCOTT, whoſe profeſſion waſ agriculture; and whoſe character waſ unblemiſhed. Hiſ mother waſ Mrs. MARTHA PITKIN, a Lady of bright natural partſ, well improved by a good education in the city of *London*. She waſ ſiſter to that William Pitkin, who waſ an aſſiſtant before our charter waſ extant, and from whom ſprang the preſent reſpectable family of Pitkin in Hartford.

But tho’ he waſ of ſuch an honourable extract, yet hiſ parentſ being in an infant country and a place deſtitute both of a miniſter and ſchoolmaſter, and having had their eſtate ruined by the Indianſ, it can’t be thought they were under advantage to give their children much of an education. For theſe reaſonſ, I ſuppoſe, it waſ that ſo great a genius aſ Governor Wolcott’s ſuffered ſo much, for want of a ſuitable education; and indeed in thiſ he ſuffered extremely; for I

have heard him say he never was a member of a school, a day in his life. At about twelve years of age, he was put out as an apprentice. In this service he continued unnoticed till 21; after which, he set for himself (without any patrimony worth mentioning) on the east side of the river; where, by the blessing of God, on his frugality and industry, he acquired, and has left to his heirs, a plentiful fortune for this country. He married Miss SARAH DRAKE of this town, a lady highly esteemed for her many valuable qualities; with whom he lived in perfect harmony amity for forty five years, and by whom he had fifteen children, sons and daughters." One son was "the Hon. Roger Wolcott, jun, Esq; of Windsor, a member of his Majesty's council for the colony of Connecticut, and one of the judges of the hon. the superior court of said colony. This gentleman was universally esteemed for his distinguished accomplishments, natural and acquired. He was an able statesman, a most valuable friend and an exemplary christian. He died October 19th 1759 in his 56th year."

Gov. Wolcott was representative, member of the council, judge, deputy-governor, chief judge of the superior court, and finally governor. "In the expedition against Canada in the year 1711, he went commissary of the Connecticut forces: and in that successful expedition against Louisburg, which has gained so much renown to the American arms, he sustained the commission of major-general of the army."

"In his own person he was frugal, chaste, and temperate. View him at the head of a family, he was a kind husband, a good father and a compassionate master..... He was very easy of access; free, affable and unaffected in conversation. He was a man of ready wit and great humor.... He was one of the most agreeable men in conversation, I was ever acquainted with." &c. &c.

EDWARDS.—A Discourse occasioned by the much lamented Death of the Honourable DANIEL EDWARDS, Esq; of HARTFORD; a member of His Majesty's Council for the Colony of Connecticut; and one of the assistant Judges of the Honourable, the Superior Court, for said Colony. Who departed this life (at New Haven), September 6th, 1765, in the LXVth year of his Age. Delivered soon after his Death. By EDWARD DORR, A. M. Pastor of the First Church in Hartford. HARTFORD: printed by THOMAS GREEN." p. 23.

It is dedicated to Mrs Sarah Edwards, his relict. The author writes "I shall not attempt to give his Character at Large; as he was born and brought up among you, and spent the greater Part of his Time in this Place, you all know he was a Gentleman of great Worth and Usefulness. Nature had furnished him with distinguished natural Powers: he had a liberal Education, and but few among us ever made a greater Proficiency in useful Learning than he did. He was early called to public Improvement as a Tutor in the College, where his name is remembered with Honor to this Day." "For many years he was one of the Council, Judge of the Probate for the District of Hartford, and one of the assistant Judges of the Superior Court: In all these important Trusts, he shone with Honor."

In a note to p. 19 it is said, Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Sarah Hooker, now Mrs. Edwards, in 1728; by him she had five children, two sons and three daughters. Four of them died in their In-

fancy or Childhood; one only remained, who was named after her. She lived to be married to Mr. George Lord, a very promising young Gentleman, and had three children; two of them died young, one remains and is the only surviving Branch of the Family. In October, 1764, she lost her only child, Mrs. Lord, a very desirable Person. In January following, she buried a Sister; and not long before, her only Brother, Capt. Nathaniel Hooker. Sundry other near Relations were taken away about the same Time. In September, 1765, Mr. Edwards died, and in October following, her son-in-law, Mr. Lord, who lived with her, and on whom she had great Dependence. 'Tis rare to find any one so sorely visited as Madam Edwards hath been."

FOXCROFT.—The Blessedness of the Dead who die in the Lord. A sermon preached the Lord's Day after the Funeral of Mrs. ANNA FOXCROFT, the amiable and pious Consort of the Reverend Mr Thomas Foxcroft, who died October 9th, 1749, in the 53d Year of her Age. By CHARLES CHAUNCEY, D. D. One of the Pastors of the First Church in Boston. Phil. i, 21. BOSTON: printed by ROGERS and FOWLE in Queen Street, 1749. Pp 31.

COOPER.—Jesus weeping over his dead Friend, and with his Friends in their Mourning. A sermon preached the Lord's-day after the Funeral of the Reverend Mr. William Cooper, one of the Pastors of the Church in Brattle-Street, Boston. Who died December 13, 1743. *Ætat.* 50. By Dr. Colman, Senior Pastor of said Church. 11 Sam. i, 26. Boston: printed by Rogers and Fowle for J. Edwards in Cornhill, 1744. Pp. 45.

This contains no information concerning the family.

STODDARD.—The faithful Ministers of Christ mindful of their own death. A sermon preached at the Lecture in Boston; upon the the Death of the Learned and Venerable Solomon Stoddard, late Pastor of the Church of Christ in Northampton: who departed this Life Febr. 11, 1729. *Ætat.* 86. By Benjamin Colman. Isa. iii, 2. Boston, New-England: printed for D. Henchman in Cornhil, John Phillips and T. Hancock, near the Town Dock. 1729. Pp 25 and 4.

The dedication is to the Hon. Simeon Stoddard, Esq., the brother of the deceased. The Appendix from the Boston News-Letter, No 112, is very interesting. "Northampton, Feb. 13, 1728-9. On the 11th Instant died and this Day was buried here, the very reverend and aged, our honoured and beloved Pastor, Mr. Solomon Stoddard; too eminent a Person to be suffered to slip into his Grave in silence.

He was born at Boston, Anno 1643. The eldest son of Anthony Stoddard Esq. by his second Wife, who was the Sister of Sir George Downing. Had his School Learning at Cambridge under the famous Master Corlet. Took his first Degree at Harvard College, Anno 1662; and was afterwards one of the Fellows of that House. Growing out of Health by reason of too close an application to his Studies, he was prevail'd on to take a Voyage to Barbados with Governor Serle, as his Chaplain; he returned to his native Country in about two Years. Upon the Death of the excellent Mr. Eleazer Mather, the first Pastor of the Church in this Place, who died when but 35 Years of Age. Mr. Stoddard was chosen and invited to succeed

him. He was ordained to the Pastoral Office over us, Anno 1672, and we have enjoyed an uncommon Blessing in him for 56 years together.

He married Mrs. Mather, the prudent and pious Relict of his Predecessor, and Daughter of the Reverend Mr. Warham of Windsor, who now survives him; by whom he was bless'd with many children, eight of which are living, two Sons and Six daughters. His Eldest Son, the reverend Mr. Anthony Stoddard is now the worthy Pastor of the Church at Woodberry. His second son, Col. John Stoddard, is one of the present Members of His Majesty's Council. And five of his daughters are married to worthy ministers. The Rev. Mr. Williams of Hatfield (one of his sons-in-law), preached a funeral sermon for him, the day of his interment. He had also the satisfaction for some time before he died, to have his grandson, Mr. Jonathan Edwards, joined with him, to be the colleague of his age and his successor at his death; for whom we can't wish anything better, than that the mantle of ELIJAH may rest on ELISHA."

BRECK.—Ministers must Certainly and Shortly Die. A sermon preached at Marlborough, Feb. 7, 1730-31 (since a little Enlarged;) occasioned by the Death of the Reverend and learned Mr. Robert Breck, late Pastor of the Church of Christ there, who expired Jan. 6, 1730-1, in the 49th year of his age. By Israel Loring, M. A., and pastor of the West Church in Sudbury. Zech. i, 6; 1 Pet. i, 24, 25. Boston, N. E. printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, 1731. Pp. 27.

A Funeral Discourse Delivered at Marlborough, on occasion of the Death of the Reverend and Learned Mr. Robert Breck, late Pastor of the Church there; who died Jany. 6, 1730-31 in the 49th year of his Age. By John Swift, A. M. Pastor of the Church in Framingham. Boston, N. E. printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, 1731. Pp. 17.

Christ's Compassion on the Multitudes scatter'd abroad, as Sheep without a Shepherd. A Sermon preached at Marlborough on occasion of the Death of the Reverend and Learned Mr. Robert Breck, late Pastor of the Church there; who died Jan. 6th 1730-31, in the 40th year of his Age. By John Prentice, A. M. Pastor of the Church in Lancaster. Mark vi, 34. Boston, N. E. Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, 1731. Pp. 27.

This last has an obituary copied from the Weekly Journal, No. CC, Monday, January 18, 1731. Mr. Loring's sermon has a similar notice from the Boston News Letter, No. 1408. We learn that "his Father was Capt. John Breck of Dorchester a very ingenious and worthy man, after whose Death this son of his was sent to Harvard College at Cambridge and there had his Education."

Before his settlement at Marlborough, where he succeeded Rev. William Brinsmead, "he was a Preacher for some time at Long Island, in the Province of New York, during the Government of the Lord Cornbury; where he had the Courage, though at that time young, to assert and adhere to the Cause and Principles of the Non-Conformists, notwithstanding the Threatnings and other ill Treatment he there met with."

"He was a man of strong natural Powers, clear head, solid judgment, and by the blessing of God on his unwearied Diligence and

Study, he attained great skill in the Learned Languages (uncommon in the Hebrew, using to read out of the Hebrew Bible to his Family), as also in Philosophy, the Mathematicks, history, as well as in divinity, in which he was sound and orthodox, a good Casuist, a strong Disputant, a methodical and close Preacher.".... "He left a sorrowing widow and four Children."

EARLY MARRIAGES IN BRADFORD, MASS.

[Communicated by ALFRED POOR, Esq., of Groveland, Mass.]

Continued from page 284.

Silvanus Lowell of Amesbury and Hannah Hopkinson of B., Aug. 2, 1770.

Nathan Parker of Andover and Anna Parker of B., Sept. 20, 1770.

Arthur Parry Hardy and Priscilla Hardy both of B., Nov. 5, 1770.

Jacob Bartlett of Newbury and Hannah Sargent of B., Feb. 15, 1772.

Moses Pillsbury 3d. of Newbury and Sarah Hale of B., Jan. 7, 1772.

William Parker and Hannah Hardy both of B., Nov. 25, 1771.

Jeremiah Chandler of Andover and Martha Parker of B., Oct. 22, 1772.

Jonathan Bailey jr. and Mary Eames both of B., Jan. 24, 1773.

William Parry and Mary Hardy both of B., Jan. 23, 1774.

The above, and those on the preceding, back to those married by Benjamin Mulliken were married by the Rev. Mr. William Balch.

John Thurston of Fitchburg and Lydia Kimball of B., April 28, 1768.

Joseph Brown and Mary Greely both of B., May 3, 1768.

Thomas Spofford and Abigail Hagget both of B., Sept. 22, 1768.

Abijah Gage and Deborah West both of B., Oct. 13, 1768.

Nath. Head and Abigail Stickney both of B., Dec. 1, 1768.

Aaron Carleton and Mehitable Chadwick both of B., Jan. 26, 1769.

William Foster of Boxford, and Rebecca Kimball of B., Feb. 14, 1769.

William Carleton and Sarah Head both of B., Nov. 16, 1769.

Enos Bishop and Phebe Day both of B., Nov. 19, 1769.

William Gage and Rhoda Norton both of B., Nov. 25, 1769.

Nathl Hopkinson and Sarah Maxfield both of B., Nov. 23, 1769.

John Head and Lydia Merrill both of B., March 6, 1770.

Asa Gage and Olive Hovey both of B., Aug. 30, 1770.

Asa Dresser of Amherst N. H. and Phebe Gage of B., Sept. 6, 1770.

Moses Gage of Bradford and Abigail Kimball of Methuen. Nov. 1, 1770.

John Chickering of Andover and Sarah Webster of B., Nov. 13, 1770.

Phineas Kimball of Bradford and Lucy Pearl of Boxford. Dec. 13, 1770.

Timothy Gage and Hannah Thurston both of B., March 14, 1771.

Richard Walker and Mary Thurston both of B., May 21, 1771.

Joseph Day and Priscilla Livermore both of B., May 7, 1772.

Thomas Morse jr. of Bradford and Rebecca Cole of Boxford, Aug. 13, 1771.

Ephraim Chandler of Bradford and Joanna Barker of Andover. Aug. 25, 1772.

Joshua Balch and Hannah Woodman both of B., Sept. 22, 1772.

Richard Haseltine of Chester N. H. and Lucy Cross of B., Nov. 12, 1772.

David Boynton of Rowley and Susanna Woodman of B., Jan. 7, 1773.

The Rev. Stephen Peabody of Atkinson N. H. and Mary Haseltine of B., Jan. 19, 1773.

Samuel Lindsey of Andover and Rachel Hardy of B., Mar. 2, 1773.

Joseph Carleton and Mehitabel Head both of B., July 27, 1773.

Jonas Hardy and Molly Hardy both of B., Aug. 5, 1773.

Charles Walker and Mary Atwood both of B., Aug. 29, 1773.

Samuel Trask jr. and Rebecca Peabody both of B., Sept. 16, 1773.

John Griffin and Eunice Kimball both of B., Dec. 9, 1773.

Peter Gage and Molly Webster both of B., Dec. 16, 1773.

Married by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Williams.

Nath. Kimball of Hopkinton and Lydia Livermore of B., Jan. 27, 1774.

Nicholas Buswell and Rhoda Cross both of B., April 28, 1774.

Ebenezer Perry and Dorothy Stickney both of B., March 5, 1774.

Joseph Bailey of Hollis and Abigail Walker of B., March 3, 1774.

Asa Plummer of Rowley and Betty Gage of B., Sept. 1, 1774.

Capt. Isaac Osgood of Andover and Mrs. Ruth Mullicken of B., Nov. 2, 1774.

James Lindall of Bradford and Sarah Perkins of Boxford. Jan. 26, 1775.

Luke Hovey of Boxford and Hannah Kimball of B., March 2, 1775.

Stephen Webster of Haverhill and Elizabeth Day of B., May 4, 1775.

Thomas Hardy and Abigail Clough both of B., May 14, 1775.

William Tapley and Martha Chase both of B., May 22, 1775.

Phineas Merrill took Rachal Goodhue to be his wife and Rachal Goodhue took Phineas Merrill to be her husband before Daniel Thuston Justice of Peace.

Return made to ye Clerk of Sessions. Benj. Murry.

The above persons were married by Rev. Mr. Williams Return made to the Clerk of Sessions.

Amos Carleton and Mary Edwards both of B., Feb 27, 1777.

Simon Wardwell of Andover and Ruth Church of B., June 15, 1777.

Free Parker and Susanna Hardy both of B., Dec. 4, 1777.

Caleb Whitney and Sarah Trask both of B., Dec. 18, 1777.

Abraham Day jr. and Sarah Campbell both of B., April 9, 1778.

Benj. Adams of Rowley and Betty Woodman of B., May 21, 1778.

Thomas Savory and Bethiah Carleton both of B., June 18, 1778.

Silas Plumer and Joanna Chandler both of B., Oct. 4, 1778.

Nath. Griffin and Sarah Runnels both of B., Dec. 31, 1778.

William Wallace of Newbury in Newyork and Hannah Carleton of B., Feb. 11, 1779

Edward Kimball and Rebecca Gage both of B., Feb. 25, 1779.

Thomas Wood of Tewksbury and Dolly Carleton of B., March 1, 1779.

Richard Jaques and Mary Woodman both of B., May 11, 1779.

Moses Spofford of Rowley and Hannah Kimball of B., July 1, 1779.

Doct. Isaac Mulliken and Hannah Barker both of B., Oct. 31, 1779.

Thomas Stickney and Anna Hagget both of B., Nov. 4, 1779.

Thomas Wicom of Notingham West and Affa Hardy of B., Nov. 18, 1779.

Nath. Thurston and Betty Webster both of B., Jan. 30, 1780.

The foregoing were married by the Rev. Mr. Williams,
Returned made of the above and foregoing marriages to the Clerk
of the Sessions.

Parker Smith of Newbury and Hannah Savory of B., Jan. 11, 1776.

Richard Mead of Pembroke N. H. and Sarah Watts of B., Feb. 20, 1776.

Ebenezer Mulliken and Sarah Platts both of B., March 28, 1776.

Timothy Pickering Esq. of Salem and Rebecca White, late of Boston,
resident of B., April 8, 1776.

Amos Mulliken and Mehitable Gage both of B., May 14, 1776.

Phineas Cole of Bradford and Catherine Hudson, late of Boston. May
17, 1776.

Moses Spafford of Rowley and Elisabeth Morse of B., July 16, 1776.

The above were married by the Rev. Samuel Williams.

John Bailey and Mary Clough both of B., March 17, 1774.

Nathan Eames and Sarah Richardson both of B., April 19, 1775.

Dea. Timothy Hardy and Mrs. Mary Ames both of B., May 22, 1775.

Stephen Foster of Andover and Rebecca Wood of B., Aug. 3, 1775.

Daniel Nichols of Amesbury and Alice Hopkinson of B., Aug. 10, 1775.

Return made to the Clerk of Sessions.

Thaddeus Gage and Abigail Merrill both of B., Nov. 30, 1775.

William Marden and Rachel Greenough both of B., Aug. 15, 1776.

Samuel Parker and Anne Greenough both of B., March 27, 1777.

David Palmer and Sarah Palmer both of B., June 15, 1777.

Joseph Rollins and Martha Ames both of B., Nov. 5, 1778.

William Bacon and Polly Greenough both of B., Dec. 1, 1778.

Jesse Atwood and Abigail Hardy both of B., Dec. 31, 1778.

Thomas Cheney and Hannah Danford both of B., Jan. 3, 1779.

Daniel Gage of Pelham N. H. and Elizabeth Greenough of B., May,
27, 1779.

Chase Savary and Hannah Burbank both of B., June, 11, 1779.

Stephen Plumer and Martha Hale both of B., May 24, 1781.

William Palmer and Mehitable Balch both of B., Oct. 16, 1781.

Return made to the Clerk of Sessions.

Doct. Seth Jewett and Miss Abigail Balch both of B., Sept. 16, 1782.

William Blaisdell of Hampton and Mary McAm [?] of B., Nov. 27,
1783.

William Greenough and Abigail Parker both of B., Feb. 14, 1785.

The above persons were married by the Rev William Balch.

Boston, a Negro man belonging to Haverhill, and Lucy, a negro woman of B., June 17, 1781.

John Haseltine and Rebbecca Barton both of B., Nov. 15, 1781.

Major Asa Perley of Boxford and Mrs. Ruth Kimball of B., Dec. 8, 1781.

Abner Kimball and Abigail Gage both of B., Dec. 18, 1781.

Daniel Thurston and Susanna Crummee both of B., Nov. 5, 1782.

Ebenezer Chadwick and Hannah Webster both of B., Nov. 27, 1782.

Thomas Hills of Newbury and Betsey Chadwick of B., April, 1783.

Moses Tyler of Boxford and Sarah Lindall of B., May, 1783.

John Kimball and Betsey Webster both of B., Dec., 1783.

Return made to y^e Clerk of y^e Sessions.

John Cogswell of Haverhill and Betsey Griffin of B., March 4, 1784.

Thomas Webster and Polly Chadwick both of B., Oct., 1784.

James Chadwick and Anna Woodman both of B., Dec. 25, 1784.

Amos Haseltine of Lunenburg and Abigail Gage of B., Feb. 11, 1785.

Ebenezer Griffin and Judith Proctor both of B., June 27, 1785.

Samuel Webster and Mary Payson both of B., June 27, 1785.

Lieut. Ebenezer Davis and Priscilla Griffin both of B., July, 1785.

Reuben Head and Lydia Day both of B., Sept. 8, 1785.

Lieut. Benj^a Hall of Methuen and Mrs. Mary Hagget of B., Sept. 1785.

Lieut. John Tenny and Hannah Hall both of B., Feb., 1786.

William Kimball and Abigail Hamlett both of B., June 4, 1786.

Joseph Swan of Methuen and Elisabeth Danford of B., June, 1786.

Ebenezer Mullicken and Elizabeth Nixon both of B., Sept. 1786.

Return made to the Clerk of Sessions.

Samuel Tenny of Bradford and Elizabeth Merrill of Boxford. Oct., 1786.

John Kimball and Phebe Kimball both of B., Jan. 14, 1787.

Uriah Gage and Hannah Tenny both of B., Jan. 25, 1787.

The above persons were married by Rev. Jonathan Allen.

John Savory and Polly Bacon both of B., Dec., 1779.

John Steel and Polly Larkin both of B., Dec., 1779.

Benjamin Hardy and Mary Hardy both of B., Feb. 7, 1780.

Jonas Hardy and Mehitable Hardy both of B., Feb. 7, 1780.

Mariner Kent of Newburport and Sally Gage of Bradford.

James Lesslee of Washington and Hannah Blaisdel of B., Feb., 1780.

Mr. Jacob Harrick of Beverly and Mrs. Sarah Webster of B., Aug. 1780.

Broadsbreet Pearson of Rowley and Sally Hale of B., Oct. 1780.

Asa Tenny and Polly Hale both of B., Oct. 1780.

Stephen Hooper Esq. of Newburyport and Miss Alice Roberts of B., Dec. 1780.

Return made to y^e Clerk of y^e Sessions.

Asa Wood of Brentwood and Abigail Burbank of B., Jan. 1781.

Eliphalet Burbank and Susanna Barker both of B., Jan. 1781.

Nathan Burbank and Elizabeth Palmer both of B., Feb. 1781.,

— Silloway of Haverhill and Mary Greenough of B., April, 1782.

John Jennings and Hannah Atwood both of B., May, 1782.

THE AUTHOR OF MASSACHUSETTENSIS.

Continued from page 295.

Mr. Sargent's second article appeared in the *Boston Daily Evening Transcript* for April 18, 1851. We give it below. To our mind, there can be no doubt that he has fully settled the question of the authorship of the letters bearing the signature of *Massachusettensis*. After this last article was published in the *Transcript*, Mr. Sargent received a long letter from the late Hon. Francis Baylies, of Taunton, containing additional facts in proof of the claim of Judge Leonard. This letter is among the documents before mentioned, deposited by Mr. Sargent in the library of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.

DANIEL LEONARD OR JONATHAN SEWALL?

In 1824 Mr. William Tudor published his life of James Otis. After saying that the letters of *Massachusettensis* have been *usually* ascribed to Jonathan Sewall, he says, in a note on page 112, "That he was the author of *Massachusettensis*, however, has been recently contradicted. A gentleman of high respectability in Nova Scotia asserts, of his own positive knowledge, that these papers were written by Mr. Leonard, formerly of Massachusetts, but since, chief justice of Bermuda." The gentleman of Nova Scotia is now well known to have been the Hon. Ward Chipman, who graduated at Harvard in 1770; became a judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and president of that province; and died at Frederickton, Feb. 9, 1824. He was a native of Massachusetts, a royalist, and quitted Boston at the time of the evacuation, in 1776. The manner in which he obtained his "*positive knowledge*" will be explained hereafter.

Mr. George Atkinson Ward, in his biographical notice of Daniel Leonard, appended to his highly interesting memoirs of Samuel Curwen, ascribes to Mr. Leonard the authorship of the letters in question. Mr. Lorenzo Sabine, in his valuable work, the "*American Loyalists*," observes: "A series of papers, signed *Massachusettensis* which John Adams, as Novanglus, answered were for a long time attributed to Jonathan Sewall; but it is now well ascertained that they were written by Mr. Leonard." Neither of these gentlemen, however, supports his assertion, which is wholly adverse to the popular opinion, by the production of any facts whatever.

It is now time to inquire if Mr. Adams, himself, died in the faith that Sewall was the author of these letters. In answer to a letter from me, Mr. William Baylies, of West Bridgewater, states that, after the republication of the letters in 1819, the Hon. Abraham Holmes, of Rochester, informed him, "that at an interview he (Mr. Holmes) had with President J. Adams, at Quincy, Mr. A. said, that he had

supposed that Mr. Sewall was the writer of the *Massachusettensis* letters, but that he had been convinced, that he was mistaken, and that Daniel Leonard was the author."

The correctness of this statement will be abundantly established. In the "*Works of John Adams*," Vol II, page 405, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the editor, says, in a note, "*Massachusettensis* is now understood to have been the work of Judge Leonard, although Mr. Adams, until a very late period of his life, supposed it to have come from the other gentleman named," meaning Jonathan Sewall. In reply to a note from me, to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, inquiring if by the words, "*until a very late period of his life*," he meant to say that his grandfather had, at any time, changed his mind upon this subject, and if there was any evidence of that fact, Mr. C. F. A. very kindly supplied me with the following copy of a passage, contained in a letter from his grandfather to the Hon. Abraham Holmes, of Rochester, dated Oct. 14, 1821: "I had however great reason to suspect that I was mistaken in imputing *Massachusettensis* to Mr. Sewall. The testimony of Judge Chipman, of St John's, New Brunswick, and of Judge Leonard, of London, both of them authorities too respectable to be contradicted, ascribes these papers to Mr. Daniel Leonard. This makes no alteration in the argument, but the *jus sum cuique* is of eternal obligation. I have had in the early part of my life, nearly equal esteem for both of these characters, and am willing that justice should be done between them."

I am not aware that a tittle of evidence exists to support the opinion, that Sewall was the author of these letters, than that which directly or indirectly proceeds from John Adams. His diary and autobiography were sealed volumes to the world until within a few months; the seals of these highly interesting books were broken, in part, by his grandson. The world, therefore, until within a brief space, never knew that Mr. Adams *suspected*, seventy-seven years ago, in 1774, that the letters in question were written by Jonathan Sewall and Daniel Leonard. The world knew not, that, thirty years ago, in 1821, Mr. Adams had declared in writing to the Hon. Abraham Holmes, of Rochester, an opinion, that Jonathan Sewall *was not* the author of these letters, and that Daniel Leonard *was*. This was known to a very limited number of persons. All the world knew was the very positive and impressive averment of Mr. Adams, in 1819, in the preface to the volume of republished letters, that *he knew them to be written by Jonathan Sewall*. His habits of accuracy were universally acknowledged, and the world fastened its faith upon the sleeve of this illustrious deponent.

There now remains not one iota of testimony, to support the opinion that Sewall was the author. Let us then inquire who was?

Mr. Adams admits, that Daniel Leonard *was the author*. In Taunton, where Leonard resided, this is the common faith, and has been so ever since the revolution.

In reply to a note from me, Mr. Ellis Ames, of Canton, Mass., informs me, that Dr. Baylies, of Dighton, the father of Mr. William Baylies of West Bridgewater, married the sister of Daniel Leonard's

first wife; and that Dr. Baylies and Daniel Leonard were classmates. I find them, in the class of 1760, at Harvard. Their habits of intimacy may well be inferred from these facts. Now, Mr. William Baylies writes thus, in his letter, already referred to—"He" (Judge Leonard) "was frequently mentioned, in my father's family, in connection with *Massachusettensis*. It was my father's opinion that Mr. Leonard was the author of the letters." Mr. William Baylies, in support of this opinion, refers to John Trumbull's *McFingal*, as authority in point. To show the application of Trumbull's lines Mr. Baylies says: "It is well known, both historically and traditionally, that Daniel Leonard had a passion for cards and was fond of dress. He was the original of *Beau Trumps*, a character in Mrs. Warren's Group. President Adams says 'he, Mr. L. adopted great style and display, in *his dress and manners*,' and I heard the late Judge R. T. Paine say, in speaking of Mr. L., 'Daniel was a very clever fellow, but he was too fond of cards, and never was easy in company, till cards were introduced,'"

Let me now apply this description. The two first cantos of *McFingal* were published in Philadelphia seventy-six years ago, in the fall of 1775. I quote from Trumbull's works, Hartford ed., 1820, vol. i. On page 28, Trumbull commences a description of the ministerial, or tory, "*scribblers*."

Did not our *Massachusettensis*
For your conviction strain his senses;
Scrawl every moment he could spare
From cards, and barbers, and the fair?

This certainly is descriptive of Leonard. To show that Trumbull never supposed *Massachusettensis* was Judge Sewall, we have only to turn over a leaf. On page 30, still proceeding with his description of the "*scribblers*," he asks—

Did not our grave Judge Sewall hit
The summit of newspaper wit;
Fill every leaf of every paper
Of Mills, and Hicks, and mother Draper;
Draw proclamations, works of toil,
In true sublime of scarecrow style,
Write farces, too, 'gainst sons of freedom,
All for your good, and none would read 'em?

It is manifest that Mr. Trumbull, writing at the time, had two persons, in view, *Massachusettensis*, who was addicted to cards, barbers, and the fair, and "*grave Judge Sewall*," who, whatever he was, was *not* *Massachusettensis*.

Let me now put the cap stone upon this comparatively small matter. I had been told that the elder Judge Chipman, who died in 1824, had asserted that he was in the same office with Daniel Leonard; that of his own knowledge, he knew Mr. Leonard to be the author of the letters of *Massachusettensis*, and that he had been employed in copying those letters for the press from Mr. Leonard's manuscript. I had been told also, that the Hon. Ward Chipman, of St. Johns, New Brunswick, who has lately resigned the office of chief justice of that province, son of Judge Chipman deceased, moved, most probably, by the very decided statement of Mr. Adams, in his

preface of 1819, that Sewall was the author, had actually written to Judge Leonard, asking him to say if he was the author or not; and that Judge Leonard had replied that *he was*.

Thereupon, I took the liberty of addressing a few lines to Judge Chipman, stating what I had heard, and respectfully suggesting the propriety, if it were so, of pacifying the still unsettled question forever. Judge Chipman obligingly replied, under date, March 22, 1851, as follows: "I have received your letter of the 5th instant, seeking information as to the authorship of the letters of *Massachusettensis*. It is true, as has been stated to you, that many years ago I wrote to Mr. Daniel Leonard, at that time residing in London, to inquire if he were the author of those letters, and received a reply from him, assuring me that he was the author. I cannot lay my hand on the correspondence, nor do I recollect the exact date of it, but I think it was before the death of my father, which took place in 1824. I had previously learned the same fact from my father, who had a personal knowledge of it."

Mr. Charles Francis Adams inclined to the opinion that the letters were written by both, which his grandfather said was *suspected*, in 1774; Mr. C. F. A. was led to this belief partly by a difference in texture and power, which difference he thought he had perceived in different parts. This, however, was before I had received Judge Chipman's letter. I at one time conjectured that Mr. Leonard might have written these letters, as Addison wrote the Spectator, *auxilio variorum*. Upon a careful perusal of them all, however, the style will appear I think, to the eye of an *expert*, quite uniform; and whatever difference there may be in the comparative power of different parts, this seems not to authorize the conjecture that more than one hand was in the work. *Non omnino dormitat bonus Homerus*. The very same vein of silver is seldom of equal volume and purity throughout.

It is evident that Mr. Adams retained perfectly kind and respectful sentiments for both these honorable gentlemen to the close of his career. The word *tory*, applied as a word of reproach to many highly intelligent and excellent men, who adhered to the royal cause, has become entirely obsolete with men of ingenuous and untrammelled minds. My personal recollections of Mr. Adams are full of profound respect, not unmingled with a sentiment of affection; yet I believe, however colossal their mistake, that the motives of his old friends Sewall and Leonard, were as pure and holy as his own.

Daniel Leonard, *the author of the letters of Massachusettensis*, was born at Norton, a few miles from Taunton, Mass. He graduated at Harvard in 1760. He was a member of the general court before the revolution. He was a lawyer of acknowledged learning and ability. Being a royalist, he was an addresser of Gov. Hutchinson, in 1774, and received the appointment of mandamus councillor.

The house, once occupied by Mr. Leonard, is still standing at the southwest end of Taunton Green. "Mr. Leonard," says Mr. William Baylies, "was forced to seek, in Boston, a refuge from popular violence." In fact, his house was assailed by a band of political ruffians, and

bullets were fired into it. His wife, near her confinement, was soon after delivered of an idiot son. Mr. Leonard, in 1776, went with the British army to Halifax. He was comprehended, in the act of banishment, of 1778. He subsequently became chief justice of Bermuda, and died in London, June 27, 1829, at the age of eighty-nine.

The circumstances of his death are extraordinary. He was accidentally killed, by the discharge of a pistol, in his own hand. The following account is furnished me, by Mr. Ellis Ames, in the letter, referred to already, of March 5, 1851. "He complained to the people in the house that in the night time as he lay in bed he was annoyed by a man, walking on the roof of the adjoining house, and coming up to his window, the roof of the adjoining house being of such a height as to enable the man so to do. He thought the man a dangerous fellow, and accordingly got a loaded pistol and laid beside him during the night. One day as he was in a room by himself, the inmates heard the report of the discharge of his pistol, and going into the room, found him on the floor, dying from the bullet, which had passed his vitals, and so far gone as to be utterly unable to explain. It was not doubted that he was attempting to draw the charge, and, from clumsiness, occasioned by old age, unintentionally discharged the pistol so as to produce almost instant death." SIGMA.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DOOP-BOEK, OR BAPTISMAL REGISTER OF THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

[Communicated by Prof. JONATHAN PEARSON, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.]

Continued from page 237.

Isaak,	Maria Magdalena,	Isaak Swits.
Johannes,	teiaiagse,	Johannes.
Anna,	teiaiagse,	Loisa.
Grita,	Deiudhondawae,	Margrita.
Hindrick,	deiudhondawae,	hindrick.
Adam,	deiud hodawae,	Adam Vroman.
Essron,	Maria,	Essron.

Den 23 mey syn tot het christen geloof ouergekomen na dat sy de dwalf artikelen des geloof hebben beleden en angenommen den duuelerye en godloosheden versaect de godsaligheit bemint endæer op belooft volstandig te blijven en wel te beleuen dit gedaem synde so syn se gedoopt in de kerke og'niondage

Mey 23

Zara,	Nigaronda,	kanastasie.
Elisabet,	Zara,	kanastasie.
Johannes,	O (sic)	kornelius.
Albertus,	Nohogsage,	Esras.
Abraham,	Sakhowanne,	Brant.

Harmanus,	kadogo,	Esras.
Simon,	kanathonka,	Simon.
Josua,	kargigko,	Jacob.
Djver	tiere,	Zara.
Arent	Sinienkwine,	Asaph.
Gesina	kaierinigtage,	Christina.
Grieta,	Joseph,	Margreta.
Zacharias,	haingwagta	Marta.

A° 1701 Juli 13 Proseliten [Indians].

Den 13 Juli dese volgende personen de kerke christi ingelyft door het sacrament des doops na dat sy haer geoofent hadde in de christelyke godsdienst de sonde versaakt de godsaligheid omhelst met belofte daer volstandig bi te Blyven en syn med namen.

Abraham,	degaragkwoniako	kornelis.
Jakob,	anatshonti,	adoni.
Petrus,	Royaner,	Johannes.
Margreta,	ayeendas,	Margreta.
Nouemb 25.		
Margreta,	Essras,	Lourens Van der Volgen,
	kanastase,	Volkyc Simonse [Veeder.]
Anna,	Sanders,	
	Christien,	Iakkameintje.
thomas,	Maria,	Amos.
Susanke,	debora,	Catrina.

Dese personen hebben de Christelyke Beljdenis gedaen & den duel afgesworen.

henoch,	aglonthaenra,	hindrik.
Petrus,	lonnia ro wanne,	Johannes.

A° 1702, Janw 4.

Johannes,	Johannes, kwakenbos,	Johannes kwakkenbos,
	Anna kluud [Clute]	Magtelt Post.

Dito 18.

Anna,	Mathie Bovie,	Gerardus Campfort,
	Catrina Baroj,	Janetje de Schan.

fbru 8.

Jakob,	Marten V. Slyk,	kornelius V. Slyk,
	Grietje gerris	geertru V Slyke.

Marti 22.

Anna,	Jan patist Van Neps,	Johans Sanders Glen,
	Helena Glen,	Diever Wendel.

Dito 29.

Eva.	Hendrik Brouwer,	Maria Bosboom [mother]
	Marten Benthuisen [sponser]	feitye Bosboom.

April 5.

Anna,	James ford [Fort]	Jan patist Van Neps,
	Margrieta Rinkhout.	Grietje heemstraet.

dito 19.

Augnieta,	Manus Vedder,	Jan Danielse [Van Antwerpen]
	Margrieta V Slyk.	Geertru V Slyk.
Harmanus	kornelis V Slyk,	kornelis fiele [Viele]
	klaertye Brat.	fydye Bosboom.

May 24.		
Anna	tam Nobel, Catarina Marines.	Douwe Oukes. Brechtie Eversen.
Jannetie,	tonis Dirksen, Catalena Van Petten.	klaes Van Bokhoven, Jeifie Arentsen.
Juny 28.		
Eva	kornelus Viele. Diver Van Petten.	klaes Van Petten, hieffe Noerman.
July 26.	Jonothan Stevens oud	27 Jare syn belydenisse gedaen
en daer op gedoopt	Jonothan.	
Arent,	Jonothan Stevens, Lea Stevens.	Manus Vedder. Susanna Van Slyk.
Augustus 23.		
Johannes,	Albert Vedder, Maria Glen.	Johans Sanders Glen, Anna Vedders.
Sept. 20.		
Simon,	Phillip Groot, Zara Peek.	Jakobus Peek, Lysabet touissen.
dito 28.		
Tones,	Lowies Viele, Maria frere.	Esaias Swart, Maria Swart.
oktobr 18.		
Margrita	thomas Davie, katrina klein.	Esyas Swart, Eva Swart.
fransyna,	Pieter Mangelse, Jannetje du Schien.	klaes Gerritsen, Jannetje Vroman.
dito 25.		
Martinus.	Daniel Van olinde, Lisabit krigier.	Gysbert Van Brakel, Elisabit lapate.
Novemb 8.		
timotheus,	Adam Vroman Grietje heemstraet.	Jacobus Peek, Trjntje heemstraet.
Decmbr 13.		
Johannes	Simon Groot, Geertruy Rinkhout.	Isaak Swits, Lisabit Ringhout.
Decembr 25.		
Rebecca,	Jelles Vonda, Rachel Wenne.	Johannes Vonda, Maria lokarmans.
A° 1703, Januari 17.		
Bartholomeus,	Johannes Vroman, Gesa Simons [Veeder]	Volkert Simonson [Veeder] Grietje heemstraet.
harmanus,	Johans Daniels [Van Antwerpen] Angenieta Vedders.	harmanus Vedder, Zara Groot.
Debora,	Johannes Simonse [Veeder] Susanna Wemp.	Johannes Sanders Glen, Diver Wendel.
dito 24.		
Johanus,	William haal, Trintje klaesse.	Adam Vrooman, Barber heemstraten.
Maria,	Abraham Groot, hester Visschers.	Dirk Groot, Susanna Groot.
dito 31.		

Maria,	Beniamin lenay,	kornelis slingerlant,
februari 28.	feitye Jonkers.	Maria Mesgrave.
jdeh,	Jorgen Rinkhout,	Gerrit Simonse [Veeder]
April 15.	Maria idersen.	diver Wendel.
Susanna,	Barent Wemp,	Jan Wemp,
April 18.	Volkye Symonse [Veeder]	Jakkameintje Sanders glen.
Bregje,	Karel toll,	Henedrik Brauwer,
July 28.	Elisabet Rinkhout.	Maria Bosboom.
Doretha,	Bartholemeus Pikkert,	Wouter Vrooman,
Juni 11.	Eva klaessen.	Geetruy klaessen.
William,	William Boin,	Jan Daniels [Van Antwerpen]
August 22.	Rachel Jonkers.	Angeneta Vedders.
frans,	klaes fransen [Van den	Bogart]
Anna,	Barber heemstraat,	Barent Vrooman.
freerik,	Gerit Simonse [Veeder]	Maria Vyselaer.
Septem. 19.	tryntje helmers [Ottén]	Dirk bratt,
Abraham,	Arent Van Petten,	Geesina Simonsen [Veeder]
3 oktob.	Janna Conyn.	klaese Van Petten,
Anna,	Casparus Springsteen,	Eva Bratt.
Dito 17.	Jannetie Schermerhorn.	Reyer Schermerhorn,
Reyer,	Ariaentje Arents.	
Jacob Sanders,	kornelis Slingerlant,	Eva Mebie,
Dito 24.	Jan Mebie.	Anna Bosboom.
henderik,	Jan Wemp,	Barent Wemp,
Novemb. 7.	Catalena Schermerhorn.	Aryaentie Bratt.
Engeltje,	Johans Glen,	Johans Sanders Glen,
Decemb. 12.	Jannetye Bleyker.	Divertje Wendel.
Jacobus,	kornelis Van Slyk,	Marten [Van] Benthuyse,
A° 1704.	klaertye Bratt.	Grietye Van Slijk.
Janwary 2.	Volkert Simonsen [Veeder]	Jan Vroman,
Susanna,	Jannetje Schermerhorn.	Geesye Simonsen [Veeder]
Jannetye,	Jelles Van Vorst,	Dirk Bratt,
	Lysbet Van Neps.	Maria Van Neps.
	Samuel Bratt,	Jacobus Van Dyk,
	Susanna Slijk.	Jannetye Vromans.
	Jonatan Dyer,	Philip Schuyler,
	Maria hesselinh,	Gessye Simonse.

dito 30.

Zara,	Arent Vedder,	Korset Vedder,
	Zara Groot,	Ariaentje Swits.
Willem,	Hendrik Brouwer,	Johannes Glen, Junr.
	Maria Borsboom,	Eva Andries.
Kornelis,	Hendrik Brouwer,	Kornelis Slingerlant,
	Maria Borsboom.	Eva Mebi.

THE BARNABY OR BARNEBY FAMILY.

[Communicated by Gen. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE of Freetown.]

JAMES¹ BARNABY and Lydia Bartlett, of Plymouth, were united in marriage June 8, 1647. Lydia, the wife was a daughter of Robert Bartlett, one of the Plymouth first comers who arrived in the Ship Anne, July, 1623. Her mother was Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Warren. James and Lydia Barnaby had children :—(2) *James*² + b. 1670 d. July 5 1726 ; m. Joanna Harlow of Plymouth ;—(3) *Stephen*,² + m. 1st in 1696 Ruth Morton, m. 2d Judith Church.

After the death of James¹ Barnaby, his widow, Lydia, m. John Nelson of Middleborough

2 JAMES² BARNABY, by wife Joanna, had ch. :—(4) *James*³ b. 1698, prob. d. young ;—(5) *Lydia*,³ m. Mr. Perry ;—(6) *Ambrose*³ + b. 1706, d. April 18, 1775 ; m. June 14, 1728, Elizabeth Gardner of Swanzea, b. Nov. 11, 1703, at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, d. Jan. 28, 1788, dau. of Samuel and Hannah Gardner of S.

James² Barnaby purchased, for £1300, a farm in Freetown, Feb. 18, 1725, where he immediately located himself, and where his wife died on the 4th of Sept. in the same year. Tradition informs us that she pined and died from discontent or home sickness. She was a dau. of Sergeant William Harlow, of Plymouth, by Mary Shelly, his third wife, and was b. Mar. 24, 1669. Her husband survived her but a few months. His will bears date June 22, 1726, and his death occurred on the 5th of July following. To his dau. Lydia Perry, he gave £30, and to his son Ambrose all his real estate. The grave-stones of James² Barnaby and Joanna his wife are still in good preservation and standing in the old town burial ground of Freetown.

3. STEPHEN² BARNABY, by wife Ruth had ch :—(7) *Lydia* ;³—(8) *Ruth* ;³—(9) *Elizabeth* ;³—(10) *Timothy*³ + wife Martha ;—(11) *Hannah* ;³—

By 2d wife Judith, he had :—(12) *Joseph*³ + wf. Lydia.

6 Capt. AMBROSE³ BARNABY, by wife Elizabeth, had nine ch. born at Freetown, namely :—(13) *Mary*,⁴ b. Feb. 11, 1729, d. Oct 15, 1742 ;—(14) *James*⁴ + b. Oct. 11, 1730, wife Lois ;—(15) *Joanna*⁴ b. June 26, 1733, m. 1st Capt Benjamin Weaver jr. of Swanzea, Nov. 4, 1753 ante p. 257 ; m. 2d Col. Sylvester Childs of Warren R. I. in 1758, and d. May 18, 1773 ;—(16) *Samuel*⁴ + b. Apl. 20, 1735, m. Oct. 2, 1757, Sylvia Winslow of Freetown ;—(17) *Elizabeth*,⁴ b Feb 9, 1738, m. Feb 9, 1763, Barnabas Canady of Taunton, and d. in 1784 ;—(18) *Lydia*,⁴ Nov. 7, 1740, m. 1st Nathan Simmons Jr. of Freetown, Aug.

21, 1761 ; m. 2d George Brightman, Esq. of Freetown, Nov. 26, 1775 ;—(19) *Mary*,⁴ b. Dec. 29, 1744, m. Daniel Wilbur of Swanzea, Sept. 13, 1772, and d. Aug. 30, 1803 ;—(20) *Ambrose*,⁴ + b. Feb. 11, 1745, d. June 8, 1802, m. 1st Elizabeth Wilbur of Swanzea, Sept 3, 1769 ; m. 2d Philena Burt of Berkley, 1779 ; m 3d Abigail Williams of Taunton in 1792 ;—(21) *Sarah*⁴ b. May 20, 1748, d. Dec. 1808, m. James Winslow of Freetown.

Capt. Ambrose³ Barnaby, the father, was 10 years town clerk of Freetown, 5 years a selectman, and 4 years an assessor.

10. TIMOTHY³ BARNABY, by w. Martha, had :—(22) *Stephen*,⁴ b. at Provincetown, Mass., Oct. 13, 1728 ;—(23) *Ruth*,⁴ b. Nov. 11, 1735.

12. JOSEPH³ BARNABY, by wife Lydia, had :—(24) *Joseph*⁴ b. at Provincetown, Mass. July 24, 1736.

14. JAMES⁴ BARNABY, by wife Lois, had :—(25) *Hannah*⁵ b. Dec. 11, 1757, m. Thomas Lawton. She was insane for about 50 years and ended her earthly sufferings in the Alms House at Fall River.

16. SAMUEL⁴ BARNABY, by wife Silvia, had :—(26) *John*,⁵ b. Dec. 20, 1757, d. Oct., 1759 ;—(27) *Joanna*,⁵ b. Mar. 10, 1759 ;—(28) *Lydia*⁵ b. Nov. 28, 1760, m. Nathaniel Foster of Middleboro' Oct. 28, 1781 ;—(29) *Nathan*,⁵ b. Dec. 16, 1762 ;—(30) *Harlow*,⁵ + b. Sept. 15, 1764, m. Susan Edson of Hardwick, Mass. ;—(31) *Betty*,⁵ b. Sept. 8, 1766, d. May 6, 1771 ;—(32) *Joseph*,⁵ b. Jan. 16, 1769 ;—(33) *Hannah*⁵ b. Jan. 20, 1771 ;—(34) *Lois*,⁵ b. June 13, 1773.

Samuel⁴ Barnaby, the father, was town clerk of Freetown 5 years, selectman 6 years, assessor 9 years, and a member of the first Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. He was, also, one of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety 1776-78 and 1779.

20. AMBROSE⁴ BARNABY, by 1st w. Elizabeth had :—(35) *Daniel*⁵ + b. Mar. 23, 1770, m. Hopestill Mason of Warren, R. I. in 1792 ;—(36) *Anna*,⁵ b. Dec. 11, 1771 ;—(37) *Sarah*,⁵ b. Sept. 14, 1774.

By 2d w. Philena, he had :—(38) *Sarah*⁵ b. Oct 31, 1780, d. Oct. 8, 1820, m. Enoch Tobey of Berkley, Nov. 21, 1801 ;—(39) *Ambrose*⁵ + b. Apl. 10, 1785, d. May 26, 1820, m. May 18, 1806, Ruth Evans of Freetown ;—(40) *James*⁵ + b. June 25, 1787, m. Abigail Burt of Berkley ;—(41) *Stephen*⁵ + b. Apl. 6, 1789, d. Oct. 8, 1844, m. Lucy Hathaway of Freetown.

Ambrose⁴ Barnaby had no children by his third wife. He was a selectman of Freetown 14 years, treasurer 2 years, moderator of annual town meetings 10 years and representative to the General Court from that town in 1787.

30. HARLOW BARNEY, by wife Susan, had ch. :—(a) *Sylvia*,⁶ b. 1791, m. Ebenezer Bowman of Westford, Vt. ;—(b) *Harriet*,⁶ b. 1793, m. Benjamin Taylor of Westford ;—(c) *Alanson*,⁶ b. 1795 ;—(d) *Ambrose*,⁶ b. 1797, m. Salome Taylor of Binghampton, N. Y. ;—(e) *Samuel G.*,⁶ b. 1799 ;—(f) *Hannah*,⁶ b. 1801, m. Lewis Tucker ;—(h) *Susan*,⁶ b. 1803 ;—(i) *Mary A.*,⁶ b. 1805 ;—(j) *Clarissa*,⁶ b. 1807, m. Hiram H. Heath, Seneca Falls ;—(k) *Edson*,⁶ b. 1809.

35. DANIEL⁵ BARNABY, by wife Hopestill, had :—(42) *Daniel*,⁶—(43) *Gardner*,⁶—(44) *Ambrose*⁶

39. Capt. AMBROSE⁵ BARNABY, by w. Ruth, had :—(45) *Ambrose*⁶ b. Oct., 1807, d. July 27, 1808 ;—(46) *Ellen*⁶ m. George Clark ;—(47) *Philena*,⁶ b. 1808, d. Aug. 14, 1815 ;—(48) *Philena*,⁶ m. Mr. Grey.

Capt. Ambrose⁵ Barnaby was a deputy sheriff for Bristol County. He was commissioned ensign of the 1st foot company of Infantry in Freetown Mar. 9, 1804; lieutenant Aug. 16, 1806; captain, Aug. 5, 1807, and received an honorable discharge Mar. 8, 1811.

40. Rev. JAMES⁵ BARNABY, by wife Abigail, had:—(49) *James*; ⁶—(50) *Simeon*; ⁶—(51) *Samuel*, m. Sarah H. Vaughn of Freetown; ⁶—(52) *Thomas*; ⁶—(53) Abigail; ⁶—(54) *Philena*.⁶

41. STEPHEN⁵ BARNEBY, by Lucy his wife, had:—(55) *Stephen Burt*⁶ b. July 20, 1811, m. Mary A. Sampson of Woonsocket, R. I.;—(56) *Sally*⁶ b. Nov., 1813, d. Jan. 15, 1823;—(57) *Philena*⁶ b. May 14, 1817, d. Aug. 8, 1844;—(58) *Lucy*⁶ b. 1819, d. May 22, 1822;—(59) *Joanna H.*⁶ b. Sept. 19, 1821, m. William H. Ashley, Esq., of Fall River;—(60) *Sally D.*,⁶ b. Nov. 12, 1823, m. Maj.-Gen. John Gould of Middletown, R. I.;—(61) *Ambrose*,⁶ b. Jan. 12, 1826, m. Phebe Caswell of Fairhaven;—(62) *Nancy T.*⁶ b. Apl. 15, 1828, m. George H. Dean of Freetown;—(63) *Lucy*,⁶ b. Apl. 15, 1828, m. John B. Bradley of Providence, R. I.;—(64) *Jerathmal B.*⁶ b. Oct. 27, 1830, m. Josephine Reynolds of Providence, R. I.;—(65) *Abner Jones*,⁶ b. May 23, 1834, m. Jennie Wallace;—(66) *Harriet*,⁶ b. Apl. 4, 1838, m. Byron Smith of Natick, R. I.

Stephen⁵ Barneby, the father, was a selectman of Freetown 1 year and an assessor 7 years.

NOTE.—James Barnaby purchased the farm in Freetown, of Lieut. Nicholas Morey, who had the same of William Makepeace July 18, 1704. The Barneby family still own the farm; and the house of the first Ambrose is standing, and is occupied by Mr. Stephen Burt Barneby.

WATSON GENEALOGY.

[Communicated by WILLIAM REED DEANE, Esq., of Brookline.]

The surname, WATSON, is evidently from *Wat*, the nick name or abbreviated form of Walter, with the termination, *son*; which together signify *the son of Walter*. Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, gives Walters, Waterson, Fitz-Walter, Watt, Watts, Watson &c. as derived from Walter, "a personal name of Teutonic origin" which "was not introduced until the Conquest."

1. GEORGE¹ WATSON was one of the prominent early settlers of Plymouth. There is a tradition that his father was Robert and his mother Elizabeth, who came with him and two other sons, the eldest named Robert and the youngest Thomas, to Plymouth about the year 1632. We have met with no documentary evidence to confirm this tradition; but the fact that there was, in 1638, a widow Elizabeth Watson, at Plymouth, who assigned over her servant to Thomas Watson, lends plausibility to it. Dr. Stiles in his *History of Ancient Windsor* gives another tradition that a family of seven brothers came to New England and settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut. He gives several generations of the descendants of Robert, of Windsor, who m. Mary Rockwell Dec. 10, 1646; and items relative to others of the name.

George¹ Watson was a resident of the town of Plymouth in 1633, and a freeman of the colony in 1627. In 1635, he purchased a dwelling of Dea. Richard Masterson, and became a householder. He married Phebe daughter of Robert Hicks, who was a passenger in the *Fortune* in 1621; and whose wife Margaret and daughter, Phebe, with the rest of the family, followed in the *Ann*, in the summer of 1623.

Mr. Watson was one of the most respectable and useful members of the early settlement at Plymouth, holding various offices of trust, and faithfully performing his public duties, while his prudence enabled him to become quite independent, owning large tracts of land. He reared up a family of four children,—three having died in infancy,—from whom have sprung many of the most useful and prominent men of the colony and state down to the present period. A silver



bowl, of which a wood cut is here given, was brought, by him, to this country; and has been carefully preserved and handed down in the branch of the family to which it now belongs for more than two centuries and a quarter. It bears Mr. Watson's initials, "G. W.," on its base. At his decease in 1689, it fell to his daughter, Elizabeth,

wife of Joseph Williams, of Taunton, and bears their initials, "J. W." Then it passed, requiring no change of initials, to their grand daughter, Elizabeth, born at Norton, March 29, 1715-16, wife of Jacob White of Mansfield, a daughter of Benjamin Williams, who subsequently gave it to her great grandson, Nehemiah Hall, of Mansfield, whose initials, "N. H.," it also bears, and in whose possession it now is. Seldom is such an authentic memorial preserved in any family so many generations.

Mr. Watson died Jan. 31, 1689, in his 87th year. His wife, Phebe, died May 22, 1663. Their children were:—(2) *Phebe*², m. Jan. 22, 1656-7, Jonathan Shaw, and had ch.: Lieut. Jonathan³,* b. 1663, d. Jan. 18, 1729-30, res. Plympton, m. Melitabel Pratt, b. 1667, d. 1712; and Benoni³,* b. 1672, d. Mar. 5, 1751, also of Plympton, m. Lydia Waterman, b. 1676, d. July 25, 1757.—(3) *Mary*², b. ab. 1641, having d. Dec. 1, 1723, a. 81, m. Aug. 21, 1662, Thomas Leonard of Taunton; ch.: Mary³, Thomas³, John³, George³, Samuel³,† Elkanah³,

* Lieut. JONATHAN³ SHAW had a son Samuel⁴, whose son Ichabod⁵, had a dau. Sally⁵, who m. Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff of Boston and was mother of Dr. Nathaniel B.⁶ Shurtleff of Boston. Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff, himself, was a descendant of BENONI³ SHAW, brother of Lieut. Jonathan³ through Abigail⁴ Shaw; who by her 2d hus. Lieut. Nathaniel Attwood, had Abigail⁵ Attwood, who m. Benjamin Shurtleff, and was his mother. Nathaniel B.⁶ Shurtleff b. June 29, 1810, m. Sarah Eliza Smith July 18, 1836. Their eldest son was the late Capt. Nathaniel B.⁷ Shurtleff, Jr., b. Mar. 16, 1838, who fell at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862—*Reg.* xvii. 80.

† SAMUEL³ LEONARD, had a daughter Hazadiah⁴, who m. Rev. John Wales, and

James³, a dau.³, Seth³, Phebe³, Elizabeth³; for marriages, dates and descendants, see *Register* v, 414³, and 407-13.—(4) *John*², d. young.—(5) *Samuel*², twin with the following, b. Jan. 18, 1647-8.—(6) *Elizabeth*², b. Jan. 18, 1647-8, m. Nov. 28, 1667, Joseph Williams of Taunton and had ch.: Elizabeth³, Richard³, Mehitabel³, Joseph³, Benjamin³,* Ebenezer³, Phebe³ and Richard³; for marriages and dates, see *Reg.* v, 414⁴.—(7) *Jonathan*² b. Mar. 9, 1651-2, d. young.—(8) *Elkanah*² +, the only son who grew up to manhood, b. Feb. 25, 1655-6, m. in 1676, Mercy Hedge, daughter of William Hedge, and was drowned in Plymouth Harbor Feb. 8, 1689-90.

8. ELKANAH² WATSON, of Plymouth, by wife Mercy, had ch.: (9) *Elkanah*³, b. 1677.—(10) *William*³, b. 1679.—(11) *George*³, b. 1680.—(12) *John*³ +, b. 1681, m. 1st Jan. 26, 1715, Sarah dau. of Daniel and Sarah (Appleton) Rogers; m. 2d July 8, 1729, Priscilla Thomas dau. of Caleb and Priscilla (Capen) Thomas. He d. Sep. 9, 1731. Thacher in his History of Plymouth (p. 173) states that he was supposed to be the richest man in the county at the time of his death.

12. JOHN³ WATSON by his first wife, Sarah, had ch.: (13) *John*⁴ + b. Apr. 19, 1716, d. at Plymouth Jan., 1753, m. in 1743 Elizabeth dau. of Joseph and Phebe (Manchester) Reynolds of Bristol, R. I., b. 1722, d. 1750.—(14) Col. *George*⁴ + an opulent and liberal citizen of Plymouth (see, Thacher's Plymouth, p. 217), b. July 18, 1718, d. Dec. 3, 1800, aged 82; m. 1st in 1747 Abigail dau. of Richard Saltonstall, b. Oct. 28, 1728, d. Mar. 18, 1750; m. 2d Elizabeth dau. of Peter Oliver, b. ab. 1735, d. Feb. 19, 1767, a. 32; m. 3d Mrs. Phebe (Marston) Scott, (wid. of John Scott of Newport,) who d. Oct. 28, 1825, a. 83 or 86.

By his 2d wife Priscilla, he had ch.:—(15) *William*⁴ + b. May 6, 1739, d. Apl. 22, 1815, m. Elizabeth dau. of Capt. Benjamin Marston.—(16) *Elkanah*⁴ + b. Feb. 27, 1732, d. Aug. 11, 1804; m. 1st Oct., 1754, Patience sister of the preceding Elizabeth, and a descendant of the Winslow and Pelham families (*Reg.* xvii, 161 and xviii, 172); m. 2d. Mrs. Fanny Glover, Jan., 1792.

13. JOHN⁴ WATSON, by his w. Elizabeth had ch.:—(17) *John*⁵ + b. 1747, d. Feb. 1, 1826, a. 78; m. 1st in 1769 Lucia Marston b. 1747, m. 2d. Eunice (Marston) Goodwin; grad. H. 1766; was the second president of the Pilgrim Society, as successor of Judge Joshua Thomas, and the first vice president of the same; was one of the founders of the Old Colony Club and the last surviving member of that association of worthies. He was the proprietor of Clark's Island, where the Pilgrims spent the Sabbath Dec. 10^o, 1620. He delighted in the antiquarian associations of the place, and resided here about forty years of his life.—(18) *Daniel*⁵.—(19) *Elizabeth*⁵.

had a daughter Prudence⁵ Wales, who m. Rev. Peres Fobes, LL. D., and had a dau. Nancy⁶ Fobes, wife of Rev. Simon Doggett, and mother of Abby⁷ Doggett, who m. William Reed Deane, the compiler of this article, and d. May 6, 1861.—*Reg.* xv, 280.

*BENJAMIN³ WILLIAMS had a dau. Elizabeth⁴, who m. Jacob White, mentioned above in connection with the silver bowl; and had a daughter Abigail⁵ White who m. Dea. John Deane of Mansfield (*Reg.* iii, 385), and was mother of Jacob⁶ Deane, now living at Mansfield, Mass., father of William Reed⁷ Deane, who by wife Abby Doggett, above, had four children, the eldest surviving of whom is Major Samuel Blair⁸ Deane, of Lacon, Ill.

14. GEORGE⁴ WATSON, by 1st wife Abigail had ch.:—(20) *George*⁵, d. young.

By 2d. w. Elizabeth he had:—(20) *Mary*⁵, b. Apl. 15, 1754², m. Elisha Hutchinson, son of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson author of the *History of Massachusetts Bay*, and had ch., George Watson⁶, Rev. John⁶, Canon of Lichfield, Eng., editor of the 3d vol. of his grandfather's history; and Margaret⁶.—(21) *George*⁵ b. July 24, 1757, d. Aug. 10, 1757.—(22) *Sarah*⁵ b. Mar. 23, 1759, m. Martin Brimmer and had ch., Eliza Oliver⁶, George Watson⁶ d. in Italy Sept., 1848; Susan⁶ m. Henderson Inches; and the late Hon. Martin⁶, mayor of Boston.—(23) *Elizabeth*⁵ b. Aug. 29, 1764, d. Sep. 14, 1764.—(24) *Elizabeth*⁵, b. Feb. 19, 1767, d. Nov. 4, 1809; m. 1st Hon. Thomas Russell, an opulent merchant of Boston; m. 2d. Sir Grenville Temple, Bart., and had ch. Augusta Grenville⁶, Sir Grenville⁶, Lt. Col. John⁶, Elizabeth Augusta⁶, and Matilda Margaret⁶.—See *Reg.* x, 76.

15. WILLIAM¹ WATSON, by wife Elizabeth, had ch.: (25) *William*⁵.—(26) *Eliza*⁵, d. Apl. 16, 1835, a. 76; m. Nov. 22, 1789, Hon. Nathaniel Niles, of West Fairlee, Vt., b. Apl. 3, 1741, d. Oct. 31, 1828, a writer of some note, grad. Princeton Coll. 1766, M. C. 1791–5, (see memoir in *Congregational Quarterly* v. 33–41) and had Elizabeth⁶, Nathaniel⁶, Samuel⁶, William Watson⁶ and Nancy L.⁶—(27) *Benjamin*⁵.—(28) *Ellen*⁵ m. Hon. John Davis, LL. D., editor of *Morton's Memorial*, and had ch., Ellen Watson⁶, Sarah⁶ m. M. A. Plimpton, John W.⁶ m. S. H. Tolman, Marcia⁶ m. M. A. White, Eliza M. m. Hon. William Sturgis, Ellen W.⁶ m. Rev. E. S. Goodwin of Sandwich.

16. ELKANAH¹ WATSON, by 1st w. Patience had ch.:—(29) *Marston*⁵ + b. May 27, 1756, d. at Boston Aug. 7, 1800, m. Mar. 30, 1779, Lucy dau. Col. John and Joanna (Raymond) Lee of Manchester, Mass. (1st Mass. Hist. Coll. viii., 80.) ;—(30) *Elkanah*⁵ + b. Jan. 22, 1758, d. Dec. 5, 1842, m. 1784 Rachel Smith; see memoir, *Reg.* xvii, 97–105.—(31) *Priscilla*⁵, b. Sept. 30, 1760, m. Nov. 13, 1808, Josiah Cotton.—(32) *Martha*⁵ b. Oct., 1762, d. unm. Aug. 26, 1840, at Roxbury.—(33) *Lucia*⁵ b. Nov. 11, 1765, d. at Freetown Mar. 20, 1791.

By 2d w. Fanny, he had ch.:—(34) *Charles Lee*⁵, d. young.—(35) *Lucia*⁵, m. Dr. Thomas Drew, and had ch. Frances Elizabeth⁶, Thomas⁶ of Boston, has edited several newspapers, Lucia Watson⁶, Elkanah Watson⁶, d. in infancy, Cornelia⁶, Arthur Lee⁶, Herbert Marston⁶, killed at the battle of Antietam, and Martha Fiske⁶.

17. JOHN⁵ WATSON, by 1st w. Lucia, had ch.:—(36) John⁶, m. 1794 Pamela Howard, and had ch. Elizabeth R.⁷ m. Mr. Brewster, Sally M.⁷ m. Charles Mack, Lucia Marston⁷, Daniel H.⁷ wf. Betsey, Ennice⁷, and Nancy⁷.—(37) *George*⁵ + m. Elizabeth Leach who is now living at Roxbury.—(38) *Sally*⁵.—(39) *Benjamin*⁶ m. 1804, L. B. Sturgis, and had ch., Lucretia Ann⁷, d. young, Lucretia Ann⁷ m. H. B. Goodwin, Elizabeth Miller⁷, Benjamin Marston⁷, d. young, Benjamin Marston⁷ proprietor of the "Old Colony Nurseries," and J. Sturgis⁷.—(40) *Lucia*⁶, d. young.—(41) *Lucia*⁶ m. 1799 John Taylor, and had ch., Lucia⁷, d. 1816, William⁷ d. young, Jeanette⁷ m. P. W. Warren, and William m. E. R. Vila.—(42) *Daniel*⁵ m. 1810 m. Susan Suddley, and had ch.: Susan Augusta⁷ m. E. R. Cotton.—(43) *William*⁶, d. young.—(44) *William*⁶, m. H. Delano; ch. William⁷, George⁷, Alme-

ida.—(45) *Winslow*⁷ m. 1813, H. L. Goodwin; ch. Winslow Watson⁷, m. Louisa Gibbens, and Elizabeth Grey⁷.—(46) *Brooks*⁷.

By 2d w. Eunice he had ch.:—(47) *Edward Winslow*⁶, the present owner and occupant of Clark's Island.—(48) *Eliza Ann*⁶.—(49) *Albert Mortimer*⁶ m. Nov., 1831, Abigail Burgess, and had ch., James Marston⁷, Edward Winslow⁷, Albert Mortimer⁷, and Nathan Burges⁷.

29. MARSTON⁵ WATSON, by w. Lucy, had ch.:—(50) *Benjamin Marston*⁶ d. Aug. 31, 1851, at Newton, m. 1st Aug. 6, 1809, Eliza Parsons; m. 2d Roxana Davis.—(51) *Lucy*⁶, d. Apl. 13, 1781.—(52) *Martina Marston*⁶, d. June 9, 1810, m. Dec. 11, 1808, Thomas Cushing, of Boston.—(53) *Lucy Lee*⁶, d. Feb. 4, 1807.—(54) *Sally Maria Pacheco*⁶, d. Apl. 21, 1834, m. Thomas Welch.—(55) *Laura Adriadne*⁶ d. unm. at Roxbury.—(56) *Henry Monmouth*⁶, d. Aug. 9, 1805.—(57) *Horace Howard*⁶ m. Thirza Hobart.—(58) *Eliza Constantia*⁶ m. Jan. 6, 1813, Thomas Cushing, and has a son Thomas⁷ Cushing, A. M., principal of the Chauncy Hall School, Boston.—(59) *Agnes Lee*⁵ (60) *Almira*⁶.—(61) Rev. John Lee⁶, + D. D., gr. H. C. 1815, minister of Trinity ch., Boston, 1836 to 1846, and now chaplain U. S. Navy, m. Jan. 20, 1828, Elizabeth West, daughter of John and Abigail (Crocker) West.—(62) *Adolphus Eugene*⁶, m. 1st Louisa C. M. Stoughton, Sep. 23, 1823; m. 2d Eliza Mellen. Oct. 8, 1835; m. 3d. Susan L. Ferguson Mar. 26, 1845.

30. ELKANAH⁵ WATSON by w. Rachel had ch.: (63) *Emily M.*⁶ b. 1791, d. Jan., 1827, at Detroit, Mich.; m. 1816 George B. Larned, son of Simeon Larned of Pittsfield.—(64) *George Elkanah*⁶ b. Aug. 22, 1793, d. at Detroit Jan. 13, 1819; m. Lucy dau. Hon. Nathan Willis (by his wife — wid. of Elkanah Doggett, of Middleboro, whose maiden name was Fearing), and had son George Charles⁷.—(65) *Mary Lucia*⁶, b. 1797, d. at Sing Sing, N. Y., 1853; m. Jan., 1820, Gen. Aaron Ward, son of Moses Ward, b. 1785, Capt. in U. S. army 1813-14; district attorney for Westchester county, N. Y., 1821; M. C. 1825-29, '31-37 and '41-43; and had ch., Emily M.⁷, Mary H.⁷, Catharine S.⁷, Josephine⁷ m. John R. Thompson (has the Copley painting of her grandfather Elkanah⁵ Watson); and Virginia.⁷—(66) *Charles Marston*⁶ b. 1799, m. Dec. 12, 1850, Elizabeth B. Shankland and had ch., Virginia C.⁷, Emma Kate⁷, and Lizzie Dulcebella⁷.—(67) *Winslow Cossoul*⁶ + b. Dec. 22, 1803, now living at Port Kent, N. Y.; m. 1st Frances dau. of Richard Skinner of Manchester, Vt. (*Reg.* xviii., 314), b. Aug. 18, 1808, d. Apl. 26, 1829; m. 2d May 18, 1831, Susan Skinner, eldest sister of the preceding, b. May 31, 1804, d. Jan. 26, 1845; m. 3d June 18, 1858, Elizabeth A. Patterson.

37. GEORGE⁵ WATSON, by wife Elizabeth, had ch.:—(68) *Elizabeth Leach*⁷, m. William Stevens.—(69) *Eunice Marston*⁷.—(70) *Anna Maria*⁷.—(71) *Ellen Jane*⁷.—(72) *Caroline Lucretia*⁷.—(73) *Sarah Brimmer*⁷.—(74) *George*⁷.—(75) *John*⁷.—(76) *Hannah Emily*⁷.—(77) *Phebe Jeanette*⁷.—(78) *Henrietta Frances*⁷, m. T. Kettridge of Andover.

61. Rev. JOHN L.⁶ WATSON, by wife Elizabeth, had ch.:—(79) *Lucy Lee*⁷ d. Sep. 29, 1831.—(80) *Elizabeth West*⁷ d. May 20, 1831.—(81) *Marston*⁷ m. Oct. 4, 1850, Clara Van Wagenen⁷.—(82) *Emily*⁷.—(83) *James Otis*⁷.—(84) *Elizabeth*⁷.—(85) *Arthur Lee*⁷.—(86) *George Herbert*⁷.—(87) *John Henry*⁷.—(88) *William Crosswell*⁷ d. July 13,

1849.—(89) *Abby Loring*⁷ twin with preceding.—(90) *Herbert Winslow*⁷ d. 1851.

67. WINSLOW C.⁶ WATSON, by 1st w. Frances, had ch.:—(91) *Richard Skinner*⁷, b. at Manchester, Vt., Apl. 21, 1829.

By 2d w. Susan, he had ch.:—(92) *Winslow Charles*⁷ b. at Plattsburgh, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1832.—(93) *Frances Skinner*⁷ b. Aug. 5, 1836, at Manchester, Vt.—(94) *Susan Skinner*⁷ b. at M. Dec. 7, 1839, d. Dec. 3, 1862.—(95) *Mary Emily*⁷ b. at Port Kent July 19, 1842.

NOTE.—Robert Hicks, father of Phebe wife of the first George Watson, lived in Bermondsey street, Southwark, about the year 1616, and was a fellmonger or dealer in hides. See Clement Brigg's deposition in the *Register*, ii., 244, of which deposition an abstract is printed, in connection with the Hicks genealogy, in Deane's *Scituate*, p. 284.

ONE, TWO AND THREE PENNY BILLS ISSUED IN 1722.

The General Court of Massachusetts, June 22, 1722, ordered an emission of £500 worth of 1d., 2d and 3d. bills. This was occasioned by the scarcity of small coin, owing to the multiplication of paper money and its consequent depreciation. At the time of this issue, paper money had depreciated nearly one-half, an ounce of silver being then worth 14s., while in 1710 it was worth only 8s.

We print below the law ordering this issue, from the 1726 edition of the *Acts and Laws of His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay in New England*. The bills of this emission are extremely rare. We have seen only one of them, a three penny bill, which was loaned us in 1858 by James W. Clark, Esq., of Framingham. It was printed on parchment, 1 7-8 in. from top to bottom, and 1 3/4 in. wide, from point to point, the reverse being blank. Its shape was hexagonal, the top and bottom being straight, and the sides pointed. This bill as printed in the volume from which we copy, is of the same size and has the same appearance, except that the bill has a border of printers' flowers or ornaments, which is wanting in the volume; and both may have been printed with the same type. Mr. Stickney, of Salem, in the *Collections of the Essex Institute* (1859), vol. i. p. 156, gives an imitation of a 1d. bill in his possession. This bill is round, and the printing, he states, is of the size of a silver half dollar. A square or 2d. bill, he adds, was then in the possession of William W. Greenough, Esq., of Boston.




An Act for Emitting Five Hundred Pounds in Small Bills of several Denominations, to be exchanged for larger Bills by the Province Treasurer.

WHEREAS great Inconveniences and Difficulties have arisen to the Affairs and Trade of this Province, for want of small Money for Change :

For remedy whereof :

Be it Enacted by His Excellency the Governor, Council and Repre-

sentatives in General Court Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That there be forthwith Imprinted on Parchment, the Sum of *Five Hundred Pounds* in Pennies, Two Pences and Three Pences of the following Figures and Inscriptions : viz. Forty Thousand and One Pennies, to be Round, Twenty Thousand, Two Pences, Four Square, Thirteen Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-three Pences Sex-angular.

[Here follow the figures and inscriptions of the different bills, all of which are surrounded by a single line, though of different forms, viz. : "1d |  One Penny. | — | Massachusetts. | — | June 1722," enclosed in a circle; "O  2d | TWO pence. | —, Province of | the Massachu= | setts June 1722," enclosed in an oblong square; and "  3d | THREE | pence | — | Province of the | Massachusetts | Bay, N. E. | JUNE, 1722," enclosed in a hexagon.]

And that the Committee already appointed by this Court for that purpose, are hereby Directed and Impowred to take Effectual Care for the Making and Imprinting the said Bills; and that the said Bills be delivered to the Treasurer of the Province, by him to be Exchanged for other Bills of this Province, to such persons as come for the same; but not less than *Twenty Shillings* at any one time; and that the said Bills be Accepted by the Treasurers and Receivers subordinate to him in all Publick Payments, as other the bills of this Province are, and that *Five Hundred Pounds* in Bills exchanged by the Treasurer for these Bills, shall be burnt to Ashes by a Committee to be appointed for that purpose.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whosoever shall presume to Forge, Counterfeit or Utter any Bill or Bills (knowing the same to be False and Counterfeit) of the Figures or Inscriptions of those mentioned in this Act, or any ways in Imitation thereof; or that shall Counsel, Advise, Procure or any ways Assist, in Forging, Counterfeiting, Imprinting or Stamping of any such false Bills: Every person and persons so offending being thereof Convicted, shall be Punished for the first Offence as in Case of Forgery, and for the second Offence as those that Counterfeit the other Bills of this Province.

[From pages 299-300.]

REV. WILLIAM HUBBARD THE HISTORIAN.

[Copied for the REGISTER, by JEREMIAH COLBURN, Esq., of Boston, from the original, in his possession.]

Mr. Jno. Hull :

I desire you to pay to this bearer, my son Pynchon, or my brother Jno. Rogers, an hundred and fifty pound, some time ye next week or ye weeke after, and a receipt from either of them, shall be your discharge from ye sayd sum.

yours

Septembr 30th, 1676.

WILLIAM HUBBARD.

Recd this 14th Octobr 1676, of Mr. Jno. Hull one hundred Pounds in part of this Bill.

I say recd pr mee

lb. 100.

JOHN PYNCHON JNR.

MEMOIR OF JOHN BARSTOW.

BORN FEBRUARY 11, 1791; DIED MARCH 31, 1864, AGED 73 YEARS,
1 MONTH, AND 20 DAYS.

[By Prof. ALEXIS CASWELL, D. D., of Providence, R. I.]

It is the dictate of wisdom, no less than the impulse of friendship, to perpetuate the memory of an honorable and useful life. It is for these reasons that the following brief memoir has been prepared.

John Barstow was born in Scituate, (now South Scituate,) Mass., on the 11th of February, 1791. He was the oldest son of John Burden Barstow, of Scituate, and Betsey Eel's, of Hanover, Mass. He was a descendant of the sixth generation from William Barstow, who, with his brother George, left England in 1635 and came to this country in the ship *Truelove*. William, as appears from the public records, was a resident in Dedham, Mass., in 1636. It is probable that he soon removed to Scituate where his descendants have continued to reside to the present time. The parents of the subject of this memoir, while he was but an infant, bought an estate in the town of Hanover, known as the "Broad Oak," where they built a spacious and, for those times, a very handsome and sightly house, which has continued to be the family residence for nearly three-quarters of a century. They were both of them persons of large capacities for business, of great energy of character, and of untiring industry; and of course, were always "well to do in the world." The father, Colonel Barstow, (by which title he was generally known,) following the example of two or three of his immediate ancestors, for many years carried on the business of shipbuilding in connection with the cultivation of the soil. He long held a prominent place among the citizens of his town and county. His house was always open and noted for its hospitality. It was often the resort of men in the pursuit of business and participated largely in the social intercourse of the place. It was here, under the fostering care of the best of mothers that the son spent all the earlier years of his youth. He watched the progress of shipbuilding from the laying of the keel to the bolting on of the last plank and the rigging of the last sail; he listened to the conversation and narratives of shipmasters and voyagers; he gathered up unheeded many items of information respecting commerce and trade, the perils and successes of a sea-faring life; he looked out almost daily upon the ocean and was familiar with its calms and storms. It is not easy to say how much the early bent of his mind and the predilections of his later life were determined by these circumstances. They evidently were not without a marked influence.

Of the occupations of his youth he himself has said that his "time was divided between farming, study and teaching until the twentieth year of his age." His first preceptress was Miss Priscilla Mann, who taught the town school at "Broad Oak," and who, as another pupil of hers, remarks, "for more than half a century had been dis-

tinguished in that capacity." He has been heard to refer to her with great respect except that she once punished him without just cause. I mention this to show how early he was accustomed to govern himself and judge others by the principle of justice. After enjoying the benefit of such schools as the vicinity afforded he was sent to the Academy in Fairhaven, then under the charge of a Mr. Gould. In the autumn of 1806, he was sent to the Academy at Sandwich and placed under the instruction of Mr. Elisha Clapp, who appears to have possessed eminent qualifications as a teacher, and who, during the period of his preceptorship, about twelve years, placed the Sandwich Academy among the best classical schools in the State. Mr. Clapp was a graduate of Harvard College, and had been a tutor there; and, from the testimony of more than one of his distinguished pupils must have carried with him to the Academy a rare ability and a genuine love for teaching.

Young Barstow entered the Academy with the intention of preparing for admission to Harvard College. He remained there probably about two years. Several of his fellow students with whom he formed lasting friendships, have risen to honorable distinction in professional and public life. He was in the same class with Peleg Sprague, the distinguished District Judge of the United States Court, in Massachusetts, and of Jonathan M. Wainwright, late Bishop of the Episcopal Church, in the State of New York. The Hon. Albert Smith and the Hon. Francis Bassett, both of Boston, were members of the Academy at the same time. Concerning his character as a student, I venture to offer the following testimony, extracted from a recent letter of a schoolmate, whose judgment is entitled to high respect. He says, "his character and habits were then as in after life:—the former being noted for the high qualities of truth, honor, and unswerving integrity, and the latter for gentlemanly bearing and circumspection under all circumstances. In these respects he was acknowledged to be one of the models of the school. As a student he was persistent, never succumbing to difficulties. He was particularly distinguished in the mathematics." And, from other testimonies I infer that he scarcely fell behind the foremost of his class in the Latin and Greek languages. From my own observation I can well credit the statements of his early proficiency in these studies. Through life he retained a far better knowledge of Latin and especially of geometry, algebra, and trigonometry than most students, whose after lives like his, were thoroughly engrossed with business. Ceaseless industry, and a determination to master whatever study he undertook marked his character as a student. With his high appreciation of scholarship, his love of study, and his aptitude in learning, a noble career was open before him. The best results of intellectual culture might well have been anticipated as the reward of his labor. But a sedentary life was found not to be conducive to his health, and in his twentieth year, as before stated, he turned his attention to more active pursuits. Brought up almost within sight of the ocean and familiar from his boyhood with ships and shipbuilding it was not unnatural that his predilection should be for a seafaring life; and upon this he soon entered, commencing at the lowest

round of the ladder and working his way up to the summit. In the progress of a few years he became the master and owner of several merchant vessels engaged chiefly in the European trade.

In the meantime his love of study did not forsake him, and his intercourse with the commercial business of foreign ports probably suggested to him the importance of being able to speak the French language, then, as now, the common language of Europe. Accordingly, in 1814, as nearly as I can determine, he repaired to Paris where he spent a year in perfecting himself in the French language and in pursuing at the Free College of France such other studies as were suited to his tastes and subservient to his progress in life. This was during the closing period of the reign of the Emperor Napoleon I. He often saw the great captain whom no one, it seems, ever saw without carrying away a deep impression of the dignity of his personal presence. He was in Paris during the eventful *Hundred Days*, in the spring of 1815, and was present when Napoleon reviewed his grand army,—the grandest, perhaps, which Europe had ever seen,—before leaving his capital to measure himself with Wellington on the field of Waterloo. His studies at the College of France were turned to excellent account. Besides several branches of more general knowledge pursued, at the same time, he acquired such a ready use of the French language as to be of the greatest practical service to him on many occasions in after life.

Soon after his return from France, Mr. Barstow purchased a vessel and sailed for Stockholm, where he disposed of vessel and cargo and spent a large portion of the season in travels in the North of Sweden. After a second brief visit to Paris, he again returned home. Not long after this, probably in 1817, he formed a business connection with Mr. Jacob Barker, of New York, then extensively engaged in shipping, banking, and general business. During this connexion Mr. Barstow spent three years in New Orleans, devoted chiefly to the management of Mr. Barker's banking and commission business in that section of the country. It was also, I think, during this period that he spent a year in the West Indies and one in Bermuda. Circumstances, it is believed, not altogether agreeable to him, led him to close his business connection with Mr. Barker; and he again turned his attention to commerce. He was again for several years engaged in the European trade, sailing for the most part in vessels built for him in his native town.

During this whole period of Mr. Barstow's early career his knowledge of business, and general character, were such as to command the confidence of the mercantile community wherever he was known. The war of 1812 had gone far to impoverish the country. Capital was scarce and difficult to be obtained, yet Mr. Barstow's credit was always sufficient to command all the capital which he deemed it wise to employ in his business. A gentleman of high standing as a merchant, and, at that time, member of a large commercial house in New York, says in a recent letter, speaking of Mr. Barstow: "I remember that such was the entire confidence of myself and partner in his integrity, ability and energy that we did not hesitate to advance him whatever capital he wanted for

building or buying vessels." It is hardly necessary to add that during the ten or twelve years in which he was engaged in these various pursuits his success, if not equal to his wishes, was at least equal to all reasonable expectations; and placed him in a position to enter upon a wider field of business under the most favorable auspices.

On the first of January, 1828, he formed a copartnership with his friend and relative Caleb Barstow, of New York, and embarked in the general shipping and commission business under the firm of C. & J. Barstow. In the autumn of the same year he was married to Sarah Swoope, second daughter of Edward K. Thompson, of Providence, R. I.; and added the interesting and agreeable cares of the household to those of the counting room. In his new business connection opening as it did an extensive field of operations, he soon became prominent among his commercial associates. His knowledge of business on a broad scale, his sound judgment and his uniform courtesy made him welcome in every circle where the interests of trade were under consideration. A commercial friend speaking of him at that time says, "there was a high toned sense of honor about him and a dignified presence that commanded the respect of all with whom he had intercourse." He was soon elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a Director in the Bank of America, one of the first banks in the city. He discharged the duties of both of these trusts with high credit, the former for several years, the latter until he left New York, in 1838. The firm of C. & J. Barstow was continued for ten years with gratifying success. They were largely interested in the first line of packets that sailed regularly between New York and New Orleans. The tastes of the partners determined their respective departments of business. The former took the supervision of the counting room and the sale of merchandise; the latter had charge of the shipping and of the outdoor business generally. It may be added that during the entire continuance of the firm the warmest friendship subsisted between the partners, and was severed only by the hand of death.

In the autumn of 1838, partly perhaps, from a desire to change his line of business and partly in deference to the known wishes of some of his friends, Mr. Barstow withdrew from the firm, closed his business connections in New York and removed to Providence, R. I. This removal involved not a cessation of activity, but only a new sphere of action. We shall merely glance at some of his more important business connections subsequent to this removal.

While engaged in his previous pursuits he had often occasion to cultivate his mechanical aptitudes. One of the marked elements of his mind was that of constructing and organizing. His long familiarity with the building, rigging, and sailing of ships had made him conversant with practical mechanics, as his early studies had taught him its scientific principles. Foreseeing the great and growing demand for steam power in our industrial progress, he soon connected himself with the manufactory of steam engines, then scarcely advanced beyond its infancy in any part of the country. He at first formed a connection and embarked in business under the firm of Clark, Fairbanks & Co., which after a few years, with some change of partners,

was merged in the firm of Corliss, Nightingale & Co. For reasons which no one knew so well as himself, his name did not appear in either of these firms. He preferred to give the prominence to others, while it is well known that his command of capital and his rare capacity for business were essential to their progress. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the eminent success of the very extensive establishment of Corliss, Nightingale & Co., second, as we presume, to no other of the kind in this country, was largely due to his financial ability and resources and his personal influence.

He was the second president of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, and during the completion of its construction and in the settlement of contested claims for land damages which were numerous and often difficult of adjustment, he rendered most important services to the corporation. He was for several years the efficient president of the Commercial Steamboat Company, which has done so much to facilitate the transmission of merchandise between the cities of Providence and New York. This agency, now seemingly indispensable to our commerce, and indeed, forming an era in its history, owes its success and present magnitude, to say the least, as much to him as to any other single man. Every day at a fixed hour the company despatched a capacious boat laden with freight to New York, and every day, at almost as fixed an hour, another equally laden arrived from thence. In the construction and equipment of the very considerable number of expensive boats necessary to the service, and in the general management of the business, the sound judgment and skill of the president were too conspicuous to be overlooked. The marked success of the company did not inure to the benefit of the stockholders alone, but to the commerce of the city as well. For nearly twenty-three years he was a director in the Boston and Providence Railroad. No office was with him a sinecure or a mere matter of form. If he accepted a position he took it with all its duties and responsibilities. As a director of the railroad he gave minute and personal attention to every question of importance which came up in the course of business. There was no negotiation, no question of policy, no contract of any magnitude which did not pass under his examination; and few that were not benefitted by his suggestions. Outside of the official corps, who were wholly devoted to the business of the company, we think it quite safe to say that there was no one so thoroughly conversant as he, with its condition, its daily working and all its accounts. Of these services it is remarked, by a gentleman whose official position gives him a special right to speak, "he discharged every duty promptly and faithfully, and the corporation is under very deep obligations to him for the energy and sound judgment with which he, for so long a period promoted their interests." For thirteen years prior to his death he was the President of the Exchange Bank, one of the old and important banks of the city of his adoption.

These are some of the positions which he occupied with honor to himself and benefit to the public. In all of them he showed the same soundness of judgment, the same energy, the same dignity of character, the same high sense of just and honorable dealing. His business habits were exact, thorough and exhaustive. Whatever once passed

his examination and approval was seldom altered by subsequent revision. He carried to every enterprise in which he was engaged such large and versatile capacity for business, and such untiring perseverance as to render success almost a matter of certainty. And it was seldom that, in this respect, he had any reason to be dissatisfied with the results of his labors.

Mr. Barstow was well informed on the history and political condition of the country, and especially upon its financial condition and industrial resources. He had, at the same time, a decided aversion to politics and would never consent to be a candidate for any political office. He seldom thought it worth while to discuss party questions with those whose opinions differed widely from his own. He belonged to the Republican party, was highly conservative, never extreme. He revered the constitution and held to the supremacy of law. He had a just abhorrence of the institution of slavery. But until the breaking out of the present rebellion he held as most sensible persons did, that its management and the responsibility of its removal belonged to the states in which it was established. Yet he foresaw and deprecated its malignant and disturbing power upon the peace and harmony of the union. On the breaking out of the rebellion he felt himself called upon by every principle of patriotism and humanity to sustain the government. And though he knew the Southern character well and comprehended in a good degree the magnitude of the undertaking, he never entertained any doubts that the rebellion would, at length, be crushed and the supremacy of the constitution and the laws established in all the revolted states. Nor did he doubt that the institution of slavery would go down in the struggle never more to rise within the limits of the United States.

Through a long and busy life Mr. Barstow's fondness for books never forsook him. He was no reader of light literature, but found always a fresh interest in standard works on history, geography, scientific travels and explorations, and works on the industrial and commercial progress and resources of different nations. On all these topics he was well informed. He had found time, or made time for a large amount of reading and was gifted with a memory remarkably tenacious of whatever he had once known. He brought to the social intercourse of life such a storehouse of general knowledge as to make him always an interesting and instructive companion. Intellectual activity was the habit of his mind, and at the same time a source of real enjoyment. If a stormy day chanced to keep him at home he might be found with his table covered with books, settling for himself with the zeal of a professional student some disputed point of history, or chronology, or some mooted problem in mechanics, or navigation, or astronomy. Night might find him unwearied but not satisfied; and the inquiry would be sure to be resumed at his earliest leisure.

The publication of a large work on English Grammar some years since by his friend, Mr. Gould Brown, recalled his attention to that subject. Many were the evenings that he gave to the critical examination of the rules and principles, the grammatical forms and construction of the English language.

He was particularly interested in all the historical researches connected with the early settlers of New England. He, in some instances, instituted researches himself at home and abroad to elucidate that subject. He was a liberal patron of the Historic-Genealogical Society of New England, which has done so much to awaken an interest in our ancestral history. For several years prior to his death he was one of the vice-presidents of that society.

One trait of character as noble as it is rare he possessed in an unusual degree, and that was his active interest and sympathy in the success of meritorious young men commencing business under difficulties. He spontaneously advised with them, gave them the benefit of his own extended observation and experience; and what was more, he often added the rarer benefit of giving them credit and pecuniary aid till their business relations had become well established. Their success was to him a source of sincere pleasure. More than one under whose eyes this paragraph may fall will bear grateful testimony to the truth of these remarks.

Another trait of character equally worthy of notice will be recognized by all who knew him well. It was his unselfish readiness to serve his friends. It was never too early, never too late for them to call upon him. He was never too busy to give them an interview and do them any favor in his power. His own ease, or comfort, or indulgence never stood in the way of a kind act that could be of real use to a friend. Nor was his benevolence of this kind at all limited to those who might be entitled to claim the benefits of friendship. In every community there will be lone persons, widows, and orphans, who are left with a little property which is their sole dependence for support, and which they are totally incapable of managing to advantage. It was the fortune of my friend to be the counselor and helper of many such. He took the charge of their little business and advised them with as much care as if it had been a great business of his own. To one he recommended the savings bank, to another a life insurance, or a life annuity as the case might be; to a third some other investment. Nor did he stop with a mere recommendation, which would often, practically, be of no use. He saw that the investments were made and the legal papers carefully preserved. In several cases of this sort, from motives of pure kindness, he went so far, as to collect the annual dividends for a series of years, often at some little inconvenience, and pay them over to the owners.

In his own numerous circles of relatives there was scarcely one who was not the object of his care and many the recipients of most liberal aid. If any of them failed of the success they aimed at, it was not for the want of sound advice and generous assistance on his part.

Mr. Barstow was himself an accurate and expert accountant. He has been heard to say that if there was any one department of business in which he felt quite at home it was in bookkeeping and in the adjustment of complicated accounts. He often sat down to the examination of accounts of this description with all the zest that other men sit down to a game of chess. He was familiar with the different

modes of bookkeeping in use among merchants. So important did he deem a knowledge of accounts, that he thought every young man, whatever his calling or purpose in life, should be taught the art of bookkeeping so far at least as to keep an accurate account of all his own pecuniary transactions. He held, and justly too, that it was an important element of success. Several of the youths of his family circle have received from him special and systematic instruction on this subject. The course would, perhaps, be closed by the presentation on his part of a set of books prepared for the use of his pupil.

I refer to these unostentatious modes of doing good, not for their individual importance but as indices of character. They ever point to one who finds a sincere pleasure in promoting the welfare of others.

In social intercourse, he retained in a great degree the characteristics of a refined gentleman of the old school. His manner was always friendly and courteous, but dignified, sometimes tending to the formal. He was generous in his hospitality, generous in the use of his property, and specially considerate of the poor and the unfortunate. Every object of public or private charity was sure of his support. The records of nearly all our benevolent institutions will bear ample testimony to his liberality. I refrain from mentioning several donations, made unsolicited within a year or two of his death, which do great credit to his generosity simply because it was not his wish that any special publicity should be given to them.

In conversation, the subject of this memoir was direct and explicit. His opinions, on most subjects, were well formed and definite; and when he had occasion to state them he did it clearly with the reasons and grounds upon which they rested. His manner was ordinarily quiet, but when he became earnest in discussion it was often animated and emphatic. His look, attitude and gesture added force to his arguments. He was always a most respectful and courteous listener to the opinions of others. It was apparently a fixed principle with him not to interrupt a person while speaking, but to listen silently to the end of his remarks. He was no teller of stories and had but moderate respect for persons who were occupied in that line of business. He sometimes referred to an illustrative anecdote, but always briefly. Jokes and puns sometimes provoked a smile, but they were not congenial to the bent of his mind. They subserved no purpose of life which had value in his estimation. His temperament was cheerful and hopeful. No difficulty brought despondence to his mind, no danger brought dismay. He worked on from morning till night as if there were no obstacles in his way, and then slept.

In stature he was of medium height, with full chest, compactly built; and, in his early life, as I judge, he had more than the ordinary share of muscular strength and physical endurance. He was uniformly an early riser. The morning hours were turned to valuable account not only in making his toilet, which was always done with scrupulous care, but in arranging for the business of the day.

My lamented friend was for many years an exemplary communicant in the Episcopal Church and one of its most liberal supporters. He made every preparation for his own departure with the utmost

composure and serenity of mind. "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want," was his remark to a friend shortly before his death, and failing strength scarce permitted him to say more. After a somewhat protracted illness, from disease of the heart, he died peacefully in the bosom of his family, with his mental faculties unimpaired, in the assured hope of a better life beyond the grave. As a son, husband, and father, his life in every respect was most worthy of esteem and commendation. He left a wife and two daughters,—Lydia Kinnicutt and Elizabeth Thompson,—and a large circle of friends to cherish his memory, while mourning his loss.

Providence, August 24, 1864.

DEATHS.

ADAMS.—Hon. Daniel, M. D., at Keene, N. H. June 8, a. 90. He was the son of Daniel⁵ and Lucy (Taylor) Adams, and was b. at Townsend, Mass., Sept. 29, 1773. His descent was from John¹ and Anne Adams of Cambridge, Mass., through Joseph,² by wife Margaret Eames; Daniel,³ by wife Elizabeth Minot; Daniel,⁴ by wife Keziah Brooks; and Daniel,⁵ his father. (*ante* xiv. 350; i, 260).

He grad. at Dart. Coll. in 1797; studied medicine with Prof. Nathan Smith, Dart. Coll., graduating there M. B. in 1799 and M. D. in 1822; settled in practice at Leominster, Mass. in 1799; removed to Boston in 1804; then to Mont Vernon, N. H., and last, in 1846, to Keene. He represented District 7 in the N. H. Senate in 1838, 1839 and 1840; was two years Pres. of the N. H. Med. Soc.; published the *Scholar's Arithmetic*—first issued about 60 years ago, the revised editions of which are now in use in many places in New England—and other school books; also an oration on the death of Washington at Leominster; edited the *Telescope* at Mont Vernon and the *Medical and Agricultural Register*.

He m. in Aug. 1800, Nancy dau. of Dr. Milliken of Townsend, Mass. By his death, New Hampshire loses an esteemed and valuable citizen, who has been favorably known to the public for more than three quarters of a century.

CHANDLER.—Joshua, at Amherst, Cumberland Co. N. S. Jan. 3, a. 71. He was born 7 Oct. 1792, son of Hon. Charles H. Chandler, b. at New Haven, Conn., 13 June 1768; d. at Amherst N. S. 14 Ap. 1857, m. his wife Elizabeth Rice b. 15 Ap. 1771 (and who was in her 93d year, of sound mind and clear memory in July 1864) dau. of Timothy Rice, a loyalist and refugee. His grandparents were Col. Joshua Chandler, Jun. and Sarah Miles, loyalists and refugees from New Haven Conn. to Nova Scotia in the Revolutionary war.

Joshua Chandler held the office of High Sheriff of Cumberland, N. S. twenty-eight years, having succeeded his father, Hon. Charles H. Chandler, who had held the same office thirty-eight years.

He was a noble, amiable and generous hearted man. G. C.

CONVERSE.—Dea. Jesse, at Woburn July 17, a. 99. He was the son of Josiah and Hepsibah Converse and was born at Woburn Feb. 9, 1765. *Ante* xi. 224.

DAVIS.—Col. Phineas Stearns, mortally wounded in the trenches before Petersburg, Va., and d. July 12, a. 46. He was the third son of Capt. Robert Sharpe and Lucy (Stearns) Davis and was b. at Brookline, June 23, 1818. For his ancestry see Bond's Watertown, p. 517. Before he entered the army he was engaged in book publishing at Boston, with an elder brother, under the firm of Robert S. Davis & Co. He had attained considerable reputation as a militia officer and the rank of brigadier general when, Aug. 29, 1862, he was commissioned by Gov. Andrew as Colonel of the 39th Reg. Mass. volunteers, and left with it, Sept. 6, for Washington. On his arrival he was assigned to the department of the defences of Washington, and placed in command of his brigade. On the 9th of July, his regiment was assigned to the brigade of Gen. Briggs, and joined the 2d Div. 1st Corps of the Army of the Potomac. The history of that army is the history of the regiment and its brave commander. It was regarded as one of the best disciplined regiment in the service. He was buried Tuesday July 12, from Rev. Dr. Stebbins's church at East Cambridge, where he had long resided. Besides his military position, Col. Davis was Master of Putnam Lodge at East Cambridge and received other tokens of the esteem of his fellow citizens. He left a wife and three children; but his only son has since died.

SARGENT.—George Washington, at his residence about two miles from Natchez, Miss., May 14, a. 61. He was the youngest son of Hon. Winthrop⁵ and Mary (Mackintosh) Sargent, and was b. at Natchez July 2, 1802. His descent according to Babson's Gloucester, pp. 150-6, was from *William*¹ *Sargent*, (said to have gone from Exeter, Eng., to Barbadoes, while young, received his education there, returned to England and m. Mary Epes), through *William*² (b. at Bristol, Eng., but settled at Gloucester, Mass., as early as 1678), by wife Mary Duncan; *Epes*³ by 1st w. Mary Maccarty; *Winthrop*⁴ by wife Judith Sanders; and Hon. Winthrop⁵ (his father, H. C. 1773, first governor of the Mississippi Territory) by his 2d wife wid. Mary Williams née Mackintosh.

He grad. at H. C. in 1820, and after leaving college resided some years in Philadelphia; but studied no profession. Thence he removed to Natchez, and became a planter. Here, in the homestead of his father (who had named it Gloucester Place after his native town), he was shot May 10, 1864 by ruffians, who entered his house for plunder; and four days after he died. He inherited an ample fortune, and led among his friends and kindred a life of privacy, mingling less than most men in the busier scenes of the world. He m. Margaret J. dau. of Capt. Robert Percy, R. N. One of their sons is Winthrop⁷ Sargent, the well known historical writer, b. at Philadelphia Sept. 23, 1825.

WALKER.—Samuel, at his residence in Chelsea, July 4, a. 61. He had been unwell for a year or more but died very suddenly at last of disease of the heart. He was the son of Abbott⁶ and Lydia (Ames) Walker, and was b. at Andover, Mass., Aug. 12, 1803. His descent was from Capt. Richard¹ Walker, of Lynn, who received a grant of land there in 1637, and d. May 16, 1687, a. 95; through Samuel² of

Reading, John,³ Benjamin⁴ of Billerica, Capt. Benjamin⁵ wounded at Bunker Hill, and Abbott,⁶ above, b. at Chelmsford July 24, 1770, d. at Andover, Aug. 2, 1831, a. 61 ; m. 1796 Lydia dau. of Nathan and Deborah (Bowers) Ames, b. March 29, 1770, d. June 24, 1843, a. 73, descended from the Farnsworths and Prescotts of Groton.

For many years he was a gauger at the Boston Custom House and stood at the head of his profession in this vicinity if not in the country. He was appointed to office in Newburyport by President Jackson in 1830 ; and after three years service removed to Boston, where he held his office through every successive administration till his death. This long retention in office, without precedent at this port, attests the value of his services. He introduced several improvements in gauging by which the system was rendered comparatively simple. His labors are handsomely recognized in a work published at New York a few years since. His faithfulness and devotion to duty as an officer may be judged from the fact that he was not absent from his post, until his recent sickness, for more than three days at a time ; and this but rarely. He continued to serve the government after superior inducements were offered him outside. He was a democrat from the start, and a thoroughly loyal Union man. He was esteemed wherever known. In his intercourse with his fellow men, he was proverbially courteous and winning. The Custom House was closed at the time of his funeral, July 7, and the officers, who had previously passed resolutions of respect, attended it. Many of the Masonic fraternity, to which he belonged, were also present.

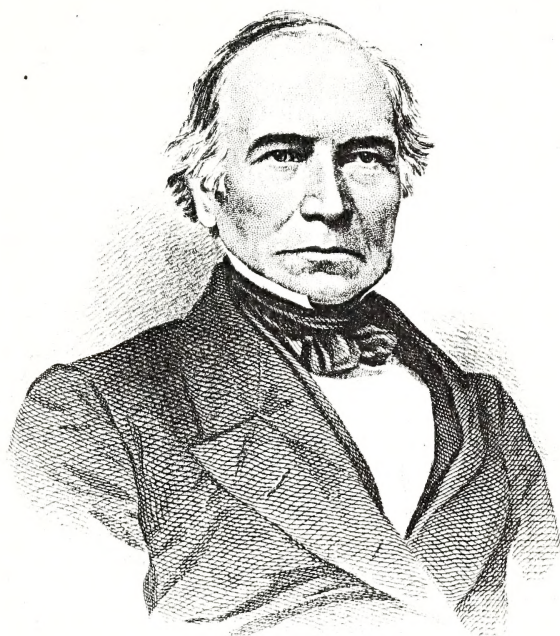
He m. Louisa dau. of Abner and Dolly Wood by whom he had seven children, Samuel A., d. young, Jere W., Louisa W., Samuel, Lydia, d. A. young, Charles W., and Benjamin A.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

OBITUARIES OF DECEASED MEMBERS.

[Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., Historiographer of the Society.]

DENNETT, Thomas Simes, died in New Orleans La. Sept. 12, 1863, a. 38. He was the eldest son of Nathaniel and Susan D. (Morris) Dennett, and was born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 27, 1825. Not improbably he was a descendant of John Dennett of Portsmouth, who was made freeman in 1672. When about 17 years of age Thomas went to Dorchester, Mass., and served an apprenticeship with Roswell Gleason Esq. an extensive manufacturer of Britannia and tin ware, where he remained until the age of 21 ; he then left Dorchester and went to work at his trade in New York city ; in 1849 he removed to Taunton, and engaged in the same business in the employ of Messrs. Reed & Barton. On the 8th Jan. 1852 he was m. in Dedham, by Rev. Dr. Lamson, to Eliza Melissa Carpenter, a native of R. I., dau. of Timothy and Eliza B. (Dunbar) Carpenter, then residents of Dedham, the former a native of South Kingston R. I., the latter of Catskill, N. Y.



John Barton

Thomas S. and Eliza M. Dennett had children : Eugene Wells Dennett, b. in Taunton Jan. 7, 1853, Kate Tarleton Dennett, b. in Taunton Feb. 28, 1855, Thomas S. Dennett Jr. b. in Dorchester Aug. 22, 1859, d. Oct. 1, 1859, Charles E. Dennett, b. in Dorchester Nov. 7, 1860, d. Dec. 25, 1860.

Mr. Dennett received an appointment in the Boston Custom House as an Inspector, July 3, 1857, and at that time removed from Taunton to Dorchester. In 1860, he became a resident member of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Socy. On the 1st, of July 1861, he was removed from the Custom House, by a change of administration. On the 8th of Aug. 1862, he was appointed by the President, an Assistant Quarter Master, U. S. A. with the rank of Captain. He left Dorchester Aug. 29, 1862, ordered to the Gulf Department under Gen. Butler, at which place, he arrived Sept. 29, 1862. He filled the office of Post Quarter Master for some months in New Orleans. In Jan. '63, he was ordered to take the field, under Genl. Emory, as Brigade Quarter Master ; he was after that ordered to the office of Transportation Master at Springfield Landing ; was with his army during the siege and surrender of Port Hudson. The duties that devolved upon him in his office were onerous, and his health failing he was relieved Aug. 5, on certificate of the surgeon, who testified that relief from his duties was necessary to save his life. He became somewhat improved in health, and started for home but got no farther than New Orleans, where he was confined to his room some time, yet was apparently improving. Two days before his death he was visited by two of his clerks on business, he experienced a relapse, and died of typhoid fever Sept. 12th, 1863. His remains were brought to Dorchester where funeral ceremonies were performed at Rev. Mr. Means's church, Oct. 29th. He was buried in his lot in the Cemetery connected with that church.

Mr. Dennett was a young man of an amiable disposition, exemplary in his habits, one of those whom it is pleasant to meet with in the daily walks of life. His death adds another to the long and increasing list of those who fall as sacrifices on their country's altar, in their patriotic efforts in her behalf.

CUSHMAN, Hon. Henry Wyles, a resident member, died at Bernards-ton, Mass. Nov. 21, 1863, a. 58. A memoir by Hon. George T. Davis, of Greenfield, will be found in this (October) number pp. 321-325.

BARSTOW, John, a life member, died at Providence, R. I., March 31, 1864, a. 73. A memoir by Prof. Alexis Caswell, D. D., of Providence, is printed in this number pp. 370-8.

TICKNOR, William Davis, died in Philadelphia Pa., April 10, 1864, a. 53. He was the eldest son of William and Betsey (Ellis) Ticknor, and was born in Lebanon N. H., Aug. 6, 1810. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Sergeant William Ticknor of Kent Eng., who was of Scituate N. E., in 1656. From the Boston Records we learn that on the 29th of October 1656 (*Reg.* xi. 203.) William Ticknor was married by Major Humphery Atherton to Hannah Stockbridge, dau. of John Stockbridge, one of the early settlers of Scituate, who removed to Boston about this time. Mr. Ticknor succeeded to

the mansion house of his father-in-law in Scituate, where he was, afterwards, a prominent man in agricultural, mercantile, and municipal affairs. His wife Hannah died in 1665 and he m. in 1666, Deborah, dau. of Thomas Hyland. The time of his death is uncertain.—His son, William,² bap. in 1664, m. in 1696, Lydia, dau. of Dea. Joseph Tilden. This William Ticknor, the second, sold his farm, warehouse, &c., to Job Otis in 1710, for £400, and removed to Lebanon Conn., which place had just begun to be settled by emigrants from Massachusetts. The father of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, who was one of the first settlers of Lebanon, emigrated thither from Westfield Mass. in the year 1700, where his father had removed from Ipswich. Gov. Trumbull was born in Lebanon in 1710, the same year that Wm. Ticknor settled there. William² and Lydia Ticknor had several children born before leaving Scituate, among them John,³ b. in 1699, who m. Mary Bailey, at Lebanon Conn. in 1724, and died in 1751 leaving 9 children, one of whom, Elisha,⁴ m. 1st, Ruth Knowles, of Truro, Mass., 1775, who died in 1771, leaving among other ch. Elisha,⁵ b. 1757, gr. D. C. 1783, d. 1821, father of George⁶ Ticknor, L.L. D., author of the *History of Spanish Literature*. Col. Elisha¹ Ticknor m. 2d, Deborah Davis, of Lebanon Conn., in 1772; and by both marriages had 15 children. In 1774 he removed from Lebanon Conn. to Lebanon, N. H., where his son William,⁵ who was the father of the subject of this sketch, was born, in 1785.

William Davis⁶ Ticknor came to Boston in the spring of 1827 and entered the office of his uncle, Benjamin⁵ Ticknor, broker. In 1829, two years after, his uncle Benjamin died but he continued in the business until Sept. 1831, when he was appointed Teller of the then newly incorporated Commercial Bank, of Boston. In June 1832, he resigned that office to commence business as a bookseller and publisher, at the old building corner of Washington and School street, where under the firms of Allen & Ticknor, Wm. D. Ticknor & Co., Ticknor, Reed & Fields, and Ticknor & Fields, he pursued his duties until his death, his name and firm having introduced to the literary public the standard works of our finest writers, in a beautiful and becoming typography and dress, his publishing house being one of the most noted in the land.

On the 25th of Dec. 1832, Mr. Ticknor m. Emeline Staniford, dau. of Benjamin Holt, teacher, of Boston. Of their seven children, Wm. D. Jr., and Richard Ellis, died in infancy. There survive Howard Malcom (H. C. 1856) who has been for some time a partner in the house, Benjamin Holt, (H. C. 1862) a captain in 2d Mass. artillery, Emeline, Alice and Thomas Baldwin.

Mr. T. was for several years, from 1842, Treasurer of the Boston Lyceum. He also served on the Primary School Board until he removed his residence to Jamaica Plain in 1847. In 1853, he was chosen a Resident member of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society, and in 1857 he was appointed one of the Trustees of the Perkins Institution for the Blind. He was Treasurer of the "American Institute of Instruction," almost from its beginning until the time of his death, and was also for many years Treasurer of the Mass. Baptist Convention, as well as of the Federal Street Baptist Society, afterwards the

Rowe Street Baptist Society, over the Sunday School of which church he presided for nearly a score of years.

Mr. Ticknor arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday April 5, accompanying his friend, Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author, who was then ill, and has since deceased. On Thursday Mr. T. complained of being unwell—on Sunday morning the 10th, he died. His disease was congestion of the lungs. Funeral services over his remains took place at his late residence on Burroughs street, Jamaica Plain, April 15, at one o'clock P. M. Rev. Drs. Hagne and Stowe officiated.

As an executor and administrator, he was ever faithful and disinterested, and there are many persons living in the community who, in the death of Mr. Ticknor, mourn the loss of one who to them was all that a brother might be. Sympathizing, energetic, resolute—making their case his own; defending their interests at any cost of time and labor,—it seemed as if, in his warm friendship, he would do more for the widow and fatherless than he could do for himself.

The Book Trade held a meeting April 12, and passed resolutions regretting the loss to the public of a respected and estimable citizen, and to the fraternity of an able, energetic and honorable member. The day of his funeral, some eulogistic stanzas signed, K, were published in the *Boston Evening Transcript*.

WILSON, Hon. William M., died in Greenville Ohio, June 15, 1864, a. 56. He was son of Thomas and Jane (Martin) Wilson, and was born near Mifflin, Juniata Co. Pa. March 11, 1808. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but of Scotch descent. The father died when the son was four years old; the mother at the age of about 79, is still living on the old home farm in Butler Co. Ohio, whither the family removed in 1814.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Butler Co. Ohio; studied law in Hamilton in the same county, in the office of Jesse Corwin Esq., and the Hon. Thomas—afterwards Governor Corwin; was admitted to the Bar in Hamilton, in 1832; practiced law in that place until 1836, then removed to Greenville, where he resided until his death. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and ex-officio one of the Judges of the District Court for the second Judicial District of Ohio, by Gov. Chase, in Oct. 1857, and after the expiration of the time for which he was appointed, resumed the practice of the law in the Common Pleas District and Supreme Courts of the State. He served as Prosecuting Attorney and afterwards as Auditor of Darke County for several years, as long indeed as he would accept either position. He served his district as a Senator for two years, in the Ohio Legislature, from 1846 to 1848, when he declined a re-election. In politics he was a Whig of the Adams and Clay school, afterwards acted with the Republican party from the time of its organization in 1854, and at the time of his death was a leading member of the Union organization of Ohio.

He married first, Louise Dorsey, dau. of Major James Dorsey, and a native of Baltimore Md. by whom he had seven children. His second wife was Mrs. Lucina C. Bell, widow of Hon. Hiram Bell of Greenville Ohio, and dau. of Jonathan Clark Esq. of Westhampton Mass. Mrs. Wilson was a lady of rare energy and excellence of

character. She died suddenly, at Greenville, June 2, 1864, and her husband, Judge Wilson, followed her in less than two weeks. Both died in christian faith and hope. He was elected a Corresponding Member of the Society in 1863.

PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.—A quarterly meeting was held this day. Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., of Waltham was called to the chair.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, reported letters from Rev. B. F. De Costa of Charlestown, Dr. Walcott Richards of Waltham and Benjamin B. Torrey and Edward M. Cary of Boston, accepting resident membership to which they had been elected.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian reported as donations since the last meeting 8 volumes, 38 pamphlets, a photograph of the ancient copper plate recently exhumed at Castine, and two MS. pedigrees, namely of the Scott and Appleton families.

William B. Trask, the historiographer, read biographical sketches of the late Beriah Botfield, M.P., F.S.A. &c. of Norton Hall, Daventry, Eng., and William J. Davis of New York, both corresponding members, abstracts of which were printed in the July number.

Rev. John A. Vinton of South Boston, read a very interesting and carefully prepared paper on Deborah Sampson, who served as a soldier in the continental army during three years of the revolutionary contest, under the name of Robert Shurtleff. She was born in Plymton, Mass., December 17, 1760. A descendant of John Alden, of Miles Standish, of Rev. Peter Hobart and of Gov. William Bradford, a cousin of Simeon Sampson, one of the most distinguished naval commanders of the revolution—there was much in her family relationship to awake her patriotism and inspire her prowess. The first male attire she donned previous to her enlistment, and as an introduction to the army, she spun and wove with her own hands. She enlisted under the above assumed name in April, 1781, had a personal share in the siege of Yorktown where the entrenchments were carried at the point of the bayonet, and witnessed the scene of the surrender of Cornwallis. She was afterwards wounded east of the Hudson. On recovering from her wounds she was engaged in some severe engagements with the Indians, and was finally appointed aide-de-camp to General Patterson, and taken into his family; and all this time without a suspicion of her sex, and all subsequent knowledge proves her virtue and chastity without a blemish. Many exceedingly interesting details of her encounters were given by Mr. Vinton. Her sex was finally discovered by the physician who attended her in a severe illness in Philadelphia, and was disclosed by him only to female attendants. She was honorably discharged from the army Oct. 23, 1783,—she received the same pension as other soldiers. A few months after she had left the army she was married to Benjamin Gannett of Sharon, and was the affectionate and exemplary mother of a respectable family of children. She died in that town April 27, 1827, aged 66 years.

Mr. Vinton said that in many years of historical study, he could

truly say that he thought no parallel to Deborah Sampson is to be found in the annals of any nation. The story of Semiramis is now fully exploded; Penthesilea and the Amazons never existed but in epic poetry; Boudicca, Joan of Arc, Elizabeth of England and Catharine of Russia are great names, but practised no concealment of sex, and the last two are of doubtful virtue. It is to be hoped a life of this remarkable person may be written out more fully by Mr. Vinton at a future day.

William Reed Deane, exhibited a photograph of a tablet in the chancel of the church at Haverhill, England, to the memory of the Rev. John Ward, of that place, the inscription on which was printed in the last number. The photograph was sent by Mr. Boreham of Haverhill, Eng., to a descendant of Rev. Mr. Ward, in this country.

Mr. Deane also exhibited an engraved caricature picture dated 1780 of England in the time of our revolution, its commerce represented by a milch cow—the American Congress sawing off her horns and a jolly Dutchman, a Frenchman, and a Spaniard filling their bowls with her milk.

Boston, August 3.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, Vice President Moore in the chair, and John H. Sheppard acting as secretary pro tem.

The librarian reported 6 volumes and 29 pamphlets as donations since the last meeting.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that letters accepting resident membership, to which they had been elected, had been received from Henry G. Clark, M.D., of Boston, and Henry C. Kimball of Needham.

The historiographer read biographical sketches of two deceased resident members, viz., William Davis Ticknor, the well-known Boston publisher, and Thomas Simes Dennett, a Brigade Quartermaster in the U. S. service; also of Sir Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Bart., Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of Lower Canada, a corresponding member.

David Pulsifer, editor of the Plymouth Colony Records, read an elaborate paper on Matthew Cradock the first Governor of the Massachusetts Company, and the founder of the town of Medford in this State. Many interesting extracts from Gov. Cradock's correspondence were given. He was a member of the famous Long Parliament which met Nov. 3, 1640, but died May 27, 1641, before it had sat many months. George Cradock, who claimed to be a descendant of the governor,—a claim that had been doubted—came to New England in the last century and settled at Boston. The only living descendants of George Cradock are through a daughter who married Nathaniel Brinley, whose son, Robert Brinley, a highly respected citizen of Tyngsborough, Mass., is now living at an advanced age.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

Continued from vol. xvi, page 194.

ARTICLE 13.—Life and Resident Members only shall be allowed to vote.—*Amended July 6, 1864.*

ARTICLE 25.—There shall be a Standing Committee on Heraldry consisting of five members. The duty of this committee shall be to collect and preserve information in regard to Heraldry in New England, and to consider such matters as may be referred to it by vote of the society.—*Adopted Feb. 3, 1864.*

ARTICLE 26.—The Honorary Vice Presidents shall not exceed twelve in number at any one time, and shall be chosen from members of the society residing in the States which they represent. Vice Presidents shall be chosen from resident or life members in their respective States. All other officers, as well as the Standing Committees and Trustees, shall be chosen from resident or life members. *Adopted July 6, 1864.*

BRIEF MEMOIRS AND NOTICES OF PRINCE'S SUBSCRIBERS.

Continued from page 258.

[By WM. H. WHITMORE, Esq., of Boston.]

The Rev. Mr. JOHN BARNARD of Marblehead. He was b. at Boston 26 Nov., 1681, and was son of John Barnard by his wife Esther, d. of Daniel Travis, as our Suff. Deeds show, though Savage omits the marriage. In the 3d Series, Mass. Hist. Collection, vol. V., will be found is autobiography, a most interesting and valuable work. He mentions "Capt. Robert Robinson, formerly an apprentice to my good father, (whose son, an admiral, has married my brothers only dau.) was commander of her majesty's yacht, the Carolina." This is the only hint he gives as to his English relatives.

He graduated in 1700, and begun preaching in 1702. In 1704 he preached at Yarmouth, and in 1707 was appointed chaplain in the expedition against Annapolis. In 1709 he went to Barbados and thence to England and returned in Nov., 1710. In 1713 he was to have been settled at the New Church in Boston, but the influence of the Mathers prevented this. In 1715 he was settled at Marblehead.

He m. 18, Sept. 1718 "Miss Anna Woodbury from Ipswich, an only child whose parents were both dead." He had no children.

Mr. Barnard published some twenty sermons, as he says, including "Zeal for Good Works," a Boston lecture, 1742; "The Mystery of the Gospel;" "Confirmation of the Truth of the Christian Religion" and "The Imperfection of the Creature and the Exceeding Breadth of the Divine Commandment;" besides a "New Version of David's Psalms."

The Rev. Dr. Chauncey wrote of him: "I esteem him to have been one of our greatest men. Had he turned his studies that way he would perhaps have been as great a mathematician as any in this country. I had almost said in England itself. He is equalled by few in regard either of inventions, liveliness of imagination, or strength and clearness in reasoning."

He died 24 Jan'y, 1770. An excellent funeral sermon was delivered

and published by Rev. William Whitwell, his colleague, son of William W. of Boston, who m. 6 Sept., 1762, a dau. of Rev. Nathaniel Hancock of Martha's Vineyard.

Mr. Barnard claimed the credit of starting the fish trade of this town, and names Joseph Swett as the first man he induced to undertake it. This public service alone would entitle him to a prominent place in our annals.

Mr. EDWARD LUTWYCHE.—In the *Register* VII, 21 will be found, nearly all that is known of this family. It seems that there were two brothers, Lawrence and Edward, but it is doubtful if the name continued here. The will of Lawrence, is not exactly as quoted in the *Register*. It mentions his brother Edward, distiller, and gives £50 to his kinsman, Richard, son of Robert Lutwyche if he desires "to go from this to London; kinsman George Gray of Boston, innholder. In case his son Edward Goldstone Lutwyche died, his property was to go to the "heirs of Stockett and Robert Lutwyche of the county of Radnor in North Wales."

I learn that Edward, the Subscriber, m. Thankful Parmeter, 10 Aug., 1727: and he was published with Elizabeth Gray 1 Aug., 1734, but, I can learn of no issue.

Edward Goldstone Lutwyche m. (see Holgate's American Genealogy, p. 20) Jane dau. of John de Rapalje of New York, and had Catherine who m. Col. Peter Walden of Norwich, Eng. and d. s. p.

Mr. JOHN LEE of LIME.—From the Lee Genealogy by Rev. Wm. H. Hill, (Albany 1851) I make the following extract.

Thomas Lee of Lyme 1641 had Thomas who m. Sarah Kirtland and had John b. 21 Sept., 1670, who m. Elizabeth Smith, and had three sons and eight daughters. JOHN the eldest child was the subscriber. He married first Lydia Allen, secondly his cousin Eunice Lee, and thirdly Abigail Tully, who survived him and married 6 Jany., 1749, Dea. Caleb Chapman of Saybrook, with whom she lived until 2 May, 1773, when she d. aged 64.

John Lee was of some eminence, being Attorney for the county and for many years representative. By his son Andrew, he left descendants of the name.

Mr. BENJAMIN BABBIDGE (*for Two*).—He was no doubt son of James Babbidge of Boston, who m. Elizabeth Davis 6 Mch. 1693-4, and had Sarah, 15 Oct., 1695; Bathsheba, 23 July, 1694; James, 5 Mch., 1698, Joseph and Mary, 8 June, 1699, BENJAMIN, 8 Dec., 1700.

He m. Ruth Bradly 23 Apr., 1723, and had Bathsheba 14 Feb. 1723-4, and Ruth 3 Feb. 1725-6. His wife dying 14 Feb. 1725-6, aged 22, he m. Ann Young 14 Apr. 1726, and had Mary b. 20 Sept. 1730, Ann, 11 Nov. 1733.

Mr. JOHN BILLINGS and Mr. RICHARD BILLINGS.—By a deed dated 1 Dec. 1694, Suff. Deeds xviii—257, it seems that Ebenezer Billings of Mashapauge, and Roger B. of Dorchester, only surviving sons of Roger of Dorchester, assigned certain lands to Joseph of Boston. Taylor, only son of Joseph deceased, mariner, eldest son of said Roger, sen. Suff. Wills xii, 305 record the Inventory of Joseph

senr. who d. 27 Nov. 1678, wife Elizabeth adm. A deposition *on the original* by James Homes aged 44, and John Skinner aged 37, states that his widow was to have his house till his son was 21. Joseph sr. and Elizabeth had a dau. Elizabeth b. 18 Jany. 1671, who no doubt died young.

The next recorded deed (xviii—259) is of the same property by Joseph Billings and w. Hannah to Wm. Tilley, dated 4 July 1698. We find that Joseph and Hannah had Hannah b. 15 Mch. 1693, John, 29 July 1697, Richard 7 Aug. 1699. I have not found a record of his death.

John Billings m. Sarah Endicot 27 June 1727, and had Sarah, b. 2 Jany. 1727—8; John, b. 24 Sept. 1729; Hannah, b. 11 Jany. 1730—1 d. 30 Jany. 1732—3; Richard, b. 15 July 1734; Hannah, b. 16 Nov. 1735; William, b. 13 Sept. 1737; Mary, b. 3 Oct. 1739; Elizabeth, b. 18 Oct. 1742; This was no doubt the subscriber.

Richard Billings m. Mary Welch 17 Oct. 1728 and had Joseph b. 25 Mch. 1731; Mary b. 4 Mch. 1734; This was probably the subscriber.

To revert to the progenitor of this family. Roger Billings, son of Roger of Dorchester, will recorded Suff. Wills vol. xx, dated 1 May, 1717, mentions sons Joseph, of Milton; Roger, Stephen, William, Isaac, John, Moses, Hannah, w. of Nathaniel Culliver of Milton; Sarah, w. of John Badcock of Milton; Mary, Mehitable, Anne, Abigail, aged 19, Elizabeth, aged 17, 21 Apr., 1718.

This answers Savage's remark as there were seven sons and seven dau. alive at their father's death.

Ebenezer Billings was brother of this Roger and his ch. are recorded by Savage. His will is dated 2 Jan'y, 1718. Zipporah m. — Man, Elizabeth m. — Royall, and Hepzibah m. — Bradish.

John Billings³, son of Roger², of Dorchester gentleman, left brothers William of Stoughton and Isaac of Milton, guardians of sons John and Edmund. The former was of age about 20 Nov., 1750 when a deed was recorded reciting these facts.

These Billings owned a great amount of land and it is curious to note that though Roger, jr. and Ebenezer called themselves yeomen in 1694, they are styled "gentlemen" in their wills.

There was also a Williams Billings of Boston who by w. Hannah had William b. 3 July, 1684, John, b. 13 Jan'y, 1687—8; Hannah b. 26 Jan'y, 1688—9.

The Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN FESSENDEN of Sandwich (*for Three*).—From the admirable *Locke Genealogy*, p. 314, we learn that he was b. 30 Jany., 1791, and was the son of Nicholas and Margaret (Cheney) Fessenden, of Cambridge. We refer to the book for other particulars of the family. W. H. W.

The Rev. Mr. ISAIAH LEWIS of Eastham.—He was settled in the north precinct of Eastham, now called Wellfleet, in 1730. Various notes concerning him will be found in Freeman's *History of Cape Cod*; and genealogical information in the *Register*, xvii, 162—169. He was the great grandfather of Dr. Winslow Lewis, President of our society.

The Rev. Mr. JOHN ADAMS; Mr. MATHEW ADAMS.—For an account of

Mathew, see *Register*, x. The Rev. John Adams was no doubt his nephew, the poet, whose character is given in *Register*, xv, 58.

The Rev. Mr. JOSEPH MORSE of Stoughton; EBENEZER MORSE, Student at Harvard College.—Information concerning them will be found in the extensive but ill-arranged *Morse Genealogy*. The Rev. Joseph Morse (see appendix and p. 3) was born 25 May, 1671; son of Joseph and Priscilia (Colburne) Morse, who was son of John and gr. son of Samuel Morse, of Dedham. He m. Amity —, and had six ch. He d. Nov. 1731.

Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Morse, of Shrewsbury (see p. 41 and appendix), was son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Penniman) Morse; and was born 2 March, 1718–18. Joshua was son of Samuel and grandson of Joseph Morse; the latter being son of the first Samuel. Ebenezer m. Persio Bush, and had seven children. He d. in 1801.

The Rev. Mr. SAMUEL MOODY, of York.—From the *Biographical Sketches of the Moody Family*, we learn that he was the fourth son of Caleb Moody, and was b. 4 Jany., 1675. He m. first Hannah, dau. of John Sewall; who d. 29 Jany., 1728, aged 51; by whom he had Rev. Joseph of York, Mary wife of Rev. Joseph Emerson of Malden, and Lucy, who d. young. He d. 13 Nov., 1747. His son was the noted "Handkerchief Moody."

HON. JACOB WENDELL, Esq.—A good account of him is to be found in Bridgman's *King's Chapel Epitaphs*, p. 237.

The Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN BASS of Hanover.—Consult Barry's *History of Hanover*, which says he was b. 19 Dec., 1694; son of Joseph of Braintree; m. Mary, dau. of Rev. James Gardiner, and died 23 May, 1756, leaving a son Benjamin, whose issue preserved the name. See also the *Thayer Genealogy* (Hingham, 1835, p. 61 and 53).

Mr. EDWARD FULLER of Newton; Mr. JONATHAN FULLER of Newton; Mr. JOSEPH FULLER of Newton; Mr. WM. HIDE of Newton.—For these consult Jackson's *History of Newton*. There are one or two other subscribers from that town, who require a more ample notice.

CURRENT EVENTS.

[Compiled by the Rev. ELIAS NASON, of Exeter, N. H.]

Continued from p. 109.

DECEMBER, 1863.

14. The great Sanitary Fair at Boston.
15. Frank E. Converse murdered by Edw. W. Green, Postmaster at Malden, Mass.
22. Gen. W. W. Averill returns from a successful raid in Western Virginia.
27. Funeral of Gen. Michael Corcoran attended by an immense concourse of people at New York.
29. The Union and Rebel armies in winter quarters.

JANUARY, 1864.

1. Great emancipation jubilee at Portland. Oration by the Rev. Dr. Stebbins.

3. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, dies.
21. John M. Elliott, the oldest printer in the United States, dies at Jersey city.
28. A fight occurs near Williamsport, West Virginia.
30. Springfield Armory turns out, this month, 25,700 muskets—the largest number ever manufactured there in 30 days.

FEBRUARY.

1. The Confederates make a demonstration upon Newbern, N. C.
5. Colt's Pistol Factory, at Hartford, burned.
5. Anglo-Rebel steamer Cumberland captured by the U. S. gun-boat De Soto.
6. Gen. Meade makes a reconnoissance in force across the Rapidan. Our loss about 250.
17. There are now but 35 newspapers published in the Southern Confederacy.
17. An extremely cold day in Boston. Mercury ranging from 20 to 25° below.
18. The blockading sloop of war Housatonic sunk by a Rebel torpedo in Charleston Harbor.
18. Great fire at Gloucester, Mass. ; 103 buildings destroyed.
20. Gen. Seymour defeated in a battle at Olustee, Fla. Our loss stated at about 2,000.
22. Gen. A. E. Burnside addresses the citizens of Portland, Me.
22. The steamer "Bohemia," from Liverpool to Portland, wrecked on "Alden's Rock," near the latter city, and about 20 persons lost.

MARCH.

3. Gen. Kilpatrick makes a raid from the Rapahannock into the vicinity of Richmond, with about 5,000 men.
4. Gen. U. S. Grant appointed (about this time) to the chief command of the U. S. armies.
5. A sharp fight at Yazoo City, Miss.
6. 23 captured soldiers hung by the rebels at Kinston, N. C.
15. The President issues a call for 200,000 more men for the army.
16. Seven persons killed, and many injured, by an explosion of a cartridge factory at Springfield, Mass.
24. Union City, Tenn., captured by the Rebel General Forrest.

APRIL.

4. Fight between Gens. Marmaduke and Steele, in Arkansas, in which the forces under the Rebel general are handsomely repulsed.
5. The "Winthrop House" in Boston destroyed by fire.
7. Smallpox prevalent through the country.
- 7, 8, 9. Battles, and defeat of the Union forces under Gen. N. P. Banks, near Shreveport, La.
11. Fort Pillow captured by the rebels, and about 300 of the negro garrison inhumanly massacred.
12. Mrs. Caroline M. Kirkland, an authoress of some celebrity, dies.

12. Steamer "Alliance," a blockade runner, captured in the Savannah River.

14. Gold 1.77 in New York.

16. Steamer "Gen. Hunter" blown up by a torpedo in St. John's River, and three of the crew killed.

23. Our naval force now consists of 617 vessels, of which 72 are iron-clads.

23. The great Sanitary Fair at New York closes. Receipts, \$1,200,000. Ship "Rockingham" burned by the "Alabama," in lat. 15° S., long. 32° W.

27. Plymouth, N. C., captured by the rebels, with some 1,600 prisoners and 25 pieces of artillery.

MAY.

4. The army of the Potomac crosses the Rapidan — advancing once more on Richmond.

6. The great and desperate battle of the "Wilderness," between the Union and Confederate forces under Gens. Grant and Lee.

9. Fighting between the Union and Confederate armies renewed.

9. Gen. John Sedgwick killed.

10. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, dies.

12. Great battle near Spottsylvania Court House, Va.

17. A sharp engagement between Gens. Sherman and Johnston, at Resaca, Ga.

18. The "New York World" issues a forged proclamation from the President.

18. Gen. Sigel repulsed in Virginia.

19. Nathaniel Hawthorne, the distinguished novelist, dies at Plymouth, N. H.

20. Maj. Gen. Foster assumes command of the department of the South.

26. Forty-eight Union soldiers killed by the explosion of a torpedo, near Newbern, N. C.

27. Hon. Joshua R. Giddings dies at Montreal, C. W.

30. The Union steamer "Maple Leaf" is blown up by a torpedo in St. John's River, Fla.

31. John C. Fremont nominated, at Cleveland, O., for President.

JUNE.

1. Sanguinary battle at Coal Harbor, near the Chickahominy, Va. Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina, mortally wounded.

3. Our batteries still continue to throw shells into the city of Charleston, S. C.

5. Battle between Gens. Hunter and Jones, a little north of Staunton, Va., in which the rebel general is killed.

8. The National Union Convention at Baltimore nominate Abraham Lincoln for President.

10. Gen. B. F. Butler makes an attack on Petersburg, Va.—unsuccessful. Gen. Sturgis, with 8,000 men, defeated by the rebels under Gen. Forrest, at Gimtown, Miss. The price of the "Richmond Examiner" is now \$50 per annum, Confederate currency.

11. Gen. Hunter enters Lexington, Va., with an army of some 16,000.
12. Gen. Grant commences moving his army across James River, to the South.
15. Gen. Polk killed on the summit of Pine Mountain, in Georgia.
17. Terrible explosion at the arsenal at Washington, D. C., by which some 20 female operatives are killed.
19. The rebel gunboat "Alabama" sunk, near Cherbourg, France, by the U. S. gunboat "Kearsarge," after a fight of one hour and forty minutes.
20. President Lincoln visits the army of the Potomac.
22. Gen. Grant reaches and attacks Petersburg, Va. The fighting continues until the Sabbath. [This town was once the residence of the celebrated Pocahontas, who married Mr. Rolfe.]
24. Heavy artillery firing by the 5th and 9th corps of our army in front of Petersburg.
26. The town of Fitchburg, Mass., celebrates its 100th anniversary. Hottest day in New Haven, Ct., for 86 years; mercury 102° in the shade. The "Vision," a little boat 15 ft. long and 4½ ft. wide, sails from N. Y. to Liverpool, with but two persons on board.
27. Severe battle at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., in which our forces are repulsed. We have now 51,000 rebel prisoners in our hands.
30. The 7-30 Government Loan Act approved.

JULY.

1. Hon. W. P. Fessenden appointed Secretary of the Treasury, vice Hon. S. P. Chase, resigned.
3. Gen. Sherman's forces occupy Kenesaw and Marietta, Ga.
5. Martial law is proclaimed in Kentucky. Gen. Geo. P. Morris, journalist and poet, dies at New York, aged 62 years.
7. Col. Jaquess and Mr. Gilmore, [E. Kirke] hold a conference with Jefferson Davis at Richmond.
8. Gen. Rousseau starts, with 2,700 men, on a cavalry expedition, which proves successful.
9. The rebels invade Maryland. Gen. Wallace defeated on the east bank of the Monocacy, Md. Great alarm at Washington, D. C.
9. Gen. Sherman's army crosses the Chattahoochee, and advances on Atlanta.
11. The rebel steamer "Florida" captures some 8 or 10 vessels off Chesapeake Bay.
11. Gold is 2.85 at New York. (Highest.)
12. Unsuccessful attack of the rebels under Early upon Washington, D. C.
15. Terrible accident on the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, by which 64 men are killed and 120 wounded.
18. The President calls for 500,000 more men. The draft to be on the 5th of September.
22. A severe drought prevails throughout the Eastern States.
22. Terrific battle between the forces under Gens. Sherman and Hood, near Atlanta, Ga., in which Gen. J. B. McPherson (graduate of West Point, 1853) is killed.

22. Guerrillas continue very troublesome in Missouri. Their number is estimated at 15,000.

28. Severe battle in front of Atlanta, Ga., continuing from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M.

30. Chambersburg, Penn., burned by the rebels.

30. Explosion of the mine before Petersburg; our attack on the rebel lines repulsed. Our loss is stated at 5,640.

AUGUST.

5. Admiral Farragut enters Mobile Bay; reduces Forts Gaines and Powell, and takes, after a desperate fight, the rebel iron-clad gunboat "Tennessee." He loses the "Tecumseh," with most of the crew.

6. A rebel mine is exploded in front of Petersburg, doing little damage.

6. Gen. Sherman makes an unsuccessful attack on the rebel lines before Atlanta.

9. Fifty-five officers, held in Charleston under our fire, arrive at New York.

9. Explosion of an ordnance boat, at City Point, Va., by which more than 70 persons are killed.

10. The "Empress City," on her way up the Mississippi, severely handled by the rebels. Four persons and the captain killed.

10. An immense McClellan meeting is held in New York city.

12. Cotton is now \$1.75 per pound.

14. Col. B. E. Liebold bravely defends Dalton, Ga., against an attack of the rebels.

16. The public debt is now \$1,849,714,555.

16. The rebel gunboat "Tallahassee," now at Halifax, N. S., has destroyed at least 33 vessels on our coast within the last thirty days.

16. After a severe fight of two hours, the fifth army corps move across the Weldon Railroad to the south of Richmond.

18. The enemy attack the 10th army corps and are repulsed.

19. Gold is quoted at \$2.57.

19. A heavy battle between the 5th corps and the enemy on the Weldon Railroad.

23. Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, surrendered to Admiral Farragut.

31. Geo. B. McClellan nominated at Chicago as President of the United States.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Atlanta, Ga., falls into the hands of Gen. Sherman.

4. John Morgan, a noted Guerrilla, killed at Greenville, Tennessee.

13. Park Benjamin, a poet and lecturer, dies at New York aged 55 years.

BOOK NOTICE.

Letters of Phillis Wheatley, the Negro Slave Poet of Boston. Boston: Privately Printed. 1864. 8vo., pp. 19.

This pamphlet consists of seven letters from Phillis Wheatley to a young woman of her own color, Abour Tanner, of Newport, R. I., which were read by Charles Deane at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society; with Mr. Deane's remarks on the occasion. Till the appearance of this brochure, we had little by which we could judge of Phillis's talent for prose composition, though her poems had been favorably known for ninety years. We agree with Mr. Deane that the letters indicate "much maturity of mind and refinement and delicacy of feeling and character."

An anonymous memoir of Phillis Wheatley was prefixed to the edition of her poems published, in 1834, at Boston, by George W. Light. This memoir, Mr. Deane informs us, was written by Margaretta Matilda Odell, of Jamaica Plain. It is Miss Odell's memoir probably that has been attributed to the late B. B. Thatcher, as the above date and publisher are given for his book. Mr. Light, however, states that this was the only memoir of Phillis that he published. The mistake probably occurred from the fact, which Mr. Light mentions, that Mr. Thatcher gave to Miss Odell's memoir an editorial supervision, though he made only "a few alterations in the words of the manuscript." Mr. L. issued no edition of the Memoir separately.

ERRATA AND OMISSIONS.

- Vol. xvii. Index. Page 380 col. 1 *dele* Bronson, 378.
 " " 385 " 3 *against* Stanley *dele* 378.
- Vol. xviii. Under the cut of the "old ship" between pages 36 and 37, *insert* A SIDE AND INTERIOR VIEW OF THE OLD SHIP AS SHE WAS SEEN IN MAY 1863. Under the opposite cut, *insert* A MAP OF A PORTION OF CAPE COD, SHOWING THE CHANGES OF THE COAST. 6 lines from foot *for* Potammagutt *read* Potanumaquut.
 Page 37 l. 20 *for* Potanumagut *read* Potanumaquut.
 " 76 l. 24 *for* Philip Waison *read* Philip Watson Challis. Same page *for* Blaisden *read* Blaisdell.
 " 82 l. 21 from foot *for* Cables *read* Cabo.
 " 98 l. 9 *for* Wm. Townsend *read* Washington Townsend.
 " 177 l. 12 *for* Chauncy *read* Chauncy.
 " 185 l. 23 *for* Semonitu, is Duke *read* Semitonius, Duke.
 " 189 l. 9 *for* old town farm *read* Oldham farm.
 " 192 last line *for* Greenwood *read* Greenwood.
 " 197 l. 17 from foot *for* Caleb N. Curtis *read* Caleb A. Curtis.
 " 269 l. 33 *for* Mountford *read* Mountfort.
 " 274 l. 1 *for* Jonathan *read* John.
 " 316 l. 2 from foot *for* avouched *read* vouched.
 " 354 l. 27 *after* letters, *insert* other.

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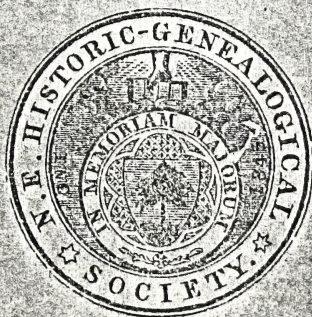
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WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., will edit the next number of the *Register*. Communications may be left for him at the Rooms of the Society, No. 13 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass., or addressed to him at the same place, by mail.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PRINTING CLUBS IN NEW YORK CITY.—HENRY B. DAWSON, Esq., of Morrisania, N. Y., writes thus under date of Dec. 7, to one of the Publishing Committee: "In addition to my private series—of which *Stony Point* will be ready in ten days—and Mr. Bushnell's private series, of which seven numbers are out, the Bradford Club have a new volume in Munsell's hands, and two others are on the anvil nearly ready; the Zenger Club have the concluding parts of their volume ready for the press: the Holland Club have issued one volume, and have another ready; and the Occidental Club have two very choice tracts in hand and nearly ready—the first, the *Trial of Major Andre*, in fac-simile, and the *Wedge* tract on your Antinomian troubles, also in fac-simile; both with carefully prepared introductions and elaborate illustrative notes. The Bradford and Zenger, I understand, print each a hundred copies; the Holland, not more than twenty; the Occidental fifty; and except the Zenger, I believe, are all to be distributed by the members, and not sold."

NORWICH, CONN.—FRANCES M. CAULKINS, author of the *History of Norwich*, published in 1845, has prepared a new edition,

which brings the history down to the present time, and contains a large amount of additional matter respecting the whole *Nine-Miles-Square* of the original town. It is, in fact, a new work, entirely re-written, and the former edition having been for several years out of print, this is designed to take its place.

It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to justify the undertaking. It will comprise a large octavo volume of 700 or 800 pages, and will be handsomely printed, on good paper. Price, three dollars. Those who would like to encourage the undertaking will please address the author, Frances M. Caulkins, New London, Conn.

ROOT.—REV. J. P. ROOT of Providence, R. I., has collected considerable material for a Genealogy of the various branches of the *Root Family in America*, which will be ready for publication soon. Information respecting any member of this numerous family will be thankfully received by the compiler.

BASCOM.—EDWARD D. HARRIS, Esq., 41 Tremont street, Boston, is engaged on a genealogy of this family, and would desire those interested to communicate with him.

NOTICES.

The Publishing Committee, in their Address to the Readers of the *Register* for Jan. 1859, announced their design of confining genealogical articles to the first four generations in this country, except occasionally bringing down a few lines to the present time. Some families, however, have expressed a wish to have later generations preserved in detail in the *Register*. The Committee are willing to do this by adding additional pages to the *Register*, if correspondents or their friends will pay the expense of the same. Our subscribers can not complain of such additions, as they will not be subject to the charge of them.

The *Historical and Genealogical Register* is issued quarterly, in January, April, July, and October; each number containing about 96 pages, 8vo; making annually a volume of about 400 pages.

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Vol. XVIII

APRIL, 1864.

No. 2.

THE
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ANTIQUARIAN JOURNAL;

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
New England Historic-Genealogical Society.



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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANDREWS.—Dea. Alfred Andrews of New Britain, Conn., is preparing a *Genealogy of the Andrews Family*.

CUTLER.—HARDING.—PAYSON.—Rev. Abner Morse has in press the 17th vol. of his *Serial Genealogies*.

The book is to contain some 300 pages, devoted principally to the above named families.

WINSLOW.—Kenelm Winslow of New York is preparing a Register of this family, with memoirs, &c. Any information sent to 160 W, 49th street, N. Y., will be gladly received.

NOTICES.

The Publishing Committee, in their Address to the Readers of the *Register* for Jan., 1859, announced their design of confining genealogical articles to the first four generations in this country, except occasionally bringing down a few lines to the present time. Some families, however, have expressed a wish to have later generations preserved in detail in the *Register*. The Committee are willing to do this by adding additional pages to the *Register*, if correspondents or their friends will pay the expense of the same. Our subscribers can not complain of such additions, as they will not be subject to the charge of them.

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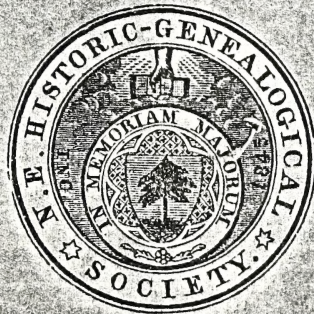
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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HERALDRY AND GENEALOGY.—Charles Bridger, Witley, Surrey, Eng., announces in Notes and Queries, Mar. 5, 1864, that as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are received, he will put to press a new Catalogue of published and privately printed English Books on Heraldry, Genealogy and kindred subjects. Every book of this kind in the library of the British Museum will be noted in the same way that Mons. Guigard has in the *Bibliothèque Heraldique de la France*.

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ANDOVER.—Alfred Poor, editor of *Historical and Genealogical Researches in Merrimack Valley*, has removed to Andover, Mass., and is now gathering material for a very full history of that ancient town, including extended genealogies of each family. He will be pleased to receive any assistance from those interested in the enterprise.

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